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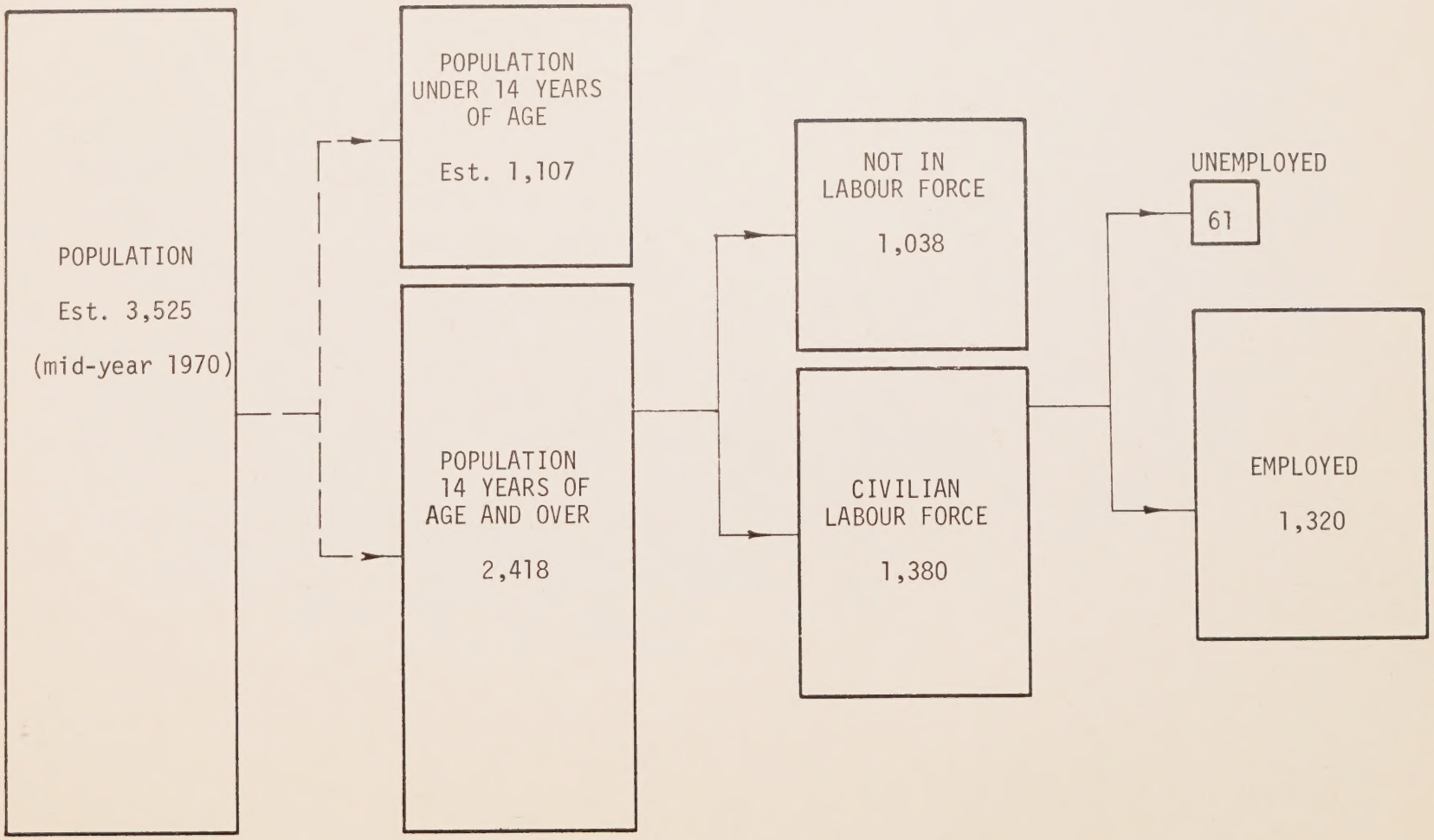


eature: regional economy 1971

January-February (Vol. 4 No. 1)

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN

1970 ANNUAL AVERAGES



Estimates are in thousands and refer to Annual Averages except where otherwise stated.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

CA1
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Volume 4. No. 1

January-February 1971

PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued March 1971

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey statistics and developments to February 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

Description	Date		Canada	Percent Change (%)	Prairies	Percent Change (%)
Population	Jan.	1970	21,260,000	+ 1.4	3,543,000*	+ 0.7
	Jan.	1971	21,561,000		3,567,000	
Immigration		1969	161,531	- 8.6	20,146	- 11.0
		1970	147,713		17,940	
Labour Force	Feb.	1970	8,031,000	+ 4.0	1,315,000	+ 0.8
	Feb.	1971	8,352,000		1,326,000	
Employment	Feb.	1970	7,505,000	+ 2.3	1,245,000	+ 0.3
	Feb.	1971	7,677,000		1,249,000	
Unemployment	Feb.	1970	526,000	+ 28.3	70,000	+ 10.0
	Feb.	1971	675,000		77,000	
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)	Feb.	1970	6.0%	N.A.	3.9%	N.A.
	Feb.	1971	8.1%		5.8%	
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	Dec.	1970	116.89	+ 9.0	112.26	+ 8.6
	Dec.	1971	127.42		121.88	

*Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 35,000 for 1971.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

THE REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET IN 1970

The feature article this month highlights the past year in a province-by-province review. As reported in our last issue, the main feature in terms of labour market behaviour was the slow growth in employment which was far outweighed by labour force growth. The consequence was an average unemployment rate higher than any experienced since 1961.

Looking at the employment picture by province, Saskatchewan had an employment decline of 4,000 between 1969 and 1970; there was no change in the case of Manitoba; and Alberta's employment increased by 11,000.

There was also a fairly marked redistribution of population which involved a major shift out of Saskatchewan; a lesser shift out of Manitoba (the population remained virtually static according to the year-centred July 1st estimates, but this implies net outmigration); and Alberta was the recipient of some of this outflow as evidenced by the higher than usual increase in its population.

Labour force changes are most revealing if separated into male and female components.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan seemed to have a parallel experience. At the same time as the male labour force was virtually static or declining, additional female workers entered the labour force in order to supplement family incomes. In Alberta where the slowdown was not quite as great, it appears that females were not joining the labour force with the same relative strength as in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

It might be postulated that, where the need in Alberta was not as pressing, females were either voluntarily withholding themselves from a tight labour market, or were withdrawing as 'discouraged' workers who could not find jobs. The discouraged worker effect (to the extent it did prevail in Alberta) would be just

the opposite to the additional worker effect that may have motivated female entrants in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

As pointed out in both the Manitoba and Saskatchewan sections of the article, the annual average comparisons tend to cloud the fact that employment conditions improved from about mid-70 onward in both provinces. This relative improvement was not sufficiently strong to offset the negative results of the first half of 1970.

In contrast, the employment pattern in Alberta seemed to weaken most in the final quarter of 1970, with much of the strength having occurred in the second and third quarters.

ERROR - NOV-DEC ISSUE

In our last issue (page 5) we erronously reported that employment in Canada had grown by 0.9 percent between 1969 and 1970. In fact Canadian employment grew by 1.3 percent in contrast to a growth rate of 0.6 percent for the Prairie Region.

FEBRUARY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force decreased from 1,335,000 in January to 1,326,000 in February. Men in the labour force dropped from 918,000 to 911,000 in February. Employment, at 1,249,000 in February, remained virtually unchanged from January. This was marginally above the February 1970 employment level of 1,245,000 but below the February 1969 employment estimate of 1,266,000. Male employment dropped to 851,000 in February from 855,000 in January while female employment increased to 398,000 in February from 395,000 in January. There was no significant change in employment by age group from January to February. Employment in the agricultural sector was 195,000 in February and non-agricultural employment increased slightly to 1,054,000.

Total unemployment in the Prairie Region decreased in February to 77,000 from 85,000 in January. Female unemployment dropped from 22,000 to 17,000 and male unemployment from 63,000 to 60,000 in February.

Labour force figures for January and February 1971 are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS - SUMMARY

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
		(thousands of persons)		%
January	1,335	1,250	85	6.4
February	1,326	1,249	77	5.8
Change	- 9	- 1	- 8	- .6

The Prairie Region unemployment rate was down from 6.4 percent in January to 5.8 percent in February. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the unemployment rate dropped from 4.5 percent in January to 4.1 percent in February. This was the lowest seasonally adjusted rate since March 1970.

The Regional participation rate dropped slightly to 54.3 percent in February from 54.7 percent in January; that is, of the total population 14 years and over, 543 per 1,000 were in the labour force in February versus 547 per 1,000 in January. However, the main change observed was a substantial increase of 13,000 in persons 'Not in the labour force'. This category refers to those in the population 14 years of age and over who are homemakers, going to school, retired, voluntarily idle, permanently unable or too old to work. Many in this group, especially housewives, new entrants and older workers have a secondary or tenuous attachment to the labour force and may withdraw from active search for work in conditions such as we have experienced this winter. This seems to have been the case since these withdrawals, or 'Not in the labour force' group, increased by an abnormal amount in the January-February period. These factors account for much of the improvement in the Prairie Region unemployment rates between January and February.

All regions experienced increases in unemployment rates on a year-to-year comparison. Actual unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
February 1970	5.3	11.0	8.7	4.5	6.7	6.5
February 1971	5.8	11.8	10.4	6.5	8.7	8.1
Change	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.6

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.2 percent in February; unchanged from January.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF LABOUR FORCE FIGURES

A broad picture of Canada's manpower situation is provided each month in a press release issued jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and in a more detailed monthly publication (DBS Catalogue No. 71-001). These publications, based on monthly surveys of some 30,000 households, provide extensive information about the actual size of the labour force, employment and unemployment, together with detailed breakdowns by age, sex, region, industry and occupation.

Over the course of a year, the Canadian manpower picture undergoes sharp changes because of the effect of a wide variety of seasonal factors. One of the most obvious is the weather. The amount of work that can be undertaken by farmers, fishermen or construction workers, for example, is sharply restricted in winter by ice, snow and freezing temperatures. As a result, employment in such outdoor occupations declines substantially during the winter months and then begins to climb with the coming of spring.

The changing seasons also have a marked impact on the buying habits of the consuming public. Retail sales are particularly heavy in the spring and during holiday times such as Christmas, which in turn affects employment both in the retail trade and the industries that supply it.

From year to year, seasonal changes in the size of the labour force and the level of employment and unemployment follow a quite regular pattern. As a result it is possible to adjust these figures from month to month to make allowance for changes that relate to seasonal factors.

By eliminating seasonal changes over the course of the year, it is possible to obtain statistics that provide a clearer picture of underlying changes in the labour force from month to month. These seasonally-adjusted figures provide a better insight into changing trends - such as the growing participation of women in

the labour force and changes that stem from the cycle of economic activity.

While the seasonally-adjusted figures provide a better insight into changing trends and cycles than the unadjusted figures, the picture that is portrayed may still be somewhat distorted by certain irregular factors that occur from time to time. These might include such developments as industrial disputes that cause unusually heavy layoffs in associated industries, public holidays that fall in different periods or exceptionally good or bad weather that alters the usual seasonal pattern of employment and unemployment. The basic trend is usually discernible, however, by looking at the seasonally-adjusted figures for several months.

The most familiar seasonally-adjusted manpower figures are those relating to employment and unemployment nationally and regionally. Because seasonal adjustment is based on an averaging process, the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment is lower than the actual rate in the winter months and is higher than the actual rate during the summer. In March 1970, for example, the actual proportion of the total labour force unemployed amounted to 6.7 per cent, but the seasonally-adjusted rate was 5.2. In August 1970, however, the situation was reversed, with the actual rate of unemployment amounting to 5.1 and the seasonally-adjusted rate coming to 6.6. No particular significance about economic trends attaches to the differential existing between the actual and seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment in any given month. The rise in the seasonally-adjusted rate between March and August does, however, suggest a deterioration in the underlying unemployment situation.

Both Canada and the United States have undertaken seasonal adjustment of manpower statistics for a number of years. While relatively simple in concept, the process of making adjustments in actual manpower figures to take account of seasonal factors involves the application of complex mathematical techniques and sophisticated computer analysis. The process currently being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is known as the X-11 method and is identical to the system employed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Basically the process involves the determination of average figures over a 12-month period in order to calculate the extent to which actual statistics should be adjusted to take account of monthly seasonal factors. In actual practice, the ratios used to determine the seasonal adjustment that should be applied for each month during a current year are worked out on the basis of the seasonal patterns recorded over a number of years. Greater weight is given to the experience of more recent years, however, enabling the seasonal adjustment to take reasonably fast account of changing seasonal factors. At the end of each year, the computer forecasts a new set of seasonal factors for the next year and revises the old seasonal adjustments by incorporating the latest year's experience. The factors to be applied during the course of a year in order to seasonally adjust the actual manpower figures are published in advance by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (DBS Catalogue No. 71-201).

Over a period of several years, the pattern of seasonal fluctuations may alter significantly. In Canada, the proportion of the labour force unemployed during the winter months due to seasonal factors has declined, in part because of the development of new techniques that make possible the continuation of some kinds of outdoor work. Another reason is the growing proportion of the labour force engaged in occupations less affected by seasonal changes. Although techniques of seasonal adjustment have been greatly refined in recent years there is not as yet a method of completely eliminating the current seasonal components, especially when the seasonal pattern is changing quickly.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

Statistics from Canada Manpower Centers are strictly operational and do not in any way constitute an adequate measure of the number of unemployed workers or of the rate of unemployment, both for practical and theoretical reasons. The only official statistics that can serve as a measure of unemployment are those which are based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

REGISTRATIONS

Total clients registered for full-time and part-time employment at Canada Manpower Centers in the Prairie Region increased slightly from November to December. Number of clients registered increased for those seeking full-time or part-time work in Farming, Fishing and Forestry, Structural Work, Machine Trades, and Processing. Numbers of clients registered dropped for those seeking full-time or part-time work in Clerical, Sales, Service, Bench Work, and Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations.

The following figures are total client registrations, by occupational group, in the Prairie Region for November and December. More detailed provincial breakdowns are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED CLIENTS[1] - PRAIRIE REGION

Occupations	November	December	% Change
Prof., Tech., Manag.,	4,470	4,399	- 1.6
Clerical	15,322	13,724	-10.4
Sales	4,515	4,081	- 9.6
Service	10,239	9,671	- 5.6
Farm., Fish., Forestry	2,007	2,563	+27.7
Processing	997	1,018	+ 2.1
Machine Trades	2,676	2,798	+ 4.6
Bench Work	1,350	1,314	- 2.7
Structural Work	16,527	18,799	+13.8

[1]Without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757.

Overall registrations increased 6.2% in Manitoba; remained near level in Saskatchewan, and decreased in Alberta by 3.5%. The Northwest Territories recorded minor numerical decreases in most groups.

Although Manitoba recorded an overall increase in registered clients, some categories recorded a decrease from November to December. These include Clerical, Sales, and Bench Work occupations. The Farming, Fishing and Forestry category which rose 56.0% showed the highest increase in clients registered followed by Processing where clients registered increased by 54.6%. Those recording an increase in registered clients included Structural Work, Machine Trades, Services, and Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations.

As in Manitoba, Saskatchewan recorded major increases in clients registered in Processing, and Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupations. All other categories, except for Structural Work, recorded decreases in registered clients from November to December.

Lower total registrations in Alberta occurred mainly in Processing, Services, and Clerical occupations. Increases in clients from November to December occurred in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, and Structural Work groups.

VACANCIES

The number of vacancies registered in the Prairie Region Canada Manpower Centers decreased 6.2% from November to December. The largest overall decreases occurred in Processing, Sales, and Structural Work. Services and Machine Trades vacancies registered increased slightly between November and December.

The following figures are registered vacancies by occupation in the Prairie Region in November and December. The percentage change from month to month has been included. A more detailed summary by province can be found in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED VACANCIES - PRAIRIE REGION

Occupations	November	December	% Change
Prof., Tech., Manag.,	445	426	- 4.3
Clerical	1,511	1,513	+ .1
Sales	763	560	-26.6
Services	940	1,004	+ 6.8
Farm., Fish., Forestry	88	79	-10.2
Processing	63	45	-28.6
Machine Trades	272	277	+ 1.8
Bench Work	285	277	- 2.8
Structural Work	501	383	-23.6

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757

Overall vacancies registered increased by 10% in Manitoba from November to December. Registered vacancies declined 19.2% in Alberta and 5.5% in Saskatchewan. The Northwest Territories recorded an overall decrease in registered vacancies, but because small absolute numbers are involved; the percentage change can be deceptive.

Major increases in client vacancies in Manitoba were in Services, Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations, and Machine Trades. A decrease in registered vacancies in Processing, Structural Work, and Sales was evident from November to December.

The drop in registered vacancies in Saskatchewan was distributed among almost all occupations; with the most significant percentage decreases in Bench Work, Sales, and Structural Work.

Alberta registered decreases in client vacancies in all occupations except for Clerical workers where vacancies registered increased from November to December. Occupations which registered major decreases in client vacancies included Processing, Sales, Structural Work, and Farming, Fishing and Forestry.

SHORTAGES

Shortages are calculated each month at Canada Manpower Centres and compiled on a national, regional and provincial basis. The term 'occupational shortage' refers to an occupation in which there has been at least one job opening that an employer has been trying to fill continuously for at least 30 days. Estimates refer to all job openings for which employers are actively seeking workers, whether they are listed with the CMC or not.

Principal shortages in the Prairie Region rose from 148 in December to 212 in January; an increase of 43 percent. The shortage of Sewing Machine Operators continued in Manitoba. Shortages reported basically in the domestic service category include Housekeepers, Maids, and Nursemaids. A more complete percentage breakdown of principal shortages for the provinces is included in the Statistical Section.

MANITOBA

During January, Manitoba's labour force experienced a seasonal decline to 372,000; a somewhat larger number in the labour force than last January's level of 364,000, but comparable to the January 1969 figure of 374,000. Employment dropped to 348,000 in January which was equal to the January 1970 level. Unemployment rates rose to 5.0% in December and 6.5% in January. Above normal unemployment rates are expected to occur at least until mid-1971.

The Canadian Wheat Board has recently recommended that prairie farmers plant more wheat and barley this year. This is in response to increased demand for barley and the improved inventory position of Canada's wheat stocks.

World wheat buying nations are demanding a guaranteed protein level in the grain they purchase. In response to this demand a new grading system for wheat, based in part upon the protein content of the grain, will become law on April 1. Under the plan, five grades will replace the present eight grades of wheat. The new grades will be phased in over the next two years starting with the new crop year. Effective August 1, 1971 wheat graded No. 1 Hard, No. 1 and No. 2 Northern will be combined into the new grade, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat.

At the end of January 650 tradesmen at the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company in Flin Flon went on strike. This resulted in the layoff of 2,000 other employees of the firm. The lack of other major firms in the area is resulting in economic repercussions on the total local economy.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines at Manibridge near Waboden are gearing up for production by mid-1971. Key personnel are being sought at this time.

Inco has undertaken a $4 million clean environment program in the Thompson area. The program will be aimed at monitoring the pollution of air, water and soil. Inco has also moved to a straight 40-hour week for all hourly employees. This has

resulted in some staff increases and necessary recruiting has been underway for the past month.

A major redevelopment program for Churchill, costing about $10 million, will be undertaken jointly by the federal and provincial governments. A secondary purpose of the program is to consolidate the existing five communities into one to be located at the present Churchill townsite. The program calls for the development of a modern viable townsite, fully serviced with sewer, water and other community infrastructure, with room for expansion. As part of the consolidation, the public housing program is being designed to upgrade the housing stock at Churchill and accommodate the people currently living in the surrounding communities.

Churchill Forest Industries at The Pas was placed in receivership early in January, but the plan remains to bring the plant into production by the middle of 1971. Woodcutting operations have started again along with stockpiling of logs at the plant. A substantial inventory of logs is required to ensure continuous operation.

Grey Goose Bus Lines has initiated daily service directly between Winnipeg and Thompson via the recently completed road through Grand Rapids. The new road reduces the travelling time by about six hours and the distance by approximately two hundred miles.

SASKATCHEWAN

Total numbers employed in Saskatchewan dropped from 322,000 in December to 315,000 in January as the economy experienced a normal seasonal decline. The level of employment, however, once again surpassed the corresponding level for January 1970 when employment was estimated to be 307,000. This continues the trend of a gradual strengthening in employment conditions which began in mid-1970. December was the only month in the latter half of 1970 which did not register a year-over-year increase in numbers employed. Good weather conditions in February and an early start on some government sponsored projects should result in a continuation of this trend to year-over-year improvement further into 1971.

Labour force numbers decreased from 338,000 in December to 336,000 in January. The January figure is up from the labour force of 325,000 estimated for January 1970. An increase in the participation rate to 51.3% in January 1971 from 49.2% in January 1970 accounted for the labour force increase since labour force population decreased from 660,000 in January 1970 to 655,000 in January 1971.

The increased participation rate and resulting larger labour force more than offset the increase in employment levels over the last year. The result was an unemployment rate of 6.2% this January compared to 5.5% last year.

About 96,000 western farmers have now received payments for their participation in the federal government's Operation LIFT. The payments represent about $50 million cash, much of which has been absorbed by debt repayment. Meanwhile, national farmers grain marketings (an important index of immediate cash flow in the Saskatchewan agricultural sector) total 289 million bushels to December 31, as compared to 179 million bushels to 31 December 1969. Chief strengths are deliveries of wheat, barley, oats, and rapeseed. Completed export sales show even greater improvement with better than one hundred percent increase over the same period last year. These statistics give some solid foundation to expectations of an improved cash position for Saskatchewan farmers in 1971, in contrast to 1970. Farm cash

receipts over the January to September period of 1970 registered a 10% drop over the previous year in Saskatchewan.

Logs have been stockpiled in preparation for the May opening of the $260,000 Big River Sawmill at Hudson's Bay. The mill will have a capacity of 12 million board feet annually, compared to the capacity of 7.5 million board feet of the fire-gutted mill it replaced, and will also produce chips for the Prince Albert Pulp Mill. The operation will employ about 100 persons in total.

Recent activity in Saskatchewan includes $2.5 million to be spent on road construction near Prince Albert, Wadena, Foam Lake, Nipawin and Melville. Also, future renovations are planned for the Saskatoon Air Terminal to add 11,000 square feet of floor space to existing facilities. Construction, however, is not planned until 1972.

ALBERTA

During January the Alberta labour force decreased to 628,000. This represents an increase of 11,000 persons in the labour force from January 1970. Total numbers employed in the province dropped to 587,000 from 594,000 in December. Numbers employed in January were marginally below that of the corresponding month of the previous year when employment was 591,000. Numbers unemployed rose in Alberta from 36,000 in December to 41,000 in January. Alberta's unemployment rate rose to 6.5% in January from 5.7% in December.

The Soviet Union recently purchased, on behalf of Cuba, 248,000 long tons of flour or the equivalent of about 12.3 million bushels of wheat. The flour, valued at approximately $25 million is to be delivered later this year. The sale is expected to act primarily as a boost to milling firms which have recently been operating below capacity.

Due to overproduction, hog prices have decreased. With rising costs, caused mainly by the increase in feed grain prices and a rather stable consumption pattern, farmers may attempt to reduce output in this sector. Good consumer demand and a high import rate for sheep and lamb has meant that some farmers, wishing to diversify, have moved into this area of livestock. In 1970, sheep production in Alberta increased for the first time since 1961.

Thirty-nine construction industry collective agreements for Alberta, signed in late 1968, will expire on March 31. Alberta builders, however, are anticipating a good year in 1971 due to the number of large products scheduled to start or under construction. Pipeline construction activity is expected to rise in order to serve increased oil markets. In addition, short and long term credit has eased slightly with the marginal lowering of mortgage and interest rates.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held February 1st for the $7 million Mayfair Place apartment-office-rental project in Calgary. Completion is expected

in December 1971. Approval has been granted for the $2.5 million Southern Alberta Institute of Technology residence. Construction will start as soon as possible with completion set for the middle of 1972. In Edmonton, three 23-story towers containing 473 suites and nine 2-story garden apartments containing 270 suites will be built at a cost of $15,000,000 starting in April.

The Alberta Government received revenue from Crown petroleum and natural gas rights of $54.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1970. The rate of crude oil production in Alberta during February was fixed at 1,143,215 barrels daily; down 3.8% from January and up 5.5% from February 1970.

At the present time, Western Canada is the world's largest sulphur exporter. Canadian sulphur output increased by 13.8% in 1970 to 4.2 million long tons. Canada provided 11.8% of the total U.S. consumption in 1970, but a bill has been introduced in the U.S. Congress seeking import quotas on sulphur. If passed, the bill would reduce U.S. imports of Canadian sulphur by one-third of annual averages for 1965 - 1967. In Alberta, a sulphur industry committee has been set up to examine the decreasing prices. Their work will be further complicated by the trend towards higher retrieval rates of sulphur and its by-products in response to demands for an improved environment. On a more optimistic note, demands for sulphur are expected to increase about 4.7% annually as the demand for phosphatic fertilizers increases.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Exploration and seismic activity ceased for the Christmas period in the Mackenzie Delta due to minimum daylight conditions. In the first weeks of January, however, an extensive movement of men and materials occurred resulting in a substantial reopening of seismic activity and a near doubling of the activity evident in the latter parts of 1970. Oil drilling has been undertaken by Imperial Oil Limited, Western Decalta, Chevron Standard Limited, Canadian Delhi, Panarctic Oils, Mobile Oil Canada Limited, and the Sun Oil Company. Indications are that companies active in the area are using a methodical approach for seismic and drilling activity and establishing a firm commitment in the areas of their contracts. Techniques of drilling under hazardous conditions continue to improve.

Panarctic Oils Limited succeeded in capping a gas well on King Christian Island that had been blowing wild since October 25, 1970 with the loss of 43 million cubic feet of gas a day.

Numac and Shield Resources are assessing an area approximately eighty miles northeast of Yellowknife for zinc and copper. There is little turnover in the larger mines this year and some small mines have ceased operation for the winter period.

The transportation network in the Northwest Territories is rapidly becoming more sophisticated mainly because of the demand for supplies and men by oil exploration groups in the Arctic. A winter toll road from Fort Simpson to Norman Wells along the Mackenzie River, covering 400 miles, is now in operation. Reduced living costs are seen for some settlements, particularly as more road networks are established.

Northward Aviation now operates a scheduled service to Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, and Norman Wells with departure from Inuvik and Norman Wells on Mondays and Thursdays. This schedule increases the accessibility of these

communities from Inuvik. They were previously somewhat remote from services due to the high charter costs required to reach them. The government of the Northwest Territories has made a contract with Mackenzie Air Service for the use of a Lear Jet for a six month trial period. It will operate as required between Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay with refuelling stops at Churchill. The fare will be the same as the fare via Edmonton and Montreal but there will be a considerable saving of time. Flying time, Yellowknife to Frobisher, will be approximately three hours. Other government departments and private individuals may use the service when it is not fully utilized by the government of the Northwest Territories.

Radio Tuk, a new station twinned with CHUM in Toronto is now in operation in Tuktoyaktuk with a power of 1,000 watts and a broadcast radius of 100 miles. Four hours a day of broadcasting in Eskimo and English is provided by the station established by the Mid-Canada Community Service and Broadcasting Foundation and subsidized by CHUM.

The Bluefish Hydro generating plant which supplied power to Con Mine and the city of Yellowknife burned down on January 26, 1971. After several hours of blackout, a diesel plant was brought into operation. Loss of the hydro plant may have serious implications for Con Mine which employs over 200 men.

PRAIRIE REGION ECONOMY:

1970 IN REVIEW

MANITOBA

Labour market conditions in Manitoba came under pressure from several directions during 1970. The general slowdown in the economy resulted in almost no change in the level of employment. There was, however, a substantial increase in the size of the labour force, resulting in a larger number of unemployed people, and consequently higher unemployment rates. Apart from a slight decline in the participation rate for men and a slight increase in the rate for women, the overall participation rate of the labour force showed little change from 1969 to 1970.

During the latter half of 1968 and the first half of 1969, Manitoba's economy was relatively buoyant. The economy then began to slow and continued at the reduced pace during 1970. Employment growth was below normal during the first half of 1970, but rose gradually during the second half. As a result the average number of people employed monthly in 1970 remained about the same as during 1969 at 362,000.

The Manitoba labour force increased by an estimated 8,000 people from 372,000 in 1969 to 380,000 in 1970. Increases in the labour force arose from two main sources: the increased number of young people 14 to 24 years of age entering the labour force, and the re-entry of older women into the labour force as reflected by the slightly higher participation rate of women. Since the increase in the labour force was not absorbed by a rise in employment, the difference was reflected

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This is a composite article in which the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch District Economists have captured some of the highlights in their respective areas, with particular emphasis on labour market developments.

Mr. W. J. Lockhart prepared the Manitoba section; Mr. Eugene Flichel and Mrs. Gail Surkan, Saskatchewan; and the Alberta and N.W.T. parts were written by Mrs. Linda Farris, Mr. David Swimmer and Mrs. Monica Tanner.

MANITOBA - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970
			(in thousands)				(percent changes)		
POPULATION (July 1st, 1970)	963	965	972	980	987	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	648	649	660	671	680	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.3
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	357	358	372	373	380	0.3	3.9	0.3	1.9
MALE LABOUR FORCE	246	244	250	252	254	- 0.8	2.5	0.8	0.8
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	111	114	123	121	126	2.7	7.9	- 1.6	4.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		348	360	363	363	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.0
PARTICIPATION RATE	55.1	55.1	56.4	55.6	55.9	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.7	4.5	-	-	-	-

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

in higher numbers unemployed.

The average number of people unemployed in Manitoba rose from 10,000 in 1969 to 17,000 in 1970. Above normal unemployment did not develop until April. The number of people unemployed normally falls during the summer months, reaching a low in October of under 10,000. In 1970 that pattern did not develop and unemployment remained above 15,000 throughout 1970.

Likewise, the unemployment rate which usually peaks at about 5 percent in February falling to a low of 2 percent in October, remained between 4 and 5 percent during most of 1970.

Employment in most sectors of Manitoba's economy remained steady with the previous year. Minor declines in employment occurred in the manufacturing and trade sectors with marginal increases in the service and public administration.

The agricultural sector of Manitoba's economy experienced lower cash receipts for the second year in succession. For the first nine months of 1970 farm cash receipts were down 6 percent, from the same period in 1969, to $235 million. Cash receipts from livestock were up 14 percent to $141 million due to increased cattle and hog production, but were offset by a 28 percent decline in crop receipts which were $88 million for the first nine months of 1970.

Approximately one-fifth of the reduction in crop receipts occurred through the repayment to the Canadian Wheat Board of $20 million in cash advances made to farmers during 1969 for grain delivered in 1970.

Further diversification of Manitoba's agricultural industry was encouraged during 1970. Wheat acreage was reduced to permit Canada's wheat inventories to decline. Hog production, responding to various incentives, rose to near record levels in both Manitoba and Western Canada. The production of special crops such as rapeseed and potatoes also increased during 1970. A variety of other agricultural

enterprises are being considered as potential sources of revenue.

Construction was about complete at the end of 1970 on the pulp mill, paper mill and sawmill at the Churchill Forest Industries complex at The Pas, a project which will substantially increase the value of forestry products produced in Manitoba. Regular production from the plant should begin during the first half of 1971. When completed and in full operation the Churchill Forest Industries complex, plant plus woods operation, will employ about 1,000 people.

The value of commercial fish produced in Manitoba during the summer of 1970 (May 1 - October 31) was one-third below the 1969 level. The reduced level of production occurred when Lake Winnipeg and a number of other lakes and rivers were closed to commercial fishing because the mercury content was above the established tolerance level.

The estimated value of shipments of all manufacturing industries in Manitoba during the first nine months of 1970 remained steady with the same period in 1969 at $912 million. Declines in production occurred in the chemical and farm machinery manufacturing sectors with some expansion occurring in the food and beverage industry. Two new breweries were established in southern Manitoba during 1970. A number of firms involved in the production of plastic products were also established during 1970.

Readjustment continued to occur in many manufacturing industries during 1970, including the transportation manufacturing, electrical products manufacturing and the printing and publishing industries. Adjustment included firm consolidation in the garment industry, and adjustment to technological advances through the installation of new equipment in the printing and publishing industry.

Construction continued at a steady level in Manitoba during 1970. Residential construction was below the record level recorded during 1969, but above the average for the previous five years. Industrial construction was above normal due

to the construction program undertaken by Churchill Forest Industries and the development of a number of new mines in northern Manitoba. Commercial construction declined slightly during 1970 but the value of institutional construction rose, due to increased university construction, hospital construction and school construction. Engineering construction declined during 1970 with increased road and street construction being more than offset by the completion of construction at the Kettle Rapids hydro electric project.

Employment in the service sector of Manitoba's economy continued to expand during 1970 following past trends. Expansion occurred in the paramedical field where several new hospitals and additions to existing hospitals were completed. The hospitality industry also expanded with the opening of the Winnipeg Inn, North Star Inn, and numerous fast food outlets in Metro Winnipeg. Expansion in the educational field was limited during 1970 because of budget cutbacks and a leveling off of school enrollment. The general economic slowdown of the economy has forced a number of business service firms, such as engineering consulting firms, to curtail their hiring programs and some firms have even laid off staff.

Some expansion occurred in the public administration sector, both at the provincial and federal government levels. This was particularly evident during the summer months when a large number of students were temporarily employed. Late in 1970 two armed service airforce training bases, Gimli and Rivers, were scheduled for closing. In addition to the broader economic implications resulting from the closure of the bases, the number of armed service personnel in Manitoba was also reduced.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan spent 1970, the first year of the new decade, in the economic doldrums, as dictated by events of the last years of the 1960's. The momentum of economic downtrends which climaxed in 1969 carried well into 1970. Most notable of these were: the end of the construction boom initiated by the potash industry;

SASKATCHEWAN - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970
			(in thousands)				(percent changes)		
POPULATION (July 1st, 1970)	956	958	961	959	940	0.2	0.3	- 0.2	- 2.0
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	637	642	650	657	658	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.2
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	330	331	342	350	350	0.3	3.0	2.3	0.0
MALE LABOUR FORCE	245	246	250	253	249	0.4	1.6	1.2	- 1.6
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	84	86	92	96	101	2.9	7.0	4.3	5.2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	325	326	334	339	335	0.3	2.5	1.5	- 1.2
PARTICIPATION RATE	51.8	51.7	52.7	53.2	53.1	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.6	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.5	-	-	-	-

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

the slump in agricultural income arising from price cutting and depressed sales on the international grain market; and the deteriorating market conditions for the province's potash and uranium resources. Added to these influences were several factors particular to 1970. These included the fiscal and monetary restraints imposed at the federal level in 1969, but having their provincial impact on the economy of 1970; the construction strike of late spring which effectively suspended all projects supported by the provincial government, and retarded others during critical seasonal months; and the spin-off effects of a cash crisis in the agricultural sector on almost all facets of the provincial economy. As a result, provincial population, personal income and employment, all of which had initially turned downward in 1969, continued to decline during the first months of 1970. Although, statistically, unemployment remained low as discouraged job seekers left the province to seek work elsewhere, or simply withdrew from the labour force, the economy was very clearly experiencing the worst slump in several years.

Some pertinent labour market indices of economic conditions in 1970, are included in the adjoining table. The most notable characteristics of the year vis-a-vis previous years were the absolute decline in average population and average employment, and the absence of labour force growth.

While annual averages tend to obscure the reversal in economic downtrends which characterized 1970, they do reflect the net effect of events on the provincial economy for the year. Average levels of employment, a key index of economic activity, not only ceased to grow, but fell below the average level of 1969. The population of the province decreased significantly as outmigration accelerated. The rate of participation in the labour force of those 14 years of age and over also declined, reflecting the withdrawal of discouraged male job seekers. In contrast to males, female participation in the labour force increased as more women attempted to supplement depressed family incomes. Outmobility and a lower participation rate served to relieve pressures on the level of unemployment. As a result, average unemployment actually experienced a smaller percentage increase than that recorded between 1968 and 1969, though in absolute terms number unemployed continued

to increase significantly (from an average 8,000 in 1968 to 11,000 in 1969 to 15,000 in 1970).

Essentially, the stage for these events of 1970 had been set by the preceding years of the late 1960's. Growth in employment and labour force in the province peaked in the 1967-1968 period reflecting strong performances in the province's agricultural and construction industries. Even at that time, numbers unemployed showed a significant increase, as employment growth proved insufficient to balance the rapid growth in labour force.

Growth in labour force population, labour force, and numbers employed carried well into 1969 on the tail of the "boom" trends. However, the beginnings of the slowdown in the provincial economy were in evidence. By October of 1969, levels of employment were falling below levels of the previous year. Consequently, on the basis of the annual averages, employment growth fell further behind the growth in labour force between 1968 and 1969, and average unemployment moved upward even more sharply. The province's population declined for the first time in more than a decade as the mobile elements of the province's work force began the move to areas of greater employment activity.

The deterioration of employment conditions and participation rates and the outmobility from the province, all initiated during 1969, continued well into 1970. By mid-1970, a number of more favourable developments were beginning to surface. Agricultural markets and construction activity experienced an upturn and employment conditions stabilized. The provincial economy experienced a "bottoming out" and began to show signs of modest strengthening. Beginning in July, employment levels equalled or surpassed levels of the previous year. Participation rates followed suit, reflecting in part, a response to the increased employment opportunities. The trend to improvement was not strong enough to offset events of the first half of the year. Hence, annual averages showed decreases in employment levels and participation rates and a static labour force compared to 1969, as noted above. However, the stage was set for continued gradual strengthening in 1971.

Agriculture continues to be the principal determinant of Saskatchewan's economic health. During 1970 the province's agricultural sector underwent a difficult period of adjustment which was reflected throughout the entire economy. Farm cash receipts continued the sharp decline initiated during 1969 by decreased wheat sales at diminished world market prices. Repercussions of the resultant cash crisis and pessimism in the farm sector were felt throughout the entire distribution system supportive to agriculture. Provincial retail sales fell off by almost 10 percent and farm machinery sales by 13 percent. Farm liabilities increased as farmers attempted to continue operations despite the lack of cash inflow and increasing costs of operation.

Under the federal government's Operation LIFT program, Saskatchewan farmers reduced wheat acreage by more than 50 percent to eight million acres, and began to make the adjustment into alternate areas of production, especially oil seeds, coarse grains and livestock.

Toward the end of 1970, prospects began to brighten somewhat in the provincial farm sector as agricultural markets showed signs of strengthening. Cash difficulties continued, as a large part of income flow was absorbed by outstanding debts and total farm cash income fell another 5 percent below the already depressed level of 1969. However, the most difficult adjustment phase for the agricultural sector appeared to pass. During 1970, Saskatchewan farmers, taken as a total, reduced their traditional dependence on wheat production and made substantial advances toward diversification. Year-end perspective revealed that the increased emphasis on the production of rapeseed, coarse grains and fodder was meeting with accelerating market demand for these products. The livestock population was on the increase. Large, integrated beef feedlot and hog operations (where economies of scale would be effectively applied) were becoming more common, yielding to farm operators a wider experience in this type of specialized operation.

Given the developments of 1970, the provincial agricultural sector can at least look forward to an improved cash position in 1971, as well as greater

flexibility - and by extension, stability - in the longer term. Some encouragement is also forthcoming from the income stabilization program proposed by the federal government, which represents at least a certain recognition of the problems created by income fluctuations such as were experienced in Saskatchewan. As proposed, the plan would act to dampen fluctuations in cash income over the farm sector in aggregate, and would provide a further deterrent against a repeat of the province's 1970 economic malaise.

The construction industry underwent substantial difficulties during 1970. Private expenditures on capital investment fell off dramatically as economic slowdown and population outflow left service and support sectors of the economy overexpanded. Housing starts showed the sharpest drop from 1969 levels of any province in Canada. A construction strike in late spring and early summer retarded several projects over a critical part of the building season and effectively suspended all projects sponsored by the provincial government over the same period. Several provincial government projects were delayed or shelved and public expenditures on capital investment failed to fill the gap left by the private sector. Many skilled tradesmen left the province to seek work in areas of greater activity.

The construction industry ended the year on a depressed note with the level of activity, as indicated by building permits, down dramatically from 1969 levels. However, some improvement is expected in the upcoming year, in view of the number of projects planned under governmental fiscal expansion programs and the various resource development projects now underway.

Developments in the forestry and mineral industries provided the principal bright spots in the provincial economy during 1970. A variety of forest industry projects were completed or brought under development during the year. Simpson Timber Company completed a $3.5 million addition to its stud sawmill at Hudson Bay; construction began on a $6.5 million sawmill in the Meadow Lake area, for completion in 1972; and a tentative agreement was apparently reached on a $120 million pulp mill for the area.

The second area of resource development in 1970 was the province's mineral and petroleum industry. Total value of mineral production increased by more than 10 percent over the level of 1969. One of the principal strengths was the petroleum industry which accounted for over half of that total value. Strong market demand for oil - especially the heavy crude of the Lloydminster-North Battleford field, pushed production upward in the province. Coal production centering on Estevan also moved upward significantly, in line with the increased requirements of Boundary Dam power station and accelerating demand in Eastern Canada for low pollution-producing lignite coal. Potash production was down from 1969 levels as dictated by the provincial government's limited-production prorationing policy. However, the higher floor price established by the plan yielded a greater total return on the potash mined, compared to 1969. Saskatchewan's ten potash mines are currently running at less than 50 percent capacity, but anticipate a 10 percent boost in production quotas in 1971.

Perhaps the brightest spot in the mineral industry during 1970 was the announcement by Gulf Minerals of intentions to develop a $50 million uranium mine and mill near Wollaston Lake. Completion is scheduled for 1974, at which time the complex is expected to employ 300-400 people and support a new townsite of over 3,000 people.

A variety of developments highlighted Saskatchewan's manufacturing industry during 1970. Most notable of these, besides the forestry projects already mentioned, were major expansions to the Prince Albert pulp mill, Agra's rapeseed crushing plant at Nipawin, and Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation plant in Regina; completion of a modular home plant at Prince Albert; and the start of construction on a $3 million distillery at Weyburn. Smaller developments included construction of potato processing facilities in the newly irrigated areas around Outlook, and a number of new alfalfa pelletizing plants in the province's mixed farming belt. A $1.2 million meat processing plant at Humboldt, and two large feed-mills (one already under construction) in Saskatoon are on deck for development in 1971. Also slated for 1971 are a major new women's apparel plant in Saskatoon and

ALBERTA - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970
			(in thousands)				(percent changes)		
POPULATION (July 1st, 1970)	1,465	1,493	1,529	1,563	1,604	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.6
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	955	980	1,012	1,045	1,080	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	562	578	604	628	650	2.8	4.5	4.0	3.5
MALE LABOUR FORCE	390	398	411	422	435	2.1	3.3	2.7	3.1
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	172	179	192	207	215	4.1	7.3	7.8	3.9
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	550	564	586	611	622	2.5	3.9	4.3	1.8
PARTICIPATION RATE	58.8	59.0	59.7	60.1	60.2	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.3	-	-	-	-

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

expansions to clothing manufacturing plants in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and to IPSCO's steel plant in Regina as well. Most of the above projects received or expect to receive aid from the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion and provincial industrial incentive programs.

In summary, the outlook for 1971 is one of continued gradual improvement. Principal strengths will arise from improved agricultural marketings in wheat, coarse grains, rapeseed and livestock, and from increased construction activity, largely government initiated. Longer term growth, however, will depend upon continued progress towards agricultural diversification and stability, and towards northern resource development.

ALBERTA

During 1970, the Alberta economy, under the influence of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies and problems in the core resource industries, recorded a year of relatively slow growth. Rapid labour force growth coupled with lagging employment gains characterized the Alberta labour market scene. Industrially, it was a year of uncertainty in the petroleum industry, of adjustment and diversification in agriculture, and one of significant cutbacks in the level of construction activity.

Most of the growth during 1970 was concentrated in the service and financial sectors, where a rapidly growing population, which reached 1,600,000 at mid-year, provided a solid source of demand for a wide range of goods and services.

As the table illustrates, an additional 22,000 persons joined the Alberta labour force in 1970, for a total of 650,000 persons. This represented a growth rate of 3.5 percent, slightly lower than the growth recorded in the two preceding intervals. A modest acceleration in the growth of the male labour force was offset by a sharp decline in the growth of the female labour force, which advanced by only 3.9 percent in 1970 compared to gains of 7.8 and 7.3 percent in 1969 and 1968

respectively.

Employment gains in 1970 were substantially lower than in previous years, and reflected the general slowdown in the economy. An additional 11,000 persons found employment in 1970, an increase of only 1.8 percent compared to average annual gains of 3.5 percent in the period from 1966 to 1967.

Unemployment for calendar year 1970 rose to 4.3 percent of the labour force, up 1.6 percentage points from the annual rate in 1969 of 2.7 percent. There were 28,000 persons unemployed during 1970 compared to 17,000 in 1969.

The agricultural industry experienced a recovery during 1970, as the trends towards diversification of production lessened the impact of declines in specific sectors. Operation LIFT resulted in a substantial number of acres being taken out of wheat production and put to other uses, notably rapeseed, rye, and flaxseed. The table below illustrates the effects of the program.

ACRES PLANTED BY CROP IN ALBERTA

Crop	1969 Acres	1970 Acres	% Change
Wheat	5,300,000	2,600,000	- 50.9
Oats	2,600,000	2,600,000	0.0
Barley	5,100,000	4,700,000	- 7.8
Rye	180,000	215,000	+ 19.4
Flaxseed	550,000	875,000	+ 59.1
Rapeseed	816,000	1,600,000	+ 96.1
Summerfallow	7,400,000	8,900,000	+ 20.3

In addition, potato acreage rose by 5,000 to 29,000 and much land was turned to pasture for cattle and sheep production. Hog production also rose substantially.

Cash income received by Alberta farmers to November totalled $622 million, a rise of 6.6 percent over the comparable period in 1969. Sales of grain increased

by 11.0 percent, livestock by 4.3 percent, poultry 4.3 percent and dairy products 5.4 percent. Most of this income, especially that from grain sales, came during the later part of the year.

Expenditures on farm machinery were down 27 percent from 1969 and repairs as a percentage of the total rose to 21 percent from 16 percent.

In spite of numerous problems which remained unresolved at year-end, the Alberta petroleum industry recorded substantial gains in production and revenue in 1970. Oil production through October advanced by 15.3 percent, while revenue rose by 16.6 percent. Exports to the United States accounted for 54 percent of total sales. By year-end, the wellhead price of oil was raised by 25 cents per barrel in anticipation of a higher volume of exports to the United States. It was the first price increase in over eight years. Exploration and development activity increased only moderately in Alberta in 1970, with the major portion of resources being shifted to the Arctic. There was one assault on the National Oil Policy by an eastern refiner, but it held firm and the line of separation between eastern and western reserve markets remained unchanged along the Ottawa Valley.

Natural gas production to the end of October was 16.0 percent higher than in the the corresponding period of 1969, while the value of gas sales advanced by 24.8 percent. Gas plant construction, both completed and under construction in 1970, totalled $244 million and accounted for 30 percent of the total value of construction in Alberta.

The value of minerals produced in the province increased by 15 percent in 1970 to $1,393 million. Coal production rose by 50 percent as shipments to Japan officially got underway in April from the two main suppliers, McIntyre Coal Co. and Cardinal River Coal Co. Production of sulphur, a by-product of the gas-cleaning process, increased as the number of gas scrubbing plants rose, however, a world surplus of the mineral led to decreased prices.

Employment in Alberta manufacturing industries remained unchanged between 1969 and 1970. However, the stability of effective demand for products manufactured in Alberta led to only small reductions in the value of output in isolated sectors, totalling $19 million. Production gains in other sectors of the industry, notably food and beverages and primary metals, totalled $105 million, and far outweighed the losses. The total value of manufacturing shipments advanced by approximately 5 percent compared to gains of 11 percent and 7 percent in 1969 and 1968 respectively.

The construction industry experienced a slowdown in 1970, especially in the residential and apartment sectors. Housing starts in the province totalled 14,093 during the year, down 31.3 percent from 1969. Construction employment dropped by 8.5 percent in response to the cutbacks in activity. However, some signs of recovery were beginning to appear by year-end as a result of institutional spending and numerous government financed low-cost housing projects. Though the value of building permits in the first three quarters was running 22 percent lower than in 1969, by year-end the total had reached $459 million, a decrease of only 7 percent from the previous year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Economic activity in the Northwest Territories in 1970 centred around the oil and gas, mining and transportation industries.

The transfer of resources from Alberta to the Arctic for exploration and extensive research on the effects of pipelines on the ecology resulted in the establishment of two study groups. Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Ltd. in Inuvik is evaluating the problems of oil transportation via pipeline at their research centre. To the south, outside of Norman Wells, the Northwest Project Study Group is conducting research in the field of gas transportation via pipeline. The results could be twin 48-inch pipelines from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska to Edmonton via Inuvik and the Mackenzie Valley. Exploration centres in and around the

Mackenzie Delta, the Mackenzie Valley and the Arctic Islands.

Mining activity continues to increase in the north. Gold, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, copper and iron ore are all commercial minerals either being mined now or being evaluated. Blanchett Island in Great Slave Lake, near Yellowknife, is being explored for cobalt and nickel. Cominco is actively exploring the Arctic coast area, particularly around Bathurst Inlet where a significant discovery of copper, zinc and silver has been made. Iron ore deposits on Baffin Island are in commercial quantity, however, necessary services such as transportation facilities and hospitals are lacking.

Transportation remains the key to effective industrialization in the north. Rail transport is impossible because the perma-frost is not stable and road transport is inefficient because the only road into the north, the Mackenzie Highway, is closed for periods of up to six weeks during spring break-up and fall freeze-up at the Fort Providence crossing.

Water transportation accounted for 305,000 tons of material movement during 1970, but the season is short and the river hazardous. Ocean transport is limited because the polar ice pack is unpredictable, especially among the Arctic Islands. Experiments are now being conducted with air-cushioned vehicles in the Delta.

Air transportation is the only economic, year-round method of changing location. During 1970, four companies made application to extend passenger, freight and charter service to the area, through the Air Transport Commission.

(1) Great Northern Airways applied for authority to service the Arctic area from Edmonton and Calgary utilizing two Bristol Britannias. They were denied because they failed to establish proof of financial viability.

(2) International Jet Air received permission to operate two

Lockheed Electra L-188 aircraft from Edmonton-Calgary to the Arctic.

(3) Northwest Territorial Airlines was granted a license to operate a DC-6 out of Yellowknife to points north for both freight and passenger use. This is the first such aircraft to service the Arctic and will commence operation January 1, 1971. The same company was denied authority to fly a Hercules out of Yellowknife on the grounds that sufficient quantities of this aircraft was already supplying the demand.

(4) Wardair was allowed to evaluate the potential and feasibility of operating Armstrong Whitworth AW-650 Argosy aircraft on a conditional license. The one airplane to be used in the study will fly out of Yellowknife.

At the Arctic Transportation Conference held in Edmonton in December, the Northwest Territories Government presented a position paper outlining the need for an east-west air route through the Arctic and late in the year inaugurated an experimental flight for the use of government personnel. 1971 will likely be a year of reassessment of air travel in the Northwest Territories.

The focus on highway construction in the Northwest Territories will lie in the far north. Plans were announced in December to complete the remaining 240 miles of the Dempster Highway, which links Dawson City in the Yukon to Inuvik in the upper Mackenzie Delta. Construction will begin in spring, 1971 from the present termination point, two-thirds of the distance between Dawson City and Yukon-Northwest Territories border. There are no plans either to build a bridge over the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence or to pave the Mackenzie Highway.

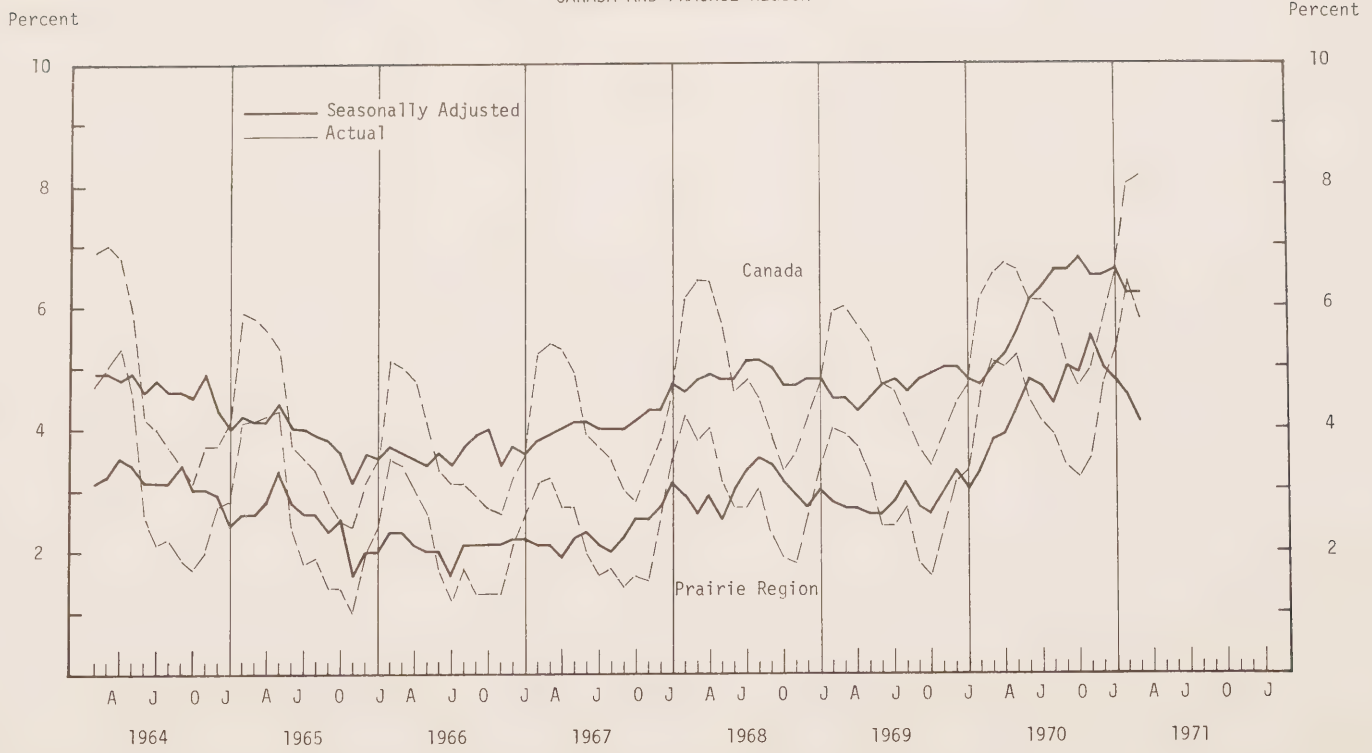
The tourist industry grew by 50 percent in 1970 as 18,000 persons visited the N.W.T. The Territorial government is attempting to extend the tourist season into the Winter.

STATISTICAL SECTION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
1968	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.6	2.9
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.8	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.9	2.9
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.8	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.8	3.0
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.1	3.3
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.5
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	3.4
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	3.1
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	4.7	2.9
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.8	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0
1969	Jan.	5.9[d]	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0[d]	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7[d]	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4[d]	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7[d]	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6[d]	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1[d]	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1

[1]The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1968	July	1,383[b]	1,342[b]	1,086[c]	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377[b]	1,346[b]	1,086[c]	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337[b]	1,311[b]	1,067[c]	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344[b]	1,320[b]	1,081[c]	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344[b]	1,309[b]	1,084[c]	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331[b]	1,286[b]	1,088[c]	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

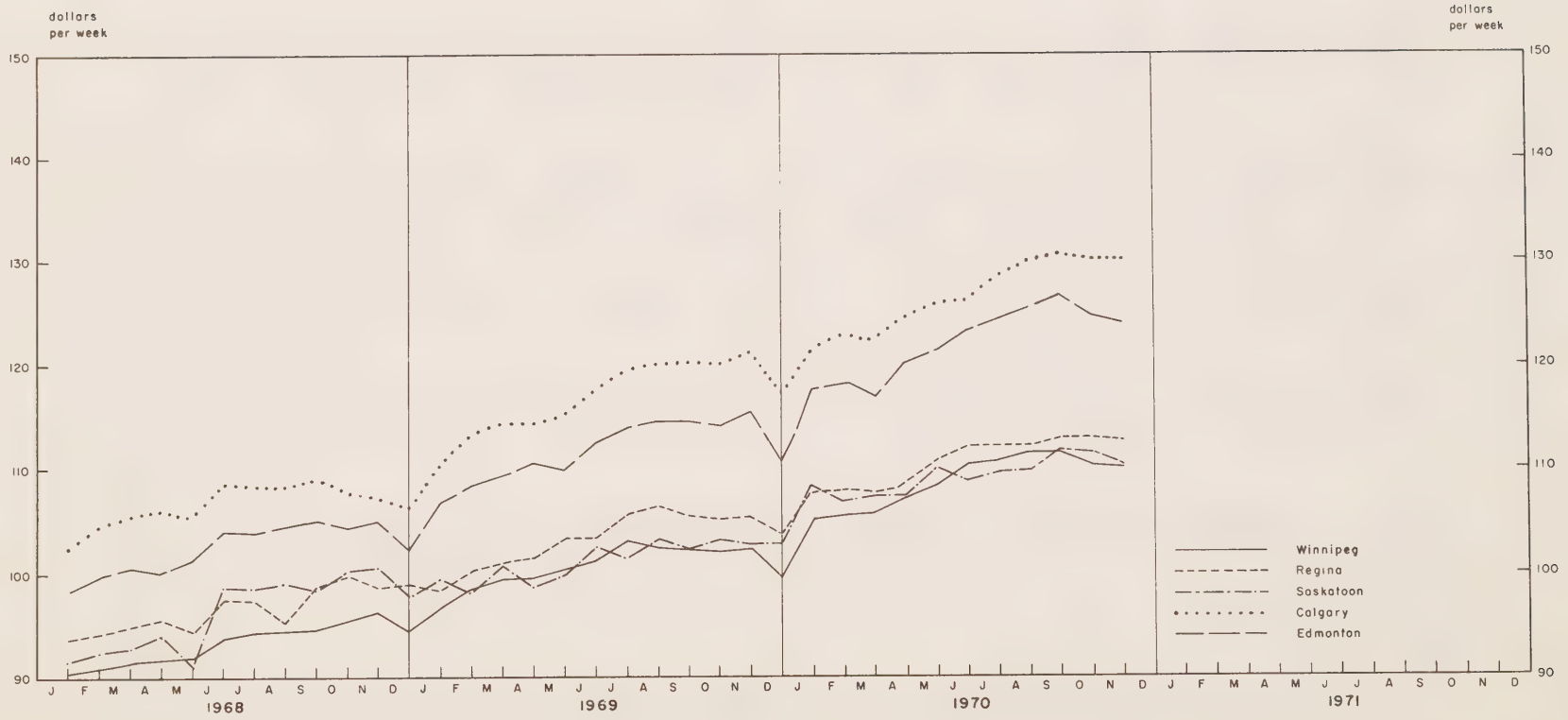
SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETH BRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
				(dollars per week)			
1967	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
1968	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	Sept.	102.84	99.49	121.79	107.78	112.23	113.35
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	Nov.	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1967	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	108.82	126.09	123.26
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	Sept.	111.55	112.09	111.72	130.48	126.63
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	Nov.	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

REGISTERED CLIENTS[1]

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	1,526	1,636	777	703	2,167	2,060	30	22
Clerical	5,258	4,442	3,237	3,037	6,827	6,245	93	73
Sales	1,051	934	1,479	1,258	1,985	1,889	12	10
Services	2,480	2,800	3,000	2,882	4,759	3,989	87	77
Farm., Fish., Forestry	581	906	884	1,029	542	628	4	7
Processing	242	374	123	168	632	476	2	2
Machine Trades	815	956	690	679	1,171	1,163	9	8
Bench Work	634	622	155	151	561	541	1	1
Structural Work	4,689	5,674	4,570	5,097	7,268	8,028	104	126

[1]Registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.
Refer to note, page 9, on uses of CMC Statistics.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	140	165	84	87	221	174	4	6
Clerical	496	504	640	596	375	413	9	12
Sales	127	119	151	130	485	311	3	3
Services	272	407	234	235	434	362	26	25
Farm., Fish., Forestry	20	22	33	33	35	24	5	5
Processing	37	28	1	2	25	15	0	0
Machine Trades	135	154	40	37	97	86	9	12
Bench Work	207	204	13	11	65	62	0	0
Structural Work	152	141	64	56	285	186	30	19

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

January, 1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIE REGION (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
JANUARY 1971					
786.782.090	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	64	100		
306.878.010	HOUSEKEEPERS AND MAIDS	40	37	18	45
250.258.014	SALESMAN, INSURANCE	33	33	27	40
620.281.014	AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	27	22	48	30
307.878.010	NURSEMAID	26	12	77	11
303.138.010	HOUSEKEEPER, HOME	22	86	5	9

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

COMMUNITY WAGE & SALARY RATES - 1970

The following tables are reproduced from the annual Canada Department of Labour Survey, Wage Rates, Salaries & Hours of Labour. These are the first preliminary returns received from the survey covering the last normal pay period prior to October 1, 1970.

This annual mail survey covers over 30,000 establishments; with virtually complete coverage of all those having 20 or more employees.

The Community Wage and Salary tables present wage and salary information for selected office occupations, maintenance trades, service occupations and general labourers. Where the criteria for publication are met, an average and predominant range of rates are shown for the combined group of all industries surveyed in the community, and an average for the following industry divisions: Manufacturing; Transportation; Trade; Finance; Public Administration; Services. Data for the five latter divisions are also shown on a combined basis under the heading "Non-Manufacturing" which also includes Logging and Mining.

The following summary shows the major industry groups that make up the following industrial divisions:

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	INDUSTRY GROUP
Transportation	Transportation Storage; Communication; Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities
Trade	Wholesale and Retail Trade
Finance	Financial Institutions; Insurance and Real Estate
Public Administration	Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government
Services	Recreation Services; Services to Business Management, Personal Services, Miscellaneous Services, Hospitals

The term "Average Wage Rates" as used in the tables means the weighted average of straight-time rates paid on a time basis in an occupation. To obtain

this average for either average wage or average salary, the wage rates or earnings in an occupation are multiplied (weighted) by the number of employees receiving each rate, the sum of these products then being divided by the total number of employees reported in the occupation.

The tables as reprinted here are somewhat abbreviated. The interested reader should refer to the complete survey for wage information on many other communities and considerable wage detail on an industrial basis.

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1970

CALGARY

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	147	110-175	172	144	-	139	-	-	132
Billing Machine Operator	87	69-101	86	87	-	88	-	-	87
Bookkeeper, Senior	154	103-201	-	156	-	148	-	-	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	94	66-108	92	94	90	87	-	-	88
Calculating Machine Operator	88	74-103	83	90	85	90	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	93	75-114	96	93	104	-	98	92	80
Clerk, Intermediate	117	89-143	-	115	-	105	-	106	-
Clerk, Senior	163	121-196	-	156	-	135	-	126	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	115	92-133	-	116	110	-	-	-	112
Draughtsman, Intermediate	138	111-167	136	138	140	153	-	-	134
Draughtsman, Senior	167	134-202	168	166	-	173	-	-	-
Filing Clerk	77	60- 90	71	77	74	76	78	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	85	72- 98	-	84	84	-	-	-	84
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	101	85-115	117	100	98	96	-	-	98
Material Record Clerk	126	80-162	-	115	-	115	-	-	-
Office Boy	68	57- 79	68	67	-	-	-	-	67
Order Clerk	118	86-147	123	115	-	112	-	-	118
Secretary, Junior	106	78-127	99	106	-	107	91	108	100
Secretary, Senior	118	92-145	122	117	125	113	104	123	107
Stenographer, Junior	87	71-100	-	86	83	82	77	88	88
Stenographer, Senior	99	84-115	98	99	98	95	105	98	101
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	85	66-100	82	86	87	86	-	81	82
Typist, Junior	78	65- 89	78	78	-	79	72	79	89
Typist, Senior	86	75- 98	87	86	96	84	84	85	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	3.82	2.73-4.40	3.83	3.81	4.07	3.27	-	-	-
Electrician	4.21	3.60-4.74	4.04	4.32	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	3.80	2.74-4.51	4.01	-	4.01	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.60	2.90-4.21	3.53	3.63	3.96	3.45	-	-	2.93
Millwright	3.90	3.71-4.04	3.94	3.73	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	4.11	3.58-4.51	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	3.87	3.73-4.08	3.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.87	3.31-4.51	3.74	4.05	4.30	3.64	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	4.60	4.05-5.14	-	4.62	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.68	3.23-4.10	3.63	3.71	-	-	-	-	3.53
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	2.66	1.55-3.17	2.77	2.58	3.08	2.11	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1970

EDMONTON

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	100	69-135	106	98	112	-	-	-	84
Accounting Clerk, Senior	141	99-191	145	139	146	-	116	-	146
Billing Machine Operator	84	67- 98	89	83	-	84	-	-	83
Bookkeeper, Senior	142	101-173	-	148	-	-	-	-	136
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	84	66-100	89	82	-	85	76	-	84
Calculating Machine Operator	85	70-107	92	80	-	79	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	82	64-102	97	77	86	79	-	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	113	85-143	117	112	123	110	97	-	106
Clerk, Senior	139	109-171	-	138	140	143	139	-	124
Cost Accounting Clerk	123	92-152	117	127	-	128	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	116	76-139	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	143	113-168	136	144	-	130	-	-	135
Draughtsman, Senior	180	151-207	-	175	-	-	-	175	170
Filing Clerk	70	57- 80	64	70	-	77	65	-	66
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	87	69-106	87	87	82	81	-	96	86
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	101	75-121	100	102	-	-	-	-	96
Material Record Clerk	120	80-154	125	115	118	120	-	-	-
Office Boy	79	68- 95	79	79	78	74	-	-	-
Order Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	97	69-119	102	96	-	89	-	108	88
Secretary, Senior	120	-	113	121	-	104	103	-	98
Stenographer, Junior	87	73-101	81	88	85	80	83	-	81
Stenographer, Senior	107	86-124	108	107	110	-	101	-	101
Tabulating Machine Operator	102	78-132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	82	66- 95	80	82	87	82	79	82	82
Typist, Junior	84	65-101	80	85	74	84	-	-	77
Typist, Senior	90	73-103	97	89	92	84	85	-	92
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	3.62	2.45-4.50	3.61	3.63	-	3.37	3.39	-	3.34
Electrician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	4.16	3.70-4.51	-	3.81	-	3.37	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.52	2.80-4.27	3.45	3.54	3.95	3.53	-	-	3.38
Millwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.88	3.30-4.50	-	3.76	-	3.47	-	-	3.81
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	4.52	4.16-5.37	4.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	4.09	3.23-4.45	4.13	4.06	-	-	-	4.06	3.52
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	3.25	2.93-3.90	3.32	3.21	-	-	-	-	2.94
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	2.88	2.25-3.50	2.94	2.87	2.88	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	2.89	2.13-3.50	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	2.75	1.80-3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1970

REGINA

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	89	76-101	-	89	91	79	89	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	118	92-149	123	117	127	110	-	119	-
Billing Machine Operator	74	60- 97	-	75	73	77	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	129	92-158	121	131	-	-	-	131	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	85	64-107	87	84	95	78	80	97	-
Calculating Machine Operator	88	61-106	82	93	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	69	63- 80	-	68	72	-	-	67	-
Clerk, Intermediate	94	72-119	-	94	94	-	-	94	-
Clerk, Senior	122	93-152	-	123	139	-	121	117	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	117	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	104	84-131	99	109	-	-	-	119	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	127	113-147	-	128	-	-	-	130	-
Draughtsman, Senior	162	138-171	-	157	155	-	-	162	-
Filing Clerk	68	58- 82	-	68	-	68	61	81	-
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	73	65- 78	-	71	-	-	71	71	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	88	77- 97	-	88	-	87	-	91	-
Material Record Clerk	111	88-126	110	111	-	100	-	-	-
Office Boy	63	57- 66	-	64	-	65	-	61	-
Order Clerk	112	88-137	-	110	-	113	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	92	63-119	-	93	-	-	87	102	-
Secretary, Senior	106	85-124	103	106	119	99	111	107	-
Stenographer, Junior	84	67-101	80	84	79	74	84	87	81
Stenographer, Senior	94	73-107	-	94	105	90	98	88	-
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	76	60- 93	81	75	85	-	72	74	82
Typist, Junior	71	57- 80	74	70	73	-	74	69	69
Typist, Senior	85	66-106	87	85	74	75	-	91	87
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	3.27	2.66-3.75	-	3.30	-	3.14	-	-	-
Electrician	3.92	3.50-4.34	4.14	3.82	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	3.89	3.35-4.51	-	3.46	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.36	2.80-3.70	-	3.32	-	2.78	-	3.34	-
Millwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.53	3.00-4.37	-	3.54	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.34	2.61-3.86	3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	2.96	2.79-3.17	2.76	3.02	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	2.89	2.48-3.56	-	2.62	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	2.54	2.20-3.00	2.66	2.52	2.43	2.40	-	2.86	-
Industrial Truck Operator	3.04	2.50-3.51	2.88	3.22	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1970

SASKATOON

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	88	68-113	-	89	-	87	-	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	125	96-150	-	125	-	111	-	-	125
Billing Machine Operator	90	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	145	-	-	126	-	-	130	-	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	84	64-102	90	82	-	85	74	-	-
Calculating Machine Operator	76	56- 94	-	80	-	79	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	81	63-100	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	107	87-122	-	106	-	93	-	115	-
Clerk, Senior	134	104-167	-	135	147	117	105	138	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	116	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	138	108-157	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Senior	151	131-168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filing Clerk	68	58- 81	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	77	63- 93	-	72	-	74	-	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	87	72- 99	-	87	-	85	-	-	-
Material Record Clerk	97	75-111	-	96	-	95	-	-	-
Office Boy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order Clerk	102	80-121	98	104	-	101	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	93	63-119	95	93	89	-	86	109	-
Secretary, Senior	102	75-131	106	101	-	-	101	-	96
Stenographer, Junior	80	67- 98	85	79	74	-	70	-	-
Stenographer, Senior	94	74-113	-	94	103	-	82	96	-
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	75	60- 92	82	74	72	73	76	-	74
Typist, Junior	82	62- 92	68	84	68	77	64	-	-
Typist, Senior	83	66- 93	-	83	-	81	-	-	81
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	3.72	2.93-4.19	3.67	3.76	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.58	3.42-3.82	3.56	3.59	3.54	-	-	-	-
Millwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	3.67	3.52-3.75	-	3.64	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.70	3.44-3.82	-	3.60	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.72	3.05-4.88	3.93	3.45	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	2.83	-	2.92	2.54	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1970

WINNIPEG

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	All Industries Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS			$ per week						
Accounting Clerk, Junior	92	-	84	93	-	97	83	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing Machine Operator	80	63- 95	73	84	-	79	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	136	90-175	-	142	-	139	160	-	138
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	79	64- 97	80	79	-	79	71	-	84
Calculating Machine Operator	83	62-109	81	84	-	78	-	89	-
Clerk, Junior	72	63- 87	-	72	79	77	74	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	104	81-119	92	105	112	99	105	105	-
Clerk, Senior	135	108-168	140	134	152	126	143	-	160
Cost Accounting Clerk	120	75-150	117	123	-	136	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	107	84-140	92	112	-	-	-	125	100
Draughtsman, Intermediate	134	106-154	122	137	-	-	-	139	125
Draughtsman, Senior	181	-	162	191	-	-	-	-	-
Filing Clerk	66	56- 75	60	66	-	67	63	-	67
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	94	-	85	95	101	84	68	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	109	75-112	92	111	-	-	83	104	-
Material Record Clerk	109	70-150	105	111	-	115	-	-	-
Office Boy	64	56- 78	66	64	76	57	59	-	-
Order Clerk	109	84-135	113	105	-	104	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	102	75-119	82	106	-	84	94	113	-
Secretary, Senior	102	80-129	97	103	116	103	-	113	96
Stenographer, Junior	82	67-101	75	83	82	79	74	85	-
Stenographer, Senior	97	-	88	99	112	89	90	-	86
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	75	60- 87	-	76	92	82	83	-	65
Typist, Junior	70	59- 80	67	70	-	70	66	71	72
Typist, Senior	87	70-105	-	87	86	85	80	91	88
MAINTENANCE TRADES			$ per hour						
Carpenter	3.52	2.75-3.82	-	3.57	3.66	-	-	-	-
Electrician	3.62	3.50-3.70	3.60	3.62	-	-	-	-	3.58
Machinist	3.50	3.18-3.71	3.54	3.49	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.33	2.60-3.76	3.22	3.35	3.70	-	-	-	-
Millwright	3.53	2.92-3.71	3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	3.48	3.00-3.82	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.51	2.85-3.71	2.98	3.64	3.70	3.01	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	4.47	-	-	4.40	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	3.88	-	4.00	3.86	-	-	-	3.89	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.35	-	3.32	3.37	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	2.48	-	2.37	2.62	2.62	2.08	2.14	-	-

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA	ADDRESS	PHONE	MANAGER
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G. L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K. D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D. A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2263	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5326	G. L. Dixon
Inkster Park	1315 McPhillips Street	985-2262	

SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H. D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C. S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J. A. D. Shaw
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M. D. Barber
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue	525-8171	J. G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V. A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31 3rd Avenue	783-9421	G. H. Taylor

ALBERTA			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	R. A. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103 Avenue	429-2621	J. H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51 Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C. W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Building	743-2757	R. H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101 Avenue	532-4411	D. S. Robertson
High Prairie	2nd Flr. Vanderaegan Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	327-8535	F. W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminister	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Ave., S. E.	526-2825	W. F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D. W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Flr. Federal Building 5104-50th Avenue	742-4421	E. F. Arndt
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	Students Union Bldg. Box 854	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Bldg., 153-11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	269-3561	Miss M. Matthews
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Room 5, Physical Ed. Bldg.	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	223 Kirk Hall	343-2658	
U of Winnipeg	Graham Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383	

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave. N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P. O. Box 1420 Sask. St. and 6th Ave. N.W.	692-0691

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	Rm. 806, 205-8th Ave. S.E.	*262-7751	E. H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R. H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O. C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007 - 105A Avenue	424-8231	S. N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J. D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R. G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P. O. Box 878	763-2613	H. F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth St. and 13th Ave.	525-8171	C. A. Benson
Saskatoon, Sask.	Room 206, Federal Bldg., 1st Ave. and 22nd St.	244-0469	A. S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2225	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Ave. S.E.	263-0540 - Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97 Street	429-5147
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Ave.	525-8171
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123 - 4th St. S. W.	263-0540	L. D. Farris
Edmonton, Alberta	10015 - 103 Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101 - 22nd St. E.	652-2301	E. A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2478	W. J. Lockhart

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Hon. Otto E. Lang
Minister

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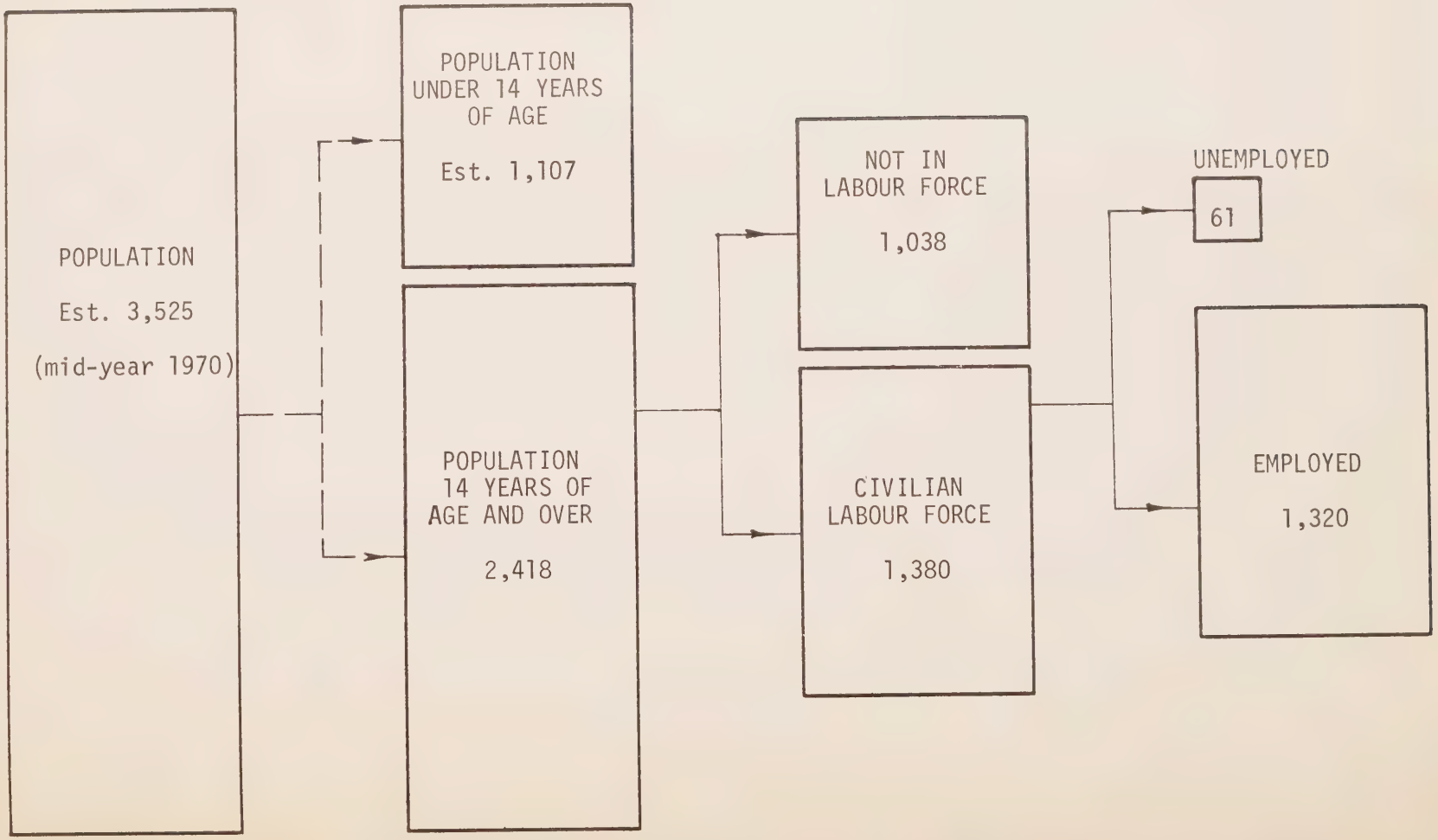


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march-april (vol. 4 no. 2)

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN

1970 ANNUAL AVERAGES



Estimates are in thousands and refer to Annual Averages except where otherwise stated.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Volume 4. No. 2
March-April 1971

MANPOWER REVIEW
prairies and northwest territories

Issued May 1971
Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey
statistics and developments to
April 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Manpower Review - Prairies and Northwest Territories is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

Description	Date		Canada	Percent Change (%)	Prairies	Percent Change (%)
Population	Jan.	1970	21,260,000	+ 1.4	3,543,000*	+ 0.7
	Jan.	1971	21,561,000		3,567,000	
Immigration		1969	161,531	- 8.6	20,146	- 11.0
		1970	147,713		17,940	
Labour Force	April	1970	8,198,000	+ 2.4	1,341,000	+ 1.1
	April	1971	8,396,000		1,356,000	
Employment	April	1970	7,654,000	+ 1.1	1,269,000	+ 1.1
	April	1971	7,737,000		1,283,000	
Unemployment	April	1970	544,000	+ 21.1	72,000	+ 1.4
	April	1971	659,000		73,000	
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)	April	1970	6.6%	N.A.	5.4%	N.A.
	April	1971	7.8%		5.4%	
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	Jan.	1970	123.08	+ 6.3	117.35	+ 6.5
	Jan.	1971	130.82		124.98	

*Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 35,000 for 1971.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

APRIL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force increased from 1,341,000 in March to 1,356,000 in April. Employment increased significantly between the two months from 1,262,000 to 1,283,000, a distinct improvement over the April 1970 figures of 1,269,000. In fact, the latest employment statistics are quite similar to those recorded in the same period during the more buoyant economic conditions of 1969. However the improved figures reflect improvement in the male labour force only. Female employment declined between March and April for the first time since 1967. About half the increase in employment occurred in the 45-64 age group. As usual, agricultural employment accounted for most of the total increase, but non-agricultural employment also increased which is not the usual month-to-month movement. In April of this year, 218,000 were employed in agriculture in the Prairie Region and 1,064,000 were employed in the non-agricultural sector.

Total unemployment in the region decreased from 79,000 in March to 73,000 in April. Male unemployment declined by 11,000 to 52,000 in April, but the increase in female unemployment from 16,000 to 21,000 partly offset the male decline. A rise of this magnitude in female unemployment at this time of year is unusual. Generally, employment opportunities for females expand from March to April.

Labour force figures for March and April 1971 are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS - SUMMARY

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
		(thousands of persons)		(%)
March	1,341	1,262	79	5.9
April	1,356	1,283	73	5.4
Change	+ 15	+ 21	- 6	- 0.5

The drop in the unemployment rate is about normal for March and April. The seasonally adjusted rate declined marginally to 4.3% in April from 4.4% in March. The seasonally adjusted rate in April 1970 was also 4.3%. Unemployment rates in the Prairie Region in April were the lowest in Canada.

On a year-to-year basis all regions with the exception of the Prairies experienced a rise in actual unemployment rates. The Prairie Region remained constant. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
April 1970	5.4	10.4	8.9	4.7	6.6	6.6
April 1971	5.4	11.6	10.0	6.5	8.1	7.8
Change	-	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.1

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in April was 6.7%, up from 6.0% in March.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

The only official measure of unemployment, and the rate of unemployment, is derived from the Labour Force Survey conducted each month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Statistics on the number of persons registered at CMCs are an inadequate measure of unemployment because some persons who are registered find work but fail to notify the CMC; others have only a tenuous attachment to the labour force and cannot be considered as unemployed in any meaningful sense; some persons who are unemployed do not register at CMCs; and changes in the department's administrative procedures and regulations affect the consistency of CMC figures over time. Care must therefore be exercised in the use and interpretation of operational data from Canada Manpower Centres.

CLIENT REGISTRATIONS AND VACANCIES

Total registered clients seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairie Region decreased slightly from January to March. Decreases were recorded in the Processing, the Sales, and the Machine Trades occupations. All other occupational groups registered increased numbers of clients. The largest increases on a percentage basis occurred in Structural Work, in Farming, Fishing and Forestry, and in Clerical occupations. The Clerical and the Structural Work occupational groups, together with Services, registered the largest absolute increases in registrations.

Registered vacancies, in absolute terms, increased significantly between the two months mainly in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, in the Structural Work, and in the Processing occupations. Every other occupational group, with the exception of Bench Work, also recorded increased vacancies although to a lesser degree.

In the Sales, the Processing, and the Machine Trades occupational groups, registrations decreased from January to March and vacancies increased. In all other occupational groups, with the exception of Bench Work, both registrations and vacancies increased, although recorded vacancies rose proportionately more than registrations. The Bench Work category over this period experienced an increase in registrations and a decrease in vacancies.

The following figures are total client registrations and vacancies by occupational group in the Prairie Region for January and March. Provincial break-

downs are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED CLIENTS[1] AND VACANCIES

PRAIRIE REGION

Occupations	*Registrations* January	March	*% Change*	*Vacancies* January	March	*% Change*
Professional, Technical & Managerial	4,778	4,938	3.3	477	504	5.7
Clerical	13,611	14,336	5.3	944	1,005	6.5
Sales	4,804	4,632	- 3.6	622	708	13.8
Service	9,914	10,245	3.3	1,045	1,293	23.7
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	2,374	2,519	6.1	91	304	234.1
Processing	967	800	-17.3	66	99	50.0
Machine Trades	2,742	2,643	- 3.6	357	369	3.4
Bench Work	1,353	1,389	2.7	302	288	- 4.6
Structural Work	18,483	17,155	7.2	415	757	82.4

[1]Without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

At the provincial level, registered clients between January and March increased slightly in Manitoba and decreased in Saskatchewan. Registrations remained almost constant in Alberta, and decreased in the Northwest Territories. The 1.6% increase in Manitoba registrations was minor as was the 3.8% decrease in Saskatchewan, producing the marginal decrease noted for the region. The increases recorded for vacancies were high on a percentage basis but the absolute numbers involved were relatively small. Vacancies rose by 15.4% in Manitoba, 23.3% in Saskatchewan, 30.3% in Alberta, and 11.4% in the Northwest Territories.

In Manitoba, registrations declined and vacancies increased in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, and in the Processing occupational groups. Increases in

registrations and decreases in vacancies were recorded for Services, for Machine Trades, and for Bench Work. Both registrations and vacancies declined in Sales occupations. Registered clients increased between January and March in the Professional, Technical and Managerial, in the Clerical, and in the Structural Work occupational groups, but vacancies in these categories rose proportionately more.

The situation in Saskatchewan over the three month period was somewhat better than that in Manitoba. Total registrations declined by 3.8%, while total vacancies rose by 23.3%. Registered clients decreased and vacancies increased in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations, and in the Sales, the Processing, the Machine Trades, and the Structural Work occupational groups. Slight increases in registrations for Service, and for Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupations were more than balanced by proportionately greater increases in vacancies. A decrease in registrations for the Bench Work occupational group was almost exactly matched by a decrease in vacancies. The Clerical category was the only one to experience increased registrations and decreased vacancies.

In Alberta, registrations remained almost constant over the period while vacancies rose in every occupational category for a total increase of 30.3%. Increased registrations were recorded for the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations, and the Clerical, the Service, and the Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupational groups. In the latter two cases, the increase in vacancies was greater than the increase in registrations.

SHORTAGES

Shortages are calculated each month at Canada Manpower Centres and compiled on a national, regional and provincial basis. The term 'occupational shortage' refers to an occupation in which there has been at least one job opening that an employer has been trying to fill continuously for at least 30 days. Estimates refer to all job openings for which employers are actively seeking workers, whether they are listed with the CMC or not.

Principal shortages in the Prairie Region rose from 189 in February to 270 in March, an increase of 42.9%. The increase was due to additional demand for maids and the appearance of shortages for housekeepers and painters in Manitoba. The persistent shortage of sewing machine operators continued in Manitoba over February and March. A more complete percentage breakdown of principal shortages for the provinces is included in the Statistical Section.

MANITOBA

Improved economic conditions during March in Manitoba resulted in an increase in the number employed to 349,000 from 346,000 in February. However, employment levels in 1971 continue equal to or slightly below those reached last year. The March 1970 level of persons employed was 352,000. The labour force remained constant at 369,000 during February and March, while the number unemployed decreased to 20,000 from 22,000, with the unemployment rate falling to 5.4% in March from 6.0% in February. In March of last year, 4.3% of the labour force were unemployed. The participation rate was 53.0% in March, slightly below normal for the month.

The agricultural industry in Manitoba is expected to improve this year. Strong markets are anticipated for rapeseed, barley, and sunflower seed. The Canadian Wheat Board has recommended that Canadian farmers plant 20 million acres of wheat in 1971, up from 12 million acres in 1970. As a result of these and other indicators, activity in the agri-business and farm machinery manufacturing industries should improve during the second half of 1971.

The aircraft repair and aerospace industry in Manitoba has been affected by the general slowdown in the industry throughout North America. Some layoffs have taken place at CAE Aircraft Ltd. in Winnipeg but additional layoffs are likely to occur unless more repair work develops. A large portion of CAE's present repair work depends on the utilization of Viscounts by Air Canada. With decreased air travel in recent months the Viscount has been used less extensively. Both federal and provincial officials are investigating possible additional contracts for the industry.

A new townsite for about 3,500 people will be developed near Sherrit Gordon's Ruttan Lake mining properties in northern Manitoba. The infra-structure for the townsite is to be provided at an estimated cost of $7.5 million and will include a school, nursing unit, recreation complex, water and sewage systems, and streets and sidewalks. The province will advance the capital costs of the infra-structure and will recover the costs by way of annual amortized payments through

local taxation. The first residents are expected to locate in the townsite before the end of the year.

The strike and layoff of tradesmen and mine workers at Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in Flin Flon is currently in its fourth month. A large number of miners and labourers have found some temporary work with small mines and contractors in the area. Negotiations between the company and the tradesmen's union, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, are to reopen in early May in an attempt to end the costly strike which has resulted in the temporary loss of 2,600 jobs.

Churchill Forest Industries' complex at The Pas was unable to achieve full production by the end of March as specified in its incentive contract with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion but was granted an extension. At the end of March a total of 719 persons were employed at Churchill Forest Industries, 395 in the Woodlands Division, 60 at River Sawmills, and 264 in the pulp mill.

The annual report of the Manitoba Development Fund for 1969-70 noted that 318 loans amounting to $179 million have been granted to Manitoba businesses since the fund's inception 12 years ago. Of the total, 148 loans were made to urban enterprises and 170 to rural. Slightly over half of the total value of the loans was accounted for by wood product firms, with the second largest amount granted to the chemical industry. Those receiving the remainder of the loans were the iron, steel and machinery, the food processing, the textile, and the tourist industries.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment in Saskatchewan increased marginally to 315,000 in March from 312,000 in February. The March 1970 figure was 310,000. First quarter figures for 1971 indicate an improvement in employment compared to the same period in 1970. However the number of people in the labour force increased slightly more than employment levels in March, resulting in a rise in the unemployment rate from 4.6% in February to 4.8% in March. Actual numbers unemployed were 16,000 in March and 15,000 in February, down from the 1970 levels of 20,000 in March and 24,000 in February, respectively. The labour force in March totalled 331,000, up from 327,000 in February. This increase was primarily due to the normal re-entry into the labour force of people seeking seasonal employment. The participation rate rose from 49.9% in February to 50.6% in March.

A revised Income Stabilization Program for prairie grain growers was tabled in the House of Commons in mid-March, scheduled for implementation in the new crop year beginning August 1, 1971. Annual government contributions will now be double producer contributions at 4% of sales of wheat, barley, oats, rapeseed, flax, and rye. Total seeded acreage in Saskatchewan this year is expected to increase by approximately 40% according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey. Total seeded acreage last year was abnormally low as a result of Operation LIFT disincentives and poor spring seeding conditions. Increased seeding activity this year may give rise to a slightly higher level of seasonal employment in the industry than was realized last year.

The mining industry in the province continues to face uncertain markets and fluctuating employment levels. Saskatchewan Minerals, the crown corporation which administers three sodium sulphate mines, reported a 50% drop in operating profits for 1970, mainly due to production cutbacks in the Kraft pulp industry which is a major user, and to increased competition from Alberta, California, and Chile. Production has been reduced at several plants and there is a possibility that some mines will be phased out. Plans for future expansion may be offset to a

degree by pollution control measures calling for a reduction in the consumption of sodium sulphate per ton of pulp. Saskatchewan coal mining has been adversely affected by the lack of orders from Eastern Canada, ostensibly due to the threat of increased freight rates and the long winter closure of the Great Lakes shipping lanes. Some workers have been laid off in the Estevan area. Last year, shipments of soft coal to Ontario were up 89% over 1969, with most of the increase due to tight fuel supplies in the United States. Activity in the potash industry remains stable with very little fluctuation in staffing expected over the upcoming year. Production of Saskatchewan potash in 1970 was valued at $122 million, up $32 million from 1969.

The construction industry is currently experiencing improved conditions relative to 1970 primarily because of better spring weather and the absence of major strikes. In addition, the number of building permits issued has increased significantly as has the number of housing loans and starts. The greatest increase in construction expenditure is expected to arise in the public sector through the spending plans of government departments and agencies. Government monies are again anticipated to be an important factor aiding the provincial construction industry during 1971 as they were during 1970. In other sectors, particularly primary industry, improvement will probably be relatively modest. Projects of note recently announced include a $3.5 million shopping centre to be built in Prince Albert in late May and a $3.5 million addition to Moose Jaw Union Hospital.

The minimum wage in Saskatchewan is to be raised June 1, 1971 to $1.50 per hour in urban areas from $1.25, and to $1.40 in rural areas from $1.15. The increase will have its chief impact on wages in the service industry, as this industry has the highest concentration of minimum wage employees and the lowest average wage scale.

ALBERTA

In March, the Alberta labour force increased by 11,000 persons to 641,000. The male sector of the labour force grew to 432,000 persons, an increase of 1.4% from February 1971, and 2.4% from March 1970. The participation rate (that percentage of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) rose to 58.0% in March from 57.1% in February. Employment in the Alberta economy increased from 591,000 in February to 599,000 in March. The increase in employment during the month can be attributed partly to the revival of construction activity after the winter, and to increased optimism in the economy as agricultural markets increase and the demand for goods and services rises. The number of unemployed increased to 42,000 in March from 38,000 in February. The March unemployment rate rose to 6.6% from 6.0% in February and 5.2% in March 1970. This seasonal increase during spring break-up is normal and has occurred in all years since 1968. It is caused chiefly by reduced activity in the woods industry, the oil and gas exploration sector and other highly seasonal areas. Improvements in unemployment should now occur regularly until next winter.

Falling interest and mortgage rates and the announcement of several large new projects in 1971 have served to brighten the future outlook for the construction industry in Alberta. Work has begun on the $1 million Indalex plant in Calgary which is scheduled for completion in late June. The Madison Building in Edmonton, built at a cost of $1.5 million, is to be completed by the fall of 1971. Several construction projects have been awarded recently, including the $4 million Fine Arts Building and the $3 million Mechanical Engineering Building at the University of Alberta.

Total production of crude oil in 1970 was up by 16.5% to 380,298,000 barrels while natural gas production rose to 1,941,763,000 cubic feet. The number of wells drilled in Alberta in 1970 totalled 1,700, down 9.2% from 1969. At the end of 1970 there were 14,020 oil wells in Alberta, 2,990 producing gas wells, and 1,675 capped gas wells.

Three new areas of natural gas potential were recently discovered in the province: (1) Lyle Lake in northeast Alberta; (2) Coulee Lake, 50 miles west of Lethbridge; and (3) an addition to the Recinus field, 80 miles northwest of Calgary. With much of the exploration and discovery completed, the emphasis for the next several years will be on extraction, transportation, and processing.

McIntyre Coal Mines has reached tentative agreement on a large long-term contract with Japanese steel interests. The 45.75 million long tons of coking coal were sold at $22.00 per ton, giving the contract a total worth of $1 billion. The contract also has provisions for price escalation over its fifteen year life. McIntyre recently completed negotiations over the increase of prices under its old contract of 30 million long tons. Those prices were recently raised to $15.00 per ton. The total worth of McIntyre exports to Japan is a minimum of $1.5 billion. Deliveries on the new contract will begin in 1974 and will be about 3 million tons per year.

Aquitaine (Canada) is currently assessing a process whereby sulphur can be transported via pipeline over short distances. If successful, the system will be installed at their new Ram River gas processing plant, northwest of Calgary. The pilot project is being conducted at Aquitaine's plant in the Rainbow Lake district.

Alberta Government Telephones has announced record capital spending estimates worth $91.4 million in 1971. A large portion of the budget will be directed towards rural conversion programs, especially in the Medicine Hat area. Some marginal increase in labour requirements can be expected as construction begins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Oil seismic activity continued at an active pace during February and March with most of the known companies operating in the Inuvik area advancing well into their programs. Some companies experienced a turnover of local staff during the latter weeks of March caused mainly by the start of the trapping season, long daylight hours, and favourable weather.

Slightly over $1 million will be spent this year to improve airport facilities at various sites throughout the Northwest Territories. Major expenditures include $88,000 for airport improvements at Cambridge Bay; $110,000 for runway and approach lights at Hay River; $224,000 for runway and approach lighting, communications and a new control tower at Inuvik; and $444,000 for power generation facilities and replacement of field lighting, cables and transformers at Resolute Bay.

Plans are underway for the establishment of a large dairy farm and processing plant in the Fort Smith area. Initially the plan calls for four hundred cows with an estimated milk production of 1.6 million quarts for the first year. The total marketing area proposed extends south and west from Coppermine to include most of the Mackenzie District, part of Northern Alberta, and Uranium City in Saskatchewan. This provides a market of over 35,000 where the ratio of children is well above the national average. Production capability of the dairy includes fluid milk, cottage cheese, buttermilk, yogurts, ice cream and a wide range of other dairy products.

Building permits totalling $111,412 were issued by the City of Yellowknife during February. Included in this figure was the new fire hall, Tarangle Medical Clinic, and the Department of National Defense headquarters. Building permits issued by the City of Yellowknife dropped in March to $66,100. Poole Construction was awarded the contract for a new $231,000 water reservoir and pump house in Yellowknife.

Expansion and renovation of the local Bay store in Inuvik is nearing completion. The sum of $1,815,000 has been allocated for housing construction in

Inuvik for the year 1971. Mackenzie Lodge, the only hotel in Norman Wells, is planning an $80,000 expansion. The hotel has been operating at 90 per cent capacity due to oil exploration activity in the area, which is employing up to 500 men from the south and local areas. The Northwest Project Study Group, a six member consortium, have commenced operation of their experimental gas pipeline which covers a thirty acre site thirty miles out of Fort Good Hope. The cost of operating the line is estimated to be $12 million over a two year period. Construction of the site and line employed up to 17 workers from the Fort Good Hope area.

Arctic Cruise Lines, Hay River, plans to operate a hundred foot luxury cruise vessel along the Mackenzie River this summer. The vessel will have a crew of six and carry twelve passengers. Passengers may board at Hay River for the cruise to Inuvik; with a side trip to Tuktoyaktuk; or start the trip at Inuvik for the southbound cruise.

CREATIVE JOB SEARCH TECHNIQUES

Over the last year, more than nine hundred job seekers in five Prairie Region cities have been helped to a new awareness of the job market. They have learned to analyze their work skills, past, present, and potential; to relate their skills and potential to the demands of the labour market; to organize and present their personal qualifications to employers in a clear and concise manner; and to search systematically for suitable employment. Since its inception in the United States in the early Sixties, the Creative Job Search Techniques have helped thousands of unemployed and underemployed people to find suitable work.

In Canada, Creative Job Search was first introduced in Victoria, British Columbia in 1969 and within the last year it has expanded across Canada. Programs are underway in the five major cities of the Prairie Region - Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg. The Department of Manpower and Immigration funds the program which is conducted during evening hours once a week. Community agencies provide the space and Canada Manpower provides the counsellor/instructor.

ORIGIN OF THE CREATIVE JOB SEARCH PROGRAM

Many Canadians frequently choose their occupation in a rather haphazard fashion, often leaving the choice to others who are not fully aware of their capabilities and potential. A worker may overlook promising opportunities because of ignorance about the labour market where his productive services are to be sold. In some cases, he fails to keep pace with the technological changes of modern times; consequently, he may find that his saleable skills have become obsolete. All these human limitations contribute to provincial and national unemployment and underemployment problems with consequent loss to both the individual and the economy.

This article was prepared by Orville N. Buffie, consultant with the Counselling Development Section of the Prairie Regional Office.

The structure of the Canadian economy is such that the worker must compete for jobs in the labour market. His attitude and skills must be maintained at a level corresponding to current labour market demand. It is also essential that he maintain a high degree of "self-confidence" so that he might adequately present his saleable skills to a prospective employer in a clear and concise manner.

The Creative Job Search Techniques were originally developed by Ray Ziegler, Director of the Senior Worker Division of the Oregon Department of Labour. After extensive exposure to the problem of finding employment for senior workers, Ziegler concluded that the fault lay as much with the worker as with the age-discriminating employer. Many workers displayed an acute lack of knowledge of the economic system, the labour market, and their particular personal and occupational strengths and weaknesses. Counselling and guidance on an individual basis were usually not feasible in view of the limited number of counsellors available. The alternative adopted evolved into the Creative Job Search Techniques with the emphasis on self-help rather than on the traditional methods utilized by employment agencies. The success of the senior workers' program, relayed primarily by word of mouth, resulted in a broadening of the age structure of the participants until it paralleled the age ratio of the labour force.

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of the participants attending Creative Job Search represent a cross-section of the Canadian work-a-day world. They share the same desire to upgrade their occupational status. The program described is aimed at "awakening" the man, not "making" him. Creative Job Search Techniques perform in a supportive role to the regular functions of Canada Manpower primarily because of the type of person attracted. Most are white collar workers. Of the 923 participants in the Prairie Region from the end of October to the end of March, nearly two-thirds were in professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales, or service occupations.

Educational levels were relatively high. Over 85% of the clients had grade 10 or more; 47% had senior high school; and 24% had some university training. About

half were between the ages of 20 and 29. In addition, almost all had been unemployed for less than six months.

Referrals from Manpower counsellors account for 15% of the total number of participants. The majority become aware of the program through advertisements in the media or word of mouth. Some clients are referred by other agencies such as the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Welfare Departments, Mental Health Clinics, and penal institutions.

PROGRAM FORMAT

The introductory phase, which lasts one and a half hours, is explanatory. The counsellor stresses that the purpose of the session is to teach, study, and discuss a method for finding a job. Material in the course provides the participants with about twenty per cent of what they require. The individual has to provide the rest - the energy and determination. In the first session, the counsellor discusses in detail the following specifics:

1. It may be necessary to submit many resumes and applications - perhaps 40 or more.
2. The job seeker must be aware of his qualifications.
3. Specific knowledge of the desired job and qualifications and flexibility as to the starting salary are helpful.
4. All available sources of employment should be utilized.
5. Interviews are more successful if the applicant displays knowledge about the company and is pleasant, brief, and business-like.
6. A job search should consume as many hours as a full-time work day.
7. Employers should be contacted directly, if possible.
8. A good attitude, reliability, and skills and experience are the major qualities looked for by employers.
10. A resume is an extremely valuable tool in a job search.

The discussion on employment sources stresses the desirability of not relying on only one or two sources. Canada Manpower, private employment agencies, newspapers, friends, unions, governments, and telephone books are all possible sources of job information. In fact, studies have indicated that the majority of job seekers find jobs by either contacting the employer directly or by filling out application forms in personnel offices. Another major source for employers appears to be the employee reference wherein the employee on the job hears about a vacancy and tells a friend or relative.

From an employer's point of view "walk-ins" and "word of mouth" can be the best and most effective method of obtaining employees. It does not cost the employer money and usually no real waste of time is involved.

What an employer looks for in an employee is also stressed by the counsellors. The most important thing a person should bring to a job hunt is attitude. If an employer feels a person has the right attitude towards doing a good job for him, he will often take someone who is a bit lacking in skills. Willingness to work hard and reliability are equally as necessary as skills and experience and often more so.

A well-prepared resume of experience will shorten the time required to file an application. As a result, the job seeker can file more applications in any given day. The resume is constructed from the job hunter's personal inventory of all positive questions. At the first session, each participant receives a sheet with six questions to answer:

What things have I done to any degree of success?
What things have I done that others have commended me for doing in an exceptional manner?
What jobs have I had? (Describe in detail.)
What equipment can I operate?
What things do I really like to do?
What things do I really not like to do?

The client answers each of these under the categories of work, study, and play. In this way, the resume is able to indicate positions of responsibility and interests which, though not directly applicable to a job, certainly enhance occupational qualifications. Including academic and recreational responsibilities is particularly advantageous for those persons who lack work experience such as recent high school or university graduates.

Answering the six questions constitutes the client's homework for the second session which is also one and a half hours in length. A system of "pairing off" is used in this session for purposes of analyzing the resumes. Ideally, the two people are strangers, but somewhat alike from an occupational and educational standpoint in order to maximize communication and interaction. The primary benefit accruing to this method as opposed to counsellor lectures or a question and answer period is basically psychological. Discussing a resume with a stranger who will never be seen again seems to break down the barriers that often exist between the client and the professional counsellor. Each person is involved with the critical analysis in such a way that he often receives insights into his own personal strengths and weaknesses and occupational qualifications.

More concretely, the counsellors stress the fact that at any given time, jobs are always vacant due to retirements, deaths, transfers, and firings. The person who is actively and efficiently searching for such jobs has an advantage over the person who depends on others for employment. Following the completion of the second session, the participant begins an active job search based on his new knowledge about himself and the labour market.

PARTICIPANT EXPERIENCE

A 62-year-old man who had been unemployed for four weeks prior to studying Creative Job Search Techniques presented one resume and obtained a job within two days. He stated: "I feel that you have a well-balanced program. If I, at my age, can learn something (which I did), I feel that a younger person could benefit greatly."

This man was one of 200 participants in the initial phase of the program conducted in the Prairie Region during the period from late October to mid-December. Four months after completion of the program, a follow-up questionnaire was sent to all participants and 41% were returned. The returns were put into three categories: (1) found work; (2) did not find work; and (3) not included (people in this category are not in the labour market because they are currently taking training, or will be in the near future).

Some statistical results of this survey follow.

- Since completing Creative Job Search Techniques 80.6% of the people who were unemployed or underemployed when they began the program found jobs.
- After attending Creative Job Search Techniques, clients submitted a resume to an average of six employers, and 52% of those receiving jobs succeeded within a two-week period.
- Of those who found employment using the Creative Job Search Technique approach:
  (a) 16% found work via the Canada Manpower Centre
  (b) 5% via private employment agency
  (c) 18% from newspaper ads
  (d) 61% found work on their own.
- 84% stated that they have more confidence in themselves and their ability to find suitable work in the labour market.
- 100% stated they would recommend the Creative Job Search Technique program for other unemployed or underemployed people.

The questionnaire also asked for comments on the usefulness of the program and solicited suggestions. The 41% of the participants who returned the questionnaires were unanimous in their approval of the program. It is possible that negative reactions caused some of the non-returns of the remaining 59%, but in view of the

high success rate contained in the returns such a conclusion would seem doubtful. The short time the program has been operative militates against a truly comprehensive evaluation, but initial results commend it highly. A sample of the comments follows.

A 22-year-old unemployed secretary who took the course presented five resumes and received two job offers within a week. She felt the program represented: "Excellent effort on your part, thank you again."

A 53-year-old participant, employed at the time, presented eleven resumes and found a new job within two months. He felt that: "The program is excellent. I feel grateful. The reason it took me as long as it did to land a job is that I never got down to the necessary business of preparing a job resume sooner. I am tempted to suggest a resume be mandatory for receipt of Manpower aid."

A 41-year-old general clerk who had been unemployed for two weeks presented a resume, obtained a job, and subsequently had four more job offers. His comments: "I think that taking the course and being assured that people who dropped in were hired, and the knowledge that depending on the size of the business, a certain number of people are needed at all times, gave me confidence when I was beginning to feel rejected."

Two comments were received suggesting minor changes, one from a participant and one from an observer. The participant, an 18-year-old grade 12 student, thought that the program should be longer and that more time should be spent on the resumes. The observer, a School Board member, felt that the program was not widely enough advertised and hence did not reach enough people.

To date, employers have not been surveyed in the Prairie Region, but an opinion survey of Oregon employers elicited the following comment from the personnel director of a firm employing more than 5,000 persons. "I have found that the observations of most employment specialists in industry parallel my own - that a distressingly small number of people really know how to look for a job. My reactions to

Creative Job Search Techniques are enthusiastic to say the least. I would venture to guess that a poll of personnel men would reveal a preference for the self-motivated job seeker. The old fashioned virtues of self-reliance and initiative are still highly regarded by most people in business."

FUTURE OF THE CREATIVE JOB SEARCH PROGRAM

Due to the encouraging results to date, the program will be expanded to additional Canada Manpower Centre areas in the Prairie Region in 1971-72. Sessions in educational institutions have also been successful, notably at Mount Royal College in Calgary, the Institute of Applied Arts and Science in Saskatoon, and at four rural high schools in the vicinity of Edmonton. Attendance was fairly low in Calgary and Saskatoon, partly due to examination conflicts, but the Edmonton program involved between 500 and 600 students.

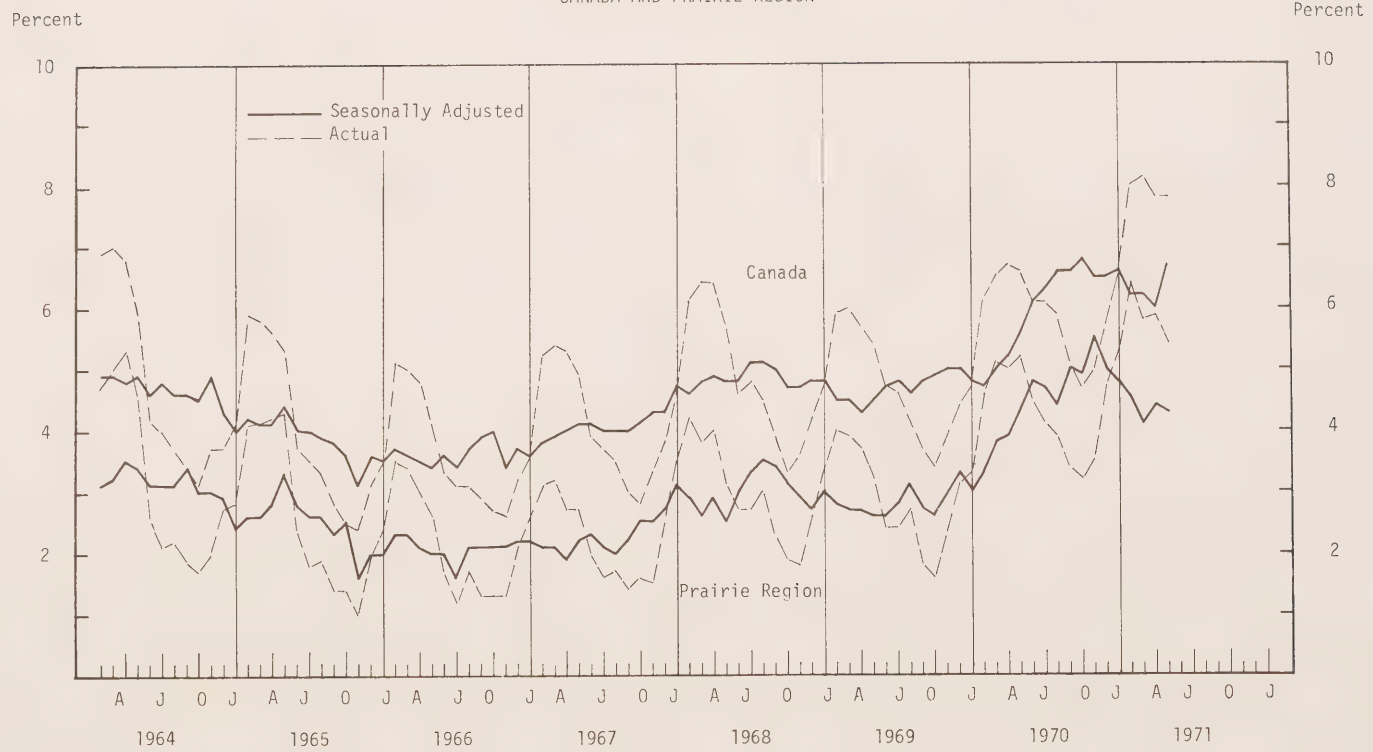
In order to ensure maximum dissemination of the Creative Job Search Techniques, the Department of Manpower and Immigration has begun to provide material and to train other people in the community in the use of the program for their particular groups. These people will do the follow-up of their clients and provide the Department with the results. The University of Calgary has conducted sessions for 300 students at the end of April. In Regina, the Correctional Institute for Men is planning to administer the program to inmates about to become available on the labour market. The Evening Institute of the University of Manitoba will teach the techniques to 100 women returning to the labour force after varying periods of absence. Hopefully, the combined efforts of all these people will reduce the generally widespread ignorance of effective job searching techniques.

statistical section

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
1968	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.5
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	3.4
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	3.1
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	4.7	2.9
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.8	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0
1969	Jan.	5.9^{d}	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0^{d}	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7^{d}	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4^{d}	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7^{d}	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6^{d}	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1^{d}	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7^{d}	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4^{d}	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9^{d}	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4^{d}	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7^{d}	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1^{d}	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5^{d}	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7^{d}	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6^{d}	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1^{d}	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1^{d}	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9^{d}	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1^{d}	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7^{d}	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0^{d}	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7^{d}	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5^{d}	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0^{d}	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1^{d}	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1
	March	7.8^{d}	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.4
	April	7.8^{d}	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3

[1]The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (d) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1968	July	1,383[b]	1,342[b]	1,086[c]	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377[b]	1,346[b]	1,086[c]	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337[b]	1,311[b]	1,067[c]	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344[b]	1,320[b]	1,081[c]	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344[b]	1,309[b]	1,084[c]	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331[b]	1,286[b]	1,088[c]	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

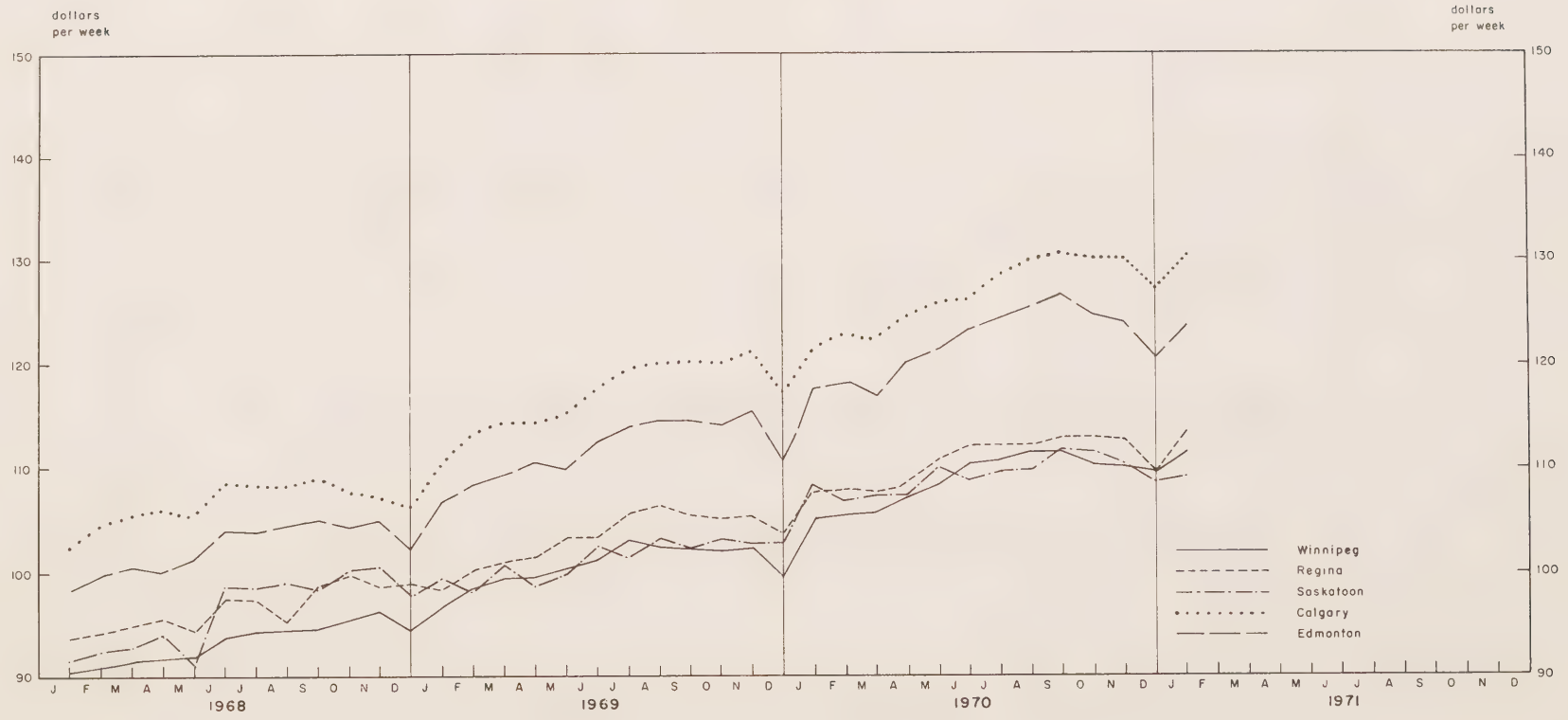
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETH-BRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
				(dollars per week)			
1968	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	Nov.	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.55
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	111.73	130.68	126.11
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	Nov.	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

January 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registrations	4,778	1,583	847	2,316	32
Vacancies	477	139	94	230	14
Clerical					
Registrations	13,611	4,265	2,970	6,325	51
Vacancies	944	267	136	524	17
Sales					
Registrations	4,804	1,068	1,625	2,094	17
Vacancies	622	135	129	356	2
Services					
Registrations	9,914	2,479	2,816	4,548	71
Vacancies	1,045	432	204	388	21
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registrations	2,374	779	1,027	560	8
Vacancies	91	26	29	36	-
Processing					
Registrations	967	319	186	459	3
Vacancies	66	27	3	36	-
Machine Trades					
Registrations	2,742	835	714	1,182	11
Vacancies	357	164	44	135	14
Bench Work					
Registrations	1,353	534	171	648	-
Vacancies	302	233	16	53	-
Structural Work					
Registrations	18,483	4,891	5,169	8,258	165
Vacancies	415	164	46	194	11

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

February 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registrations	4,629	1,540	916	2,157	16
Vacancies	459	148	90	213	8
Clerical					
Registrations	14,945	4,637	3,324	6,926	58
Vacancies	931	248	124	538	21
Sales					
Registrations	5,092	1,175	1,721	2,176	20
Vacancies	617	122	134	359	2
Services					
Registrations	9,963	2,536	2,877	4,497	53
Vacancies	1,047	406	192	421	28
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registrations	2,357	792	949	614	2
Vacancies	153	54	47	52	-
Processing					
Registrations	902	271	174	456	1
Vacancies	95	45	5	45	-
Machine Trades					
Registrations	2,634	843	717	1,062	12
Vacancies	303	124	46	123	10
Bench Work					
Registrations	1,346	593	168	585	-
Vacancies	291	218	11	62	-
Structural Work					
Registrations	17,423	4,723	5,070	7,484	146
Vacancies	601	347	43	201	10

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

March 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registrations	4,938	1,648	785	2,488	17
Vacancies	504	145	106	240	13
Clerical					
Registrations	14,336	4,320	3,132	6,841	43
Vacancies	1,005	331	100	553	21
Sales					
Registrations	4,632	1,014	1,534	2,072	12
Vacancies	708	105	170	430	3
Services					
Registrations	10,245	2,612	2,873	4,693	67
Vacancies	1,293	423	231	613	26
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registrations	2,519	736	1,036	746	1
Vacancies	304	58	78	168	-
Processing					
Registrations	800	228	151	416	5
Vacancies	99	45	10	42	2
Machine Trades					
Registrations	2,643	856	664	1,114	9
Vacancies	369	109	69	180	11
Bench Work					
Registrations	1,389	586	160	642	1
Vacancies	288	215	15	58	-
Structural Work					
Registrations	17,155	5,017	4,597	7,443	98
Vacancies	757	401	85	259	12

Note: March figures are preliminary figures subject to final adjustment.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

February, March

1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
February 1971					
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	115	100		
250.258.014	Salesman Insurance	41	5	22	73
306.878.010	Maid, General	33	49	39	12
March 1971					
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	110	100		
306.878.010	Maid, General	50	36		64
303.138.010	Housekeeper, Home	47	53	13	34
840.781.010	Painter	32	100		
250.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	31	10	29	61

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA	ADDRESS	PHONE	MANAGER
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G. L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K. D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	10-1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D. A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2263	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5326	G. L. Dixon
Inkster Park	1315 McPhillips Street	985-2262	
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H. D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C. S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J. A. D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	236-5256	
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M. D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	J. G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V. A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue	783-9421	G. H. Taylor
ALBERTA			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	R. A. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	J. H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C. W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Building	743-2757	R. H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	532-4411	D. S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	327-8535	F. W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	526-2825	W. F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D. W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building 5104-50th Avenue	742-4421	E. F. Arndt
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES FOR STUDENTS

Brandon	Doig Building, 160-10th Street	727-0686	E. Mitchell
Calgary	512-8th Avenue, S.W.	263-0540	G. Pollock
Edmonton	Sir Alex McKenzie Building, 9828-104th Avenue	423-2211	E. Block
Lethbridge	Professional Building, 740-4th Avenue, S.	327-8535	M. J. Brennan
Regina	1811 Broad Street	523-6779	A. Rudoski
Saskatoon	250-2nd Avenue, S.	244-0983	E. Peressini
Winnipeg	356 Main Street	985-5520	W. Tkach

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	Students Union Building Box 854	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building 153-11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	269-3561	Miss M. Matthews
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Room 5, Physical Education Building	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	223 Kirk Hall	343-2658	

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Avenue, N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Avenue, N.W.	692-0691
U of Winnipeg	Graham Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	*Rm. 806, 205-8th Avenue, S.E.	262-7751	E. H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R. H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O. C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007-105A Avenue	424-8231	S. N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J. D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R. G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H. F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	C. A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street	244-0469	A. S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2225	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.	263-0540 - Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	429-5147
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	525-8171
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	L. D. Farris
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	E. A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2478	W. J. Lockhart

*Temporary address

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Course instructor Marianna Schroeder conducts nursing aid training at Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, in the Eastern Arctic.



Morris Sanguez, Fort Simpson, a former heavy equipment operator trainee passes on his knowledge as an instructor on bulldozer operation at the Fort Smith Vocational Training Centre.

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May-June 1971

MANPOWER REVIEW
prairies and northwest territories

Issued July 1971
Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey
statistics and developments to
June 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Manpower Review - Prairies and Northwest Territories is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Comments, requests for further information, or notice of mailing address changes should be sent to:

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Department of Manpower and Immigration,
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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

Description	Date		Canada	Percent Change (%)	Prairies	Percent Change (%)
Population	April	1970	21,324,000	+ 1.5	3,550,000*	+ 0.7
	April	1971	21,641,000		3,576,000	
Immigration	1st Quarter	1970	30,783	- 9.4	3,627	- 5.9
	1st Quarter	1971	27,899		3,411	
Labour Force	June	1970	8,677,000	+ 2.1	1,428,000	+ 0.8
	June	1971	8,859,000		1,440,000	
Employment	June	1970	8,148,000	+ 1.9	1,370,000	+ 1.2
	June	1971	8,308,000		1,387,000	
Unemployment	June	1970	529,000	+ 4.2	58,000	- 8.6
	June	1971	551,000		53,000	
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)	June	1970	6.1%	N.A.		N.A.
	June	1971	6.2%		3.7%	
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	Jan.	1970	123.08	+ 6.3	117.35	+ 6.5
	Jan.	1971	130.82		124.98	

*Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 36,000 for 1971.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

JUNE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force increased from 1,436,000 in May to 1,440,000 in June. This increase was entirely accounted for by the male sector of the labour force in the 14-24 age group. The size of the female sector remained constant in June in contrast to the usual female withdrawal from the labour force for the summer. Employment increased by 10,000 between the two months to reach 1,387,000 in June. Again, the increase occurred only in the male sector. As was the case with the labour force, the increase in male employment was also concentrated in the 14-24 age group, probably reflecting the end of the academic year. Female employment remained constant throughout the two months instead of decreasing as it normally does. Agricultural employment decreased more than is usual, to 244,000 in June from 258,000 in May. Non-agricultural employment increased from 1,119,000 in May to 1,143,000 in June.

Total unemployment in the region decreased from 59,000 in May to 53,000 in June. Male unemployment dropped to 36,000 in June from 42,000 the previous month, while female unemployment remained unchanged at 17,000. The Prairie Region unemployment rate accordingly declined to 3.7% in June from 4.1% in May.

Labour force figures for May and June of this year are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS - SUMMARY

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
		(thousands of persons)		%
May	1,436	1,377	59	4.1
June	1,440	1,387	53	3.7
Change	+ 4	+ 10	- 6	- 0.4

The drop in the unemployment rate is about normal for this time of year. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined marginally in the Prairie Region to

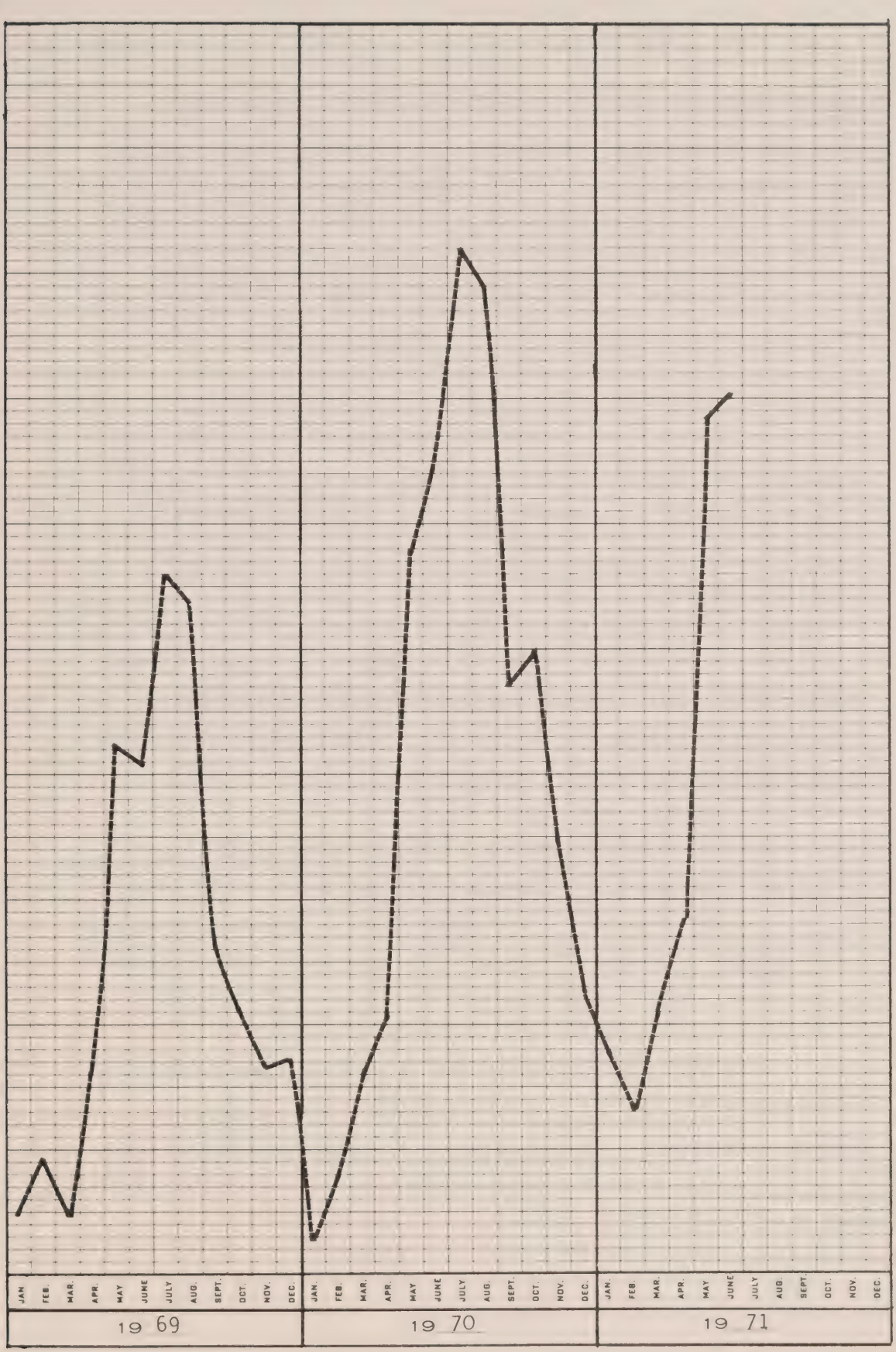
4.3% in June from 4.4% in May. As is usually the case, unemployment rates in the Prairie Region in June were the lowest in Canada.

On a year-to-year basis, only the Prairie and the Pacific regions experienced a drop in actual unemployment rates. Quebec's rate remained constant. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
June 1970	4.1	5.6	7.8	4.8	9.7	6.1
June 1971	3.7	6.7	7.8	5.8	7.1	6.2
Change	- 0.4	+ 1.1	-	+ 1.0	- 2.6	+ 0.1

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in June was 6.4%, up marginally from 6.3% in May.



LABOUR FORCE - PRAIRIES (000'S)

MANITOBA

Economic conditions improved during May in Manitoba resulting in an increase in numbers employed to 375,000 from 354,000 in April. The labour force increased 18,000 to 391,000 in May, while unemployment decreased to 16,000. The actual unemployment rate in Manitoba dropped to 4.1% in May from 4.8% in April. The participation rate (the percentage of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) was 56.8%, about normal for this time of year.

A $4.3 million aircraft repair contract was recently awarded by the Federal Government to Bristol Aerospace Ltd. and Standard Aero Engine Ltd. The contract is part of a program to place $17 million dollars of repair work into Winnipeg's aerospace industry.

The Canadian Forces Base in Rivers will be taken over by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to be operated as an industrial and educational training centre. The base will provide facilities for Indian families. Industrial firms may lease space in the hangars to carry out on-the-job training under the Department of Indian Affairs' Vocational Training Plan.

During May, the Churchill Forest Industries' plant produced its first batch of unbleached Kraft paper. The capacity of the sawmill will be increased to 105 million board feet annually with the addition of a second sawing unit in July and a third unit in September. Employment at the sawmill will increase from 60 to 200 by September.

The five month strike of 650 tradesmen at the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. at Flin Flon and Snow Lake was settled June 21. The shortage of miners is expected to increase at other mines in northern Manitoba, particularly at Falconbridge's Wabowden mine now in the start-up phase, and at the International Nickel mines in and near Thompson.

The construction industry is currently experiencing improved conditions in Manitoba. Two new hotels are being planned for Metro Winnipeg. The Westport Motor Inn, costing $1.5 million, will have 57 rooms, two banquet rooms with a seating capacity of 550, a dining room and a cocktail lounge. The proposed Downs Motor Hotel, costing $1.5 million, will also have 57 rooms, a banquet room, a dining room and a cocktail lounge. Completion is planned for April, 1972, with employment estimated at 30.

Brandon's 1970 construction boom is continuing into 1971. Building projects valued at about $14 million are expected to be started this year. Projects carried over from 1970 include the $4.3 million Keystone Center and the $1.5 million K-Mart Shopping Center. New projects include the $5 million Assiniboine Hospital addition, a number of low rental housing projects and nursing homes, a high school at Russell costing $950,000 and a $2.3 million provincial government services building.

Construction will begin shortly on a $1.3 million hotel complex in Thompson beside the recently opened Woolworth Shopping Centre. The hotel complex will employ 50 people upon completion. Several other major construction projects are being planned or are in the process of being built. The construction projects include a doubling in the size of the airport terminal, a new elementary school for use by September, 1972, and a manufacturing plant to produce concrete and litewate blocks, coritex bricks and patio stones to serve the local demand.



LABOUR FORCE - MANITOBA (000'S)

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment levels in Saskatchewan moved upward significantly during May in line with normal seasonal trends. An estimated 353,000 persons were employed in May compared to 326,000 in April. The labour force increased to 364,000 in May from 342,000 in April. Unemployment dropped in Saskatchewan to 11,000 in May from 16,000 in April. As a percentage of the labour force, unemployment declined to 3.0% in May from 4.7% in April. The unemployment rate in May, 1970, was 4.4%. The participation rate (the percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force) increased to 55.8% in May from 52.4% in April.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' population estimates for the second quarter of 1971 show a slight increase in Saskatchewan's population, the first since the third quarter of 1968. While one quarter's estimate is insufficient to delineate a trend, it may be an initial indication that the population outflow from the province has stabilized at a marginal level and may now be at least balanced by in-migration, particularly of former residents.

As of the second week in June, national exports of the six major grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed) were all markedly above the levels of the corresponding period last year. Farmers' marketings on a localized basis were also significantly higher for all grains except wheat, which was at about the same level as last year. Given export commitments for wheat and flour, recently bolstered by the sale of 130 million bushels to Russia, farmers' deliveries should accelerate in order to meet the increased rate of overseas clearances.

A final payment of 7.7 cents per bushel to Canadian wheat producers for the 1969-70 crop year will yield some $31.4 billion to Prairie farmers. Saskatchewan producers will receive approximately $20 million. This payment will be an important factor in the improved cash position and mood of the farm sector. The effects of the improved position have already been noted in a 90% increase in farm equipment and repair sales for the first four months of 1971, vis-a-vis the same

period last year. Most of the increase in unit sales arose in the "large" tractor category in line with the long-term trend towards heavily capitalized, large scale operations in the Prairie farming sector.

Employment activity is accelerating in the construction industry as the peak of the building season approaches. Projects of recent note include a $1.1 million contract for construction of an academic training centre at the R.C.M.P. depot in Regina and six highway contracts worth a total of $1.4 million. Expected to be tendered in the current building season is a $2.5 million residential complex planned in Regina as phase one of a $10 million development.



LABOUR FORCE - SASKATCHEWAN (000 'S)

ALBERTA

The Alberta labour force increased from 641,000 in April to 681,000 in May, the largest April to May increase in several years. Employment rose from 602,000 in April to 650,000 in May and unemployment declined to 31,000 in May from 38,000 in April. As a proportion of the labour force, unemployment decreased to 4.6% in May from 5.9% in April. In May, 1970, the unemployment rate was 3.9%. Possibly due to higher unemployment this year, the participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force) was down slightly in May at 61.2%, compared to 62.2% in May, 1970. The participation rate was 57.8% in April, 1971.

The Energy Resources Conservation Board of Alberta increased the allowable production of crude oil to almost 28 million barrels in June from 25 million in May. The production orders for June constituted the first act of the newly formed Board which replaces the 20-year-old Oil and Gas Conservation Board. The new Board assumed responsibility on June 1 for all energy sources in Alberta including oil, gas, coal, and hydro power.

Oil and natural gas drilling activity is making a comeback from the 14 year low experienced in April. Many rigs are moving to new locations, one of which is the Milk River zone around Medicine Hat. Previously this area had been overlooked by the major companies which normally seek vast reserves in untried areas. Production from the zone in the past two years has been modest but experts believe there is a great deal of potential in the field. Production costs are relatively low because the gas formations are shallow and pipeline facilities are close. In addition, Milk River gas is almost free from all types of impurities that normally require expensive processing facilities.

The Alberta government has announced a $640,000 plan for development of the largest visitor reception and information centre program in Canada. The centres are to be situated in a total of fourteen towns and cities in Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Montana in addition to 15 major visitor travel points in

Alberta. Special booths and smaller information centres will be established at airports, rail and bus terminals in Edmonton and Calgary, and at outstanding tourist attractions. Blueprints for the distinctive visitor centres will be offered at no cost to all communities throughout the province to encourage recognizable visitor centres within Alberta's borders.

Several large construction projects are planned for Alberta in 1971. The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology is to undergo a $12 million expansion which will increase the number of full-time students to 7,000 from 4,500. The Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in Calgary is adding the first phase of an Arts complex worth $6 million. Other large educational projects include a $4.5 million chemistry building and a $3 million library on the University of Alberta campus, and a $1.5 million residence for Red Deer College. A $13 million water treatment complex at Bearspaw Dam near Calgary was slated to start in May, the eventual capacity being 200 million gallons per day. Two very large residential developments are being planned in Calgary - one a $30 million complex in Parkdale along the Bow River and the other a $100 million complex complete with a 55-acre artificial lake. Both projects are in the very early stages, the largest one not planned to start until 1974.



LABOUR FORCE – ALBERTA (000'S)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Seismic exploration activity has virtually ceased in the Norman Wells and Mackenzie Delta districts. Although drilling activity continues, job opportunities will not likely become available until fall. Due to an abundant supply of oil drillers, positions at lesser levels such as derrickmen, floormen and roughnecks are being filled by drillers. The result is an oversupply of workers in these occupations.

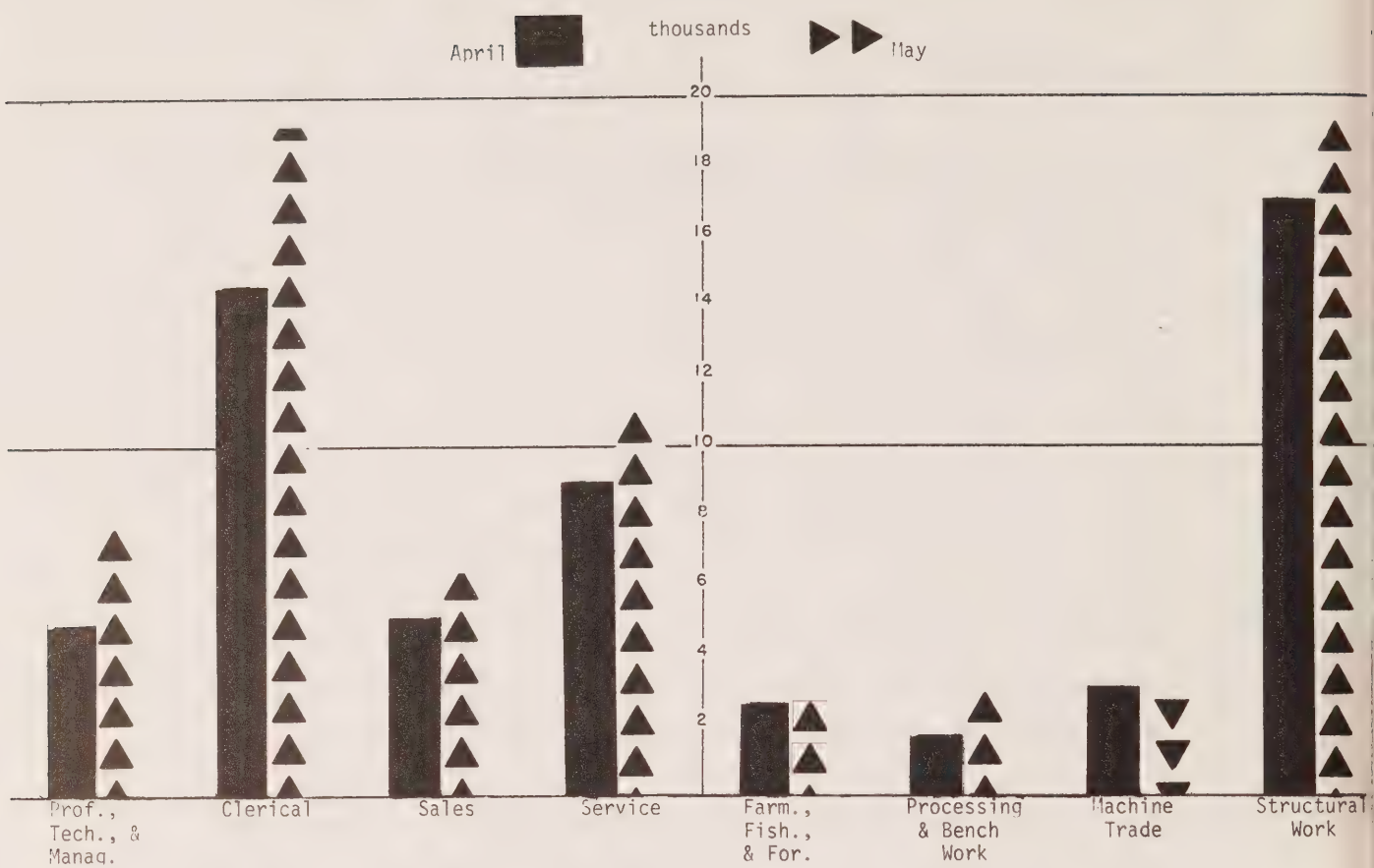
Imperial Oil is moving its exploration program into the Arctic. Present verbal indications are that drilling activities will be increased in the Norman Wells and Fort Good Hope districts. Forty wells are expected. Panarctic spent $16 million during 1970 in its search for oil and gas in the Arctic Islands. The well on King Christian Island is reported to be the richest natural gas find in Canada; but at the present time there is no economic way to move the gas to southern markets.

Tenders have been called for a thirty-two bed extension to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. The extension will provide a further 2,000 square feet, including an operating room and emergency outpatients' department. Poole Construction of Edmonton has begun work on one hundred housing units in a new sub-division of Yellowknife. Sixty units have been allocated to the Federal Government to accommodate employees of the Department of National Defence and the Department of National Health and Welfare. The $2 million Diamond Jenness High School being built by Bird Construction in Hay River features an open area concept with twenty-five instructional areas. Included are general teaching areas, science labs, a home economics room, an industrial arts shop, and music, art, and commercial rooms. Total student capacity will be 450.

The Federal Department of Public Works has started their summer road activities in the Inuvik region. The main area of activity will be the Dempster Highway. Tenders have been let by the Federal Department of Public Works for a 36-unit apartment complex. This contract is part of a total estimated expenditure of $1,800,000 on federal housing in Inuvik for 1971-72.

REGISTERED CLIENTS WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

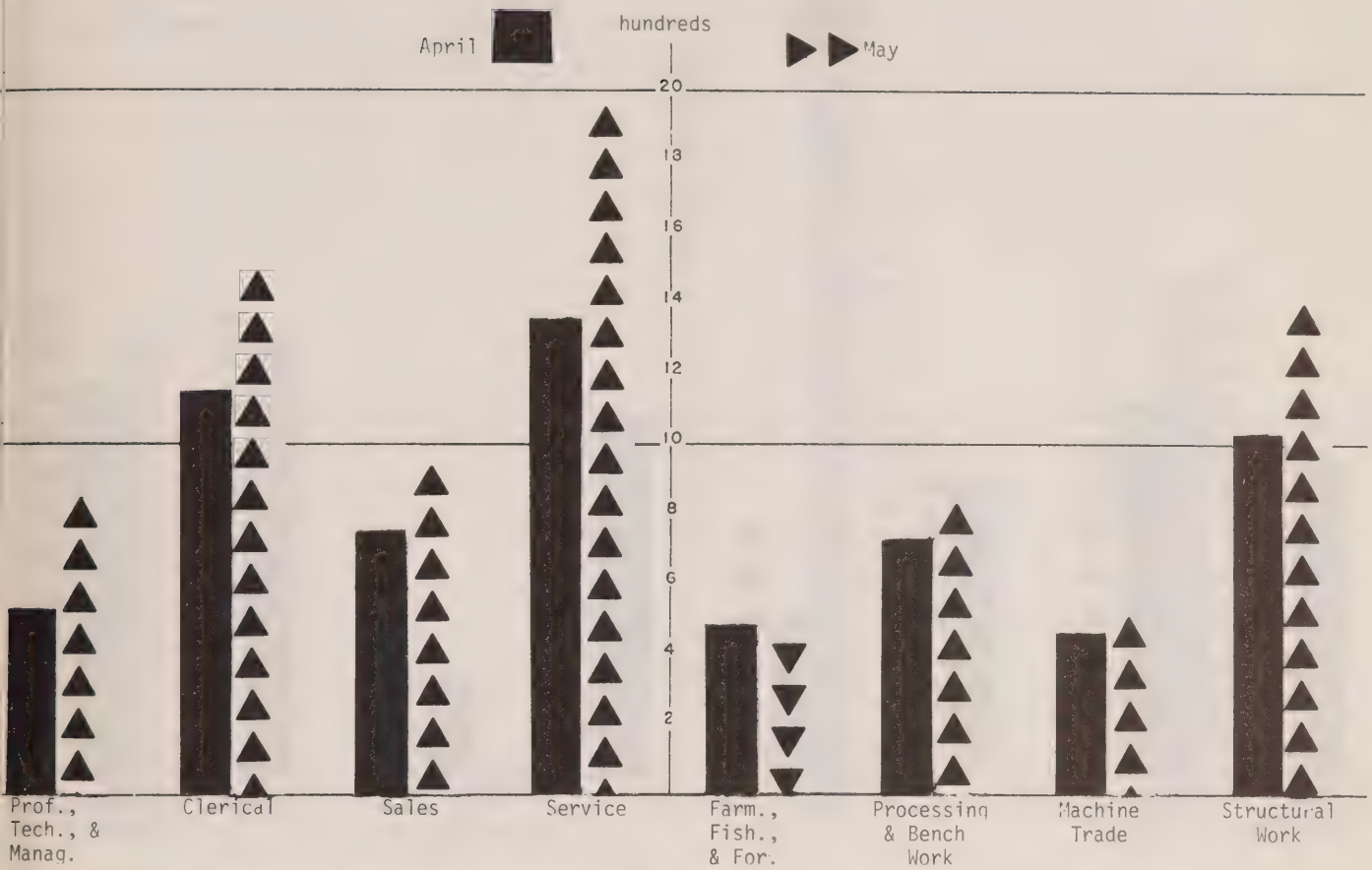
REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased substantially from April to May; mainly as a result of the number of university students registering for employment. The largest increases on a percentage basis occurred in the Professional, Technical and Managerial, the Bench Work and the Sales occupations. Only the Machine Trade occupations recorded a decrease in clients from April to May.

At the provincial level, registered clients decreased from April to May in Saskatchewan, increased in Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and remained almost constant in Manitoba. In Manitoba, client registrations increased in the Professional, Technical and Managerial, the Services and the Bench Work categories. Saskatchewan recorded decreases in registered clients from April to May in all occupations except for the Professional, Technical and Managerial which increased slightly from April to May. Alberta recorded the largest total increases in registered clients with the sharpest rise in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupations.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased significantly between April and May mainly in the Professional, Technical and Managerial and in the Services occupations. Farming, Fishing and Forestry was the only group to record a drop in vacancies from April to May.

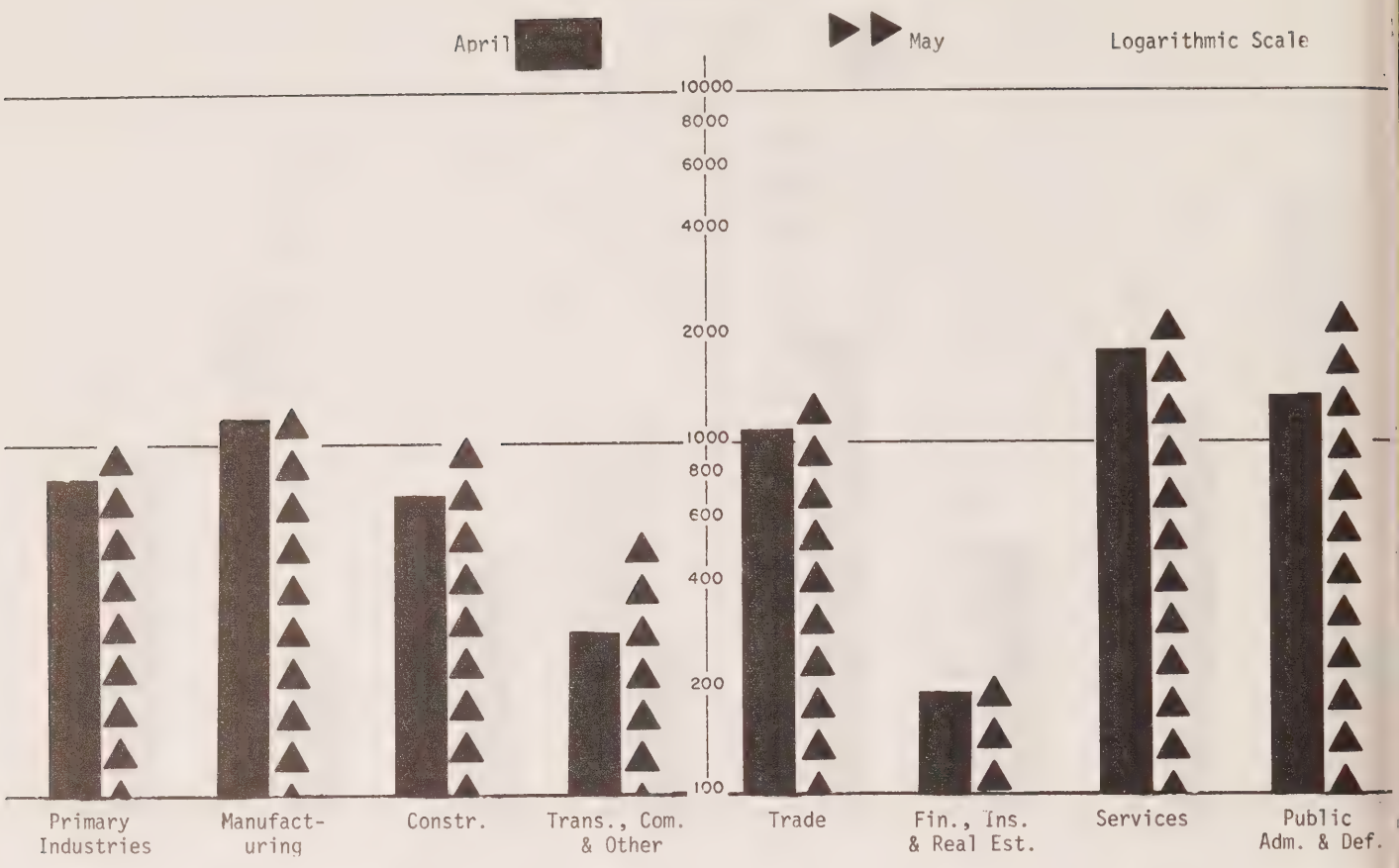
Vacancies rose 41% in Alberta, 19% in Manitoba and 17% in Saskatchewan from April to May. The Northwest Territories recorded a drop in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

The rise of vacancies in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations was evident in all three prairie provinces with Manitoba recording the highest increase. Farming, Fishing and Forestry vacancies decreased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and remained almost constant in Alberta. Vacancies in the Structural Work group dropped in Manitoba from April to May but increased significantly in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Clerical and Sales categories in Manitoba and the Services occupations in Alberta recorded major increases in vacancies notified from April to May.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751.

PLACEMENTS

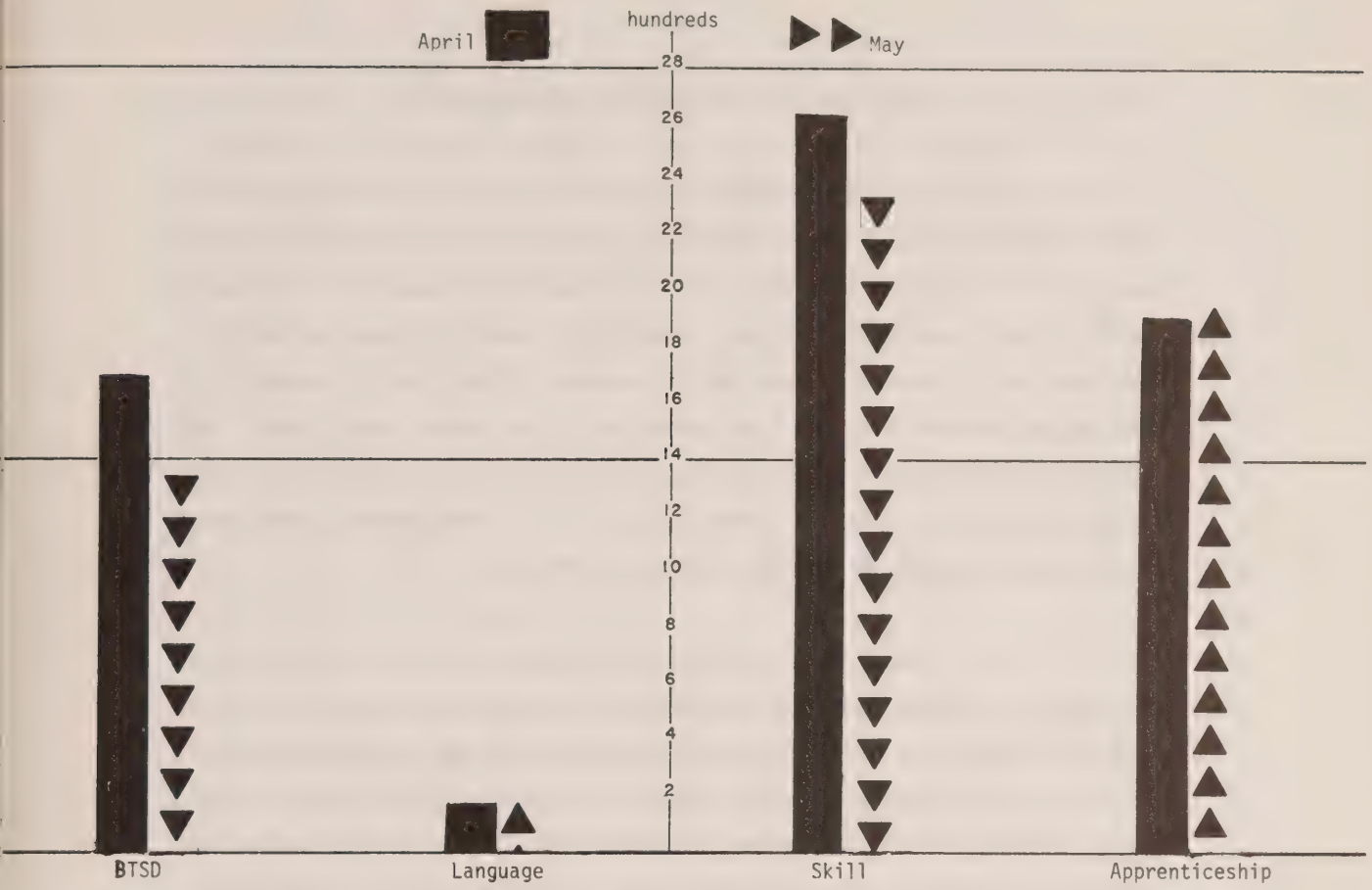
When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased to 10,875 in May from 7,590 in April. On a provincial basis, placements increased at a proportionally higher level in Saskatchewan. All provinces, however, showed a substantial increase in regular placements from April to May.

All industry groups recorded increases in placements between the two months. Major increases occurred in three industries; in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities, in Public Administration and Defence, and in Construction.

FULL-TIME TRAINEES UNDER CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (MONTH-END)

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower. Several types of training are available.

A client with limited education may first be referred to upgrading courses, known as BTSD, or basic training for skill development. This course enables the client to gain the minimum entry requirements for vocational training programs. A migrant in Canada who cannot find suitable work because he or she cannot communicate in English or French may be referred to language training. Vocational training or skill courses are purchased in a variety of occupations related to the demand for skilled workers. Costs of classroom training for recognized apprentices in provincial apprenticeship courses are also met under the program.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 6,382 in April to 5,817 in May. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Apprenticeship training increased slightly in May while the number of persons in BTSD training declined from April to May.

CANADA'S HIGHLY QUALIFIED MANPOWER RESOURCES

In general, the more advanced a society, the greater the proportion of highly qualified manpower in its labour force. This fact assumes major significance because of the education and training costs involved. Surpluses may be as damaging to the national economy as shortages. In order to avoid serious misallocation of resources and to better understand the manpower needs of the Canadian economy, it is helpful to study the flows into and out of this sector of the labour force. For purposes of this report, "highly qualified manpower" is defined as those persons who either have a university degree or who are members of the professional and technical occupational categories as defined by the Census of Canada.

Partly in response to the needs of the Canadian economy and partly because of increasing preference among the Canadian population for higher education and professional careers, the number of highly qualified manpower has grown more rapidly in the last 20 years than that of any other group within the labour force. For example, whereas total employment has grown since 1949 by 50%, the professional and technical occupations - one of the largest groups within highly qualified manpower - have grown by 250% in the same period. Thus, the professional and technical occupations have risen as a proportion of the labour force from 6% in 1931 to 10% in 1961. According to another Manpower and Immigration report, the Ahamad study on occupational requirements, the proportion is expected to rise to 16% by 1975.

An indication of just how expensive highly qualified manpower is can be obtained by using education costs as a proxy. University expenditures have increased from 14% of total education expenditures in 1956 to 24% in 1967. Inefficient allocation of highly qualified manpower is a waste of resources that Canada

This article was based on "Canada's Highly Qualified Manpower Resources" by A. G. Atkinson, K. J. Barnes, and Ellen Richardson of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The July-August issue of the Review will contain a follow-up article dealing with specific flows of highly qualified manpower, particularly scientists and engineers. Both articles were prepared for publication by Mrs. Kathy Mancer, student assistant employed in the Prairie Regional Office.

The 304 page study is available from all Information Canada bookshops. Catalogue No. MP32-6/1-1970.

cannot afford. The long gestation period required for education and training implies that the adjustment process to correct imbalances, whether surplus or deficit, will be more complex than for manpower which requires a shorter training period. In Canada, immigration has traditionally formed part of the adjustment process and the Department of Manpower and Immigration has a selective immigration policy which is increasingly geared to recruiting manpower for those occupations in which scarcity is apparent. Canada relies to a greater extent than most other western countries on immigration for a large part of its supply of highly qualified manpower. In 1969, for example, more physicians entered Canada from abroad intending to practice medicine than graduated from Canadian medical schools, although this may overstate the case somewhat since not all immigrant doctors have credentials acceptable to the Canadian Medical Association.

Since highly qualified manpower is a valuable resource and since its gestation period is long, it would appear important to plan for its future development in addition to its current use. This involves the planning of the capacity of educational institutions and the balance of growth of different disciplines. This broad approach to human resource planning extends to immigration as well. Prospective immigrants have to be informed in advance of employment opportunities for their particular skills in Canada. It is also useful for immigration authorities to be able to foresee how and why changes in labour market conditions or other social and economic factors in "donor" countries could cause a sudden change in this supply.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS

A high and steady rate of economic growth has been established as one of the main social and economic goals of Canadian society. The main conditions necessary for achieving such a rate of growth are, firstly, an increase in productive resources and, secondly, an improvement in their quality and utilization. The second condition results in higher productivity and is associated with a number of factors including increased investment in human skills and knowledge, increased mobility and flexibility within the labour force, the development of knowledge through science,

technological advances, greater investment in physical capital, greater specialization in production and increased efficiency in the organization and management of business enterprises. The changes in these factors have a direct effect on the employment of highly qualified manpower. The reverse, however, is also true, namely that highly qualified people are in a position to influence the changes in these factors. Indeed, an adequate supply of the services of highly qualified manpower is associated with many of the most important factors in economic growth. New knowledge, for example, "must exist in the minds of men before it can be embodied in new skills, new machinery, new products, and new processes. In order to maintain a high potential for technological change, Canada must have an adequate supply of scientific and technical manpower to serve as a basic source of invention and innovation".[1]

The distribution of occupations within the labour force is partly a result of changes in the industrial distribution of the labour force. One of the most noticeable of the industrial changes has been the decline in the importance of the primary sector. Its share of the labour force fell from about one-third to one-seventh between 1931 and 1961 (Table 1). The decline of the primary sector has been concentrated in agriculture which experienced a 55% decrease in its labour force in the period 1931-61. Thus, between 1931 and 1961, the primary sector became the least important of the three sectors in terms of its share of the labour force. The share of the secondary sector increased from 25.5% in 1931 to 31.8% in 1961. Within this sector manufacturing employment increased from 18.5% of the total labour force to 23.4% over the same period.

The fastest growth occurred in the tertiary sector with the result that by 1961, 50% of the labour force was employed in this sector. Within the tertiary sector, the service, trade, and finance industries all grew at a roughly comparable rate between 1931 and 1961. By 1961, the service industry, employing 26.0% of the total labour force, replaced manufacturing (23.4%) as the largest single industry.

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[1] "The Challenge of Growth and Change", Economic Council of Canada, Fifth Annual Review, page 44, 1968.

Consequently, the greatest changes in occupational distribution in the last thirty years have occurred in the relative shares of primary sector workers and 'white-collar' workers. The share of the primary occupations declined from 32% to 13% between 1931 and 1961. This is a result of the decline in agricultural workers during the period from 1.1 million to 600 thousand. The number of manual workers increased only moderately between 1931 and 1961. However, they remain an important group of occupations and together accounted for 45.7% of the labour force in 1961. The 'white-collar' occupations, by contrast, increased their share from 24% to 39% of the total of all occupations.

TABLE 1

CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE, 1931-1961

By Occupational Groups

			Percentages	
All Occupations	1931	1941	1951	1961
White Collar	24.4	25.2	32.5	38.6
Proprietary and Managerial	5.6	5.4	7.5	7.9
Professional	6.1	6.7	7.4	10.0
Clerical	6.6	7.2	10.9	12.9
Commercial and Financial	6.1	5.9	6.7	7.8
Manual	33.8	33.4	37.6	34.9
Manufacturing and Mechanical	11.5	16.0	17.4	16.4
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.3
Labourers	11.3	6.3	6.7	5.4
Transportation & Communication	6.3	6.4	7.9	7.8
Service	9.3	10.5	8.6	10.8
Personal	8.3	9.3	7.3	9.3
Protective and Other	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Primary	32.5	30.6	20.1	13.1
Agriculture	28.8	25.8	15.9	10.2
Fishing, Trapping, Hunting	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
Logging	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.3
Mining and Quarrying	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
Not Stated	--	0.3	1.2	2.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-- = Less than 0.1%

SOURCE: "Manpower in Canada 1931-1961", by N. M. Meltz, Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1969.

Among 'white-collar' occupations, professional and technical employment has exhibited a very rapid rate of growth. The number of professionals working in Canada has grown faster than that of any other type of manpower in the last twenty years and very much faster than total employment.

The growth of this class of occupations is an indication of the extent to which the increased complexity of the modern industrial state has intensified the need for highly qualified people. Between 1941 and 1961, professionals increased from about 288 thousand to 628 thousand, or at an annual rate of growth of 4% compared with a rate of 1.9% for the employed labour force as a whole. Ten per cent of all Canadian workers were classified as professional and technical in 1961, compared with 6.7% in 1941. Since 1961 the rate of growth of professionals in the labour force has been more than double that of the labour force as a whole.

Some professional occupations have expanded faster than others. Between 1941 and 1961, engineers increased more rapidly than any other occupation at an average rate of nearly 5% a year. Within the engineering group, civil engineering expanded most rapidly at 5.5% per annum. Health professionals increased at the rate of 3.9% a year; nurses (4.3%) and dentists (1.9%) being the fastest and slowest growing constituents of this group. The positions change slightly on the basis of the shorter time period, 1951-61. In that decade, teachers and health professionals expanded more rapidly than any other group at 5.5% and 4.9%, respectively. The growth rate of engineers was 4.1% a year.

Canada draws heavily on other countries for its professional manpower. There is a greater proportion of foreign-born in the professional group than in the rest of the labour force (Table 2). Between 1953 and 1963, slightly more than 80 thousand professional and highly skilled technical workers entered Canada from other countries. The largest portion of these workers, accounting for three-fifths of the total, were from the United Kingdom. The second largest group was from the United States. Professional manpower now constitutes 24% of total immigrant manpower. In some occupations, the size of the contribution of other countries to Canada's

professional manpower has been very large. In 1961, nearly one-half of all the architects in Canada were foreign-born. Twenty-five per cent of all physicians in Canada came from abroad and this proportion is increasing according to recent evidence. Twenty-five per cent of the physical scientists and engineers working in Canada entered the country as landed immigrants between 1941 and 1961, compared with 12.4% of the whole labour force.

Another measure of the importance of foreign-born manpower to the supply of professionals is the ratio of immigrants to graduates in the same subject or discipline from Canadian universities. Between 1953 and 1963, the number of engineers entering Canada from abroad was equal to 73% of the number graduating from Canadian universities during the same period. The proportion for physicians and surgeons was 53% and that for architects, 141%.

TABLE 2

HIGHLY QUALIFIED MANPOWER BY OCCUPATION GROUP,

By Place of Birth and Date of Immigration

Percentages

Occupation	Born in Canada	Immigrated Before 1946	Immigrated 1946-1961	Total %
Architects	57.5	8.0	34.5	100.0
Physical Scientists	67.6	6.6	25.8	100.0
Engineers	67.0	7.8	25.2	100.0
Computer Programmers	75.6	4.4	20.0	100.0
Physicians and Surgeons	74.7	6.1	19.2	100.0
Professors and College Principals	76.4	7.6	16.0	100.0
Actuaries and Statisticians	77.6	7.2	15.2	100.0
Biological and Agricultural Professionals	80.1	5.9	14.0	100.0
Other Professional and Technical Workers	82.9	6.1	11.0	100.0
Total Professional and Technical Workers	81.0	6.3	12.7	100.0
All Occupations, Labour Force	78.6	9.0	12.4	100.0

SOURCE: Census of Canada, 1961.

Professional manpower is typically university educated. In 1961, only 4.3% of the Canadian labour force possessed a university degree compared with 57% for the major groups of the professional occupations.

In 1961, the proportion of degree-holders was much higher in some occupations than in others; only 45% of industrial engineers possessed a university degree, whereas 90% of physicists were graduates. Although 43% of all professionals did not have a university degree, nearly two-thirds had received some education at the university level.

The earnings of highly qualified manpower greatly exceed those of the average employed person in the labour force. Most male professionals in 1961 earned nearly twice as much as the average employed male in 1961. Nevertheless, there were significant disparities between the earnings of professionals. In general, engineers were the most highly paid while biological scientists and computer programmers were the lowest.

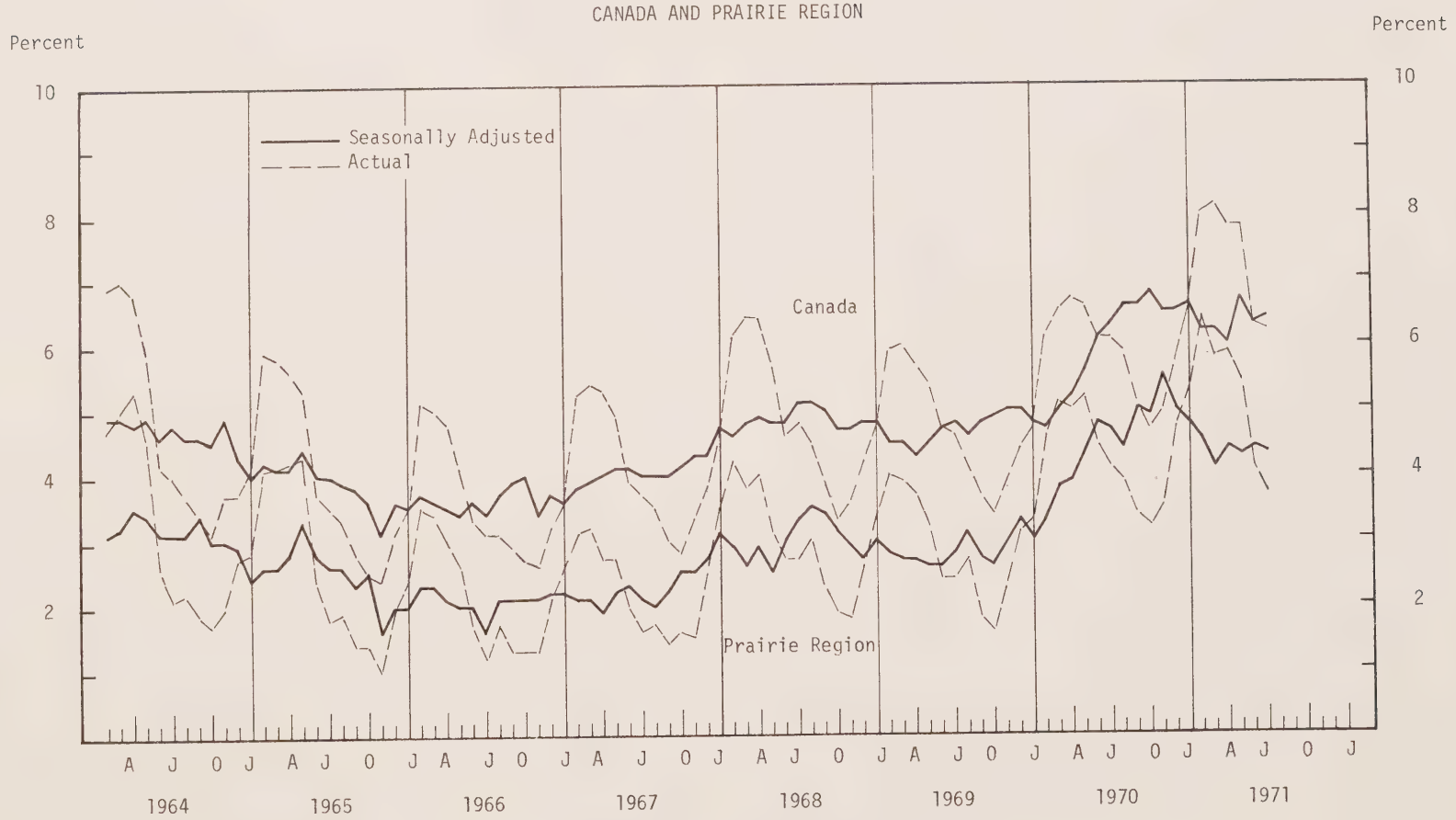
This article has presented a static and rather general picture of Canada's resources of highly qualified manpower. The article in the next issue of the Manpower Review will introduce a more dynamic element by examining different flows of highly qualified manpower into and out of the Canadian labour force.

statistical section

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
1968	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.5
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	3.4
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	3.1
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	4.7	2.9
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.8	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0
1969	Jan.	5.9[d]	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0[d]	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7[d]	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4[d]	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7[d]	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6[d]	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1[d]	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1
	March	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.4
	June	6.2[d]	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.4	4.3

[1]The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1968	July	1,383[b]	1,342[b]	1,086[c]	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377[b]	1,346[b]	1,086[c]	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337[b]	1,311[b]	1,067[c]	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344[b]	1,320[b]	1,081[c]	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344[b]	1,309[b]	1,084[c]	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331[b]	1,286[b]	1,088[c]	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

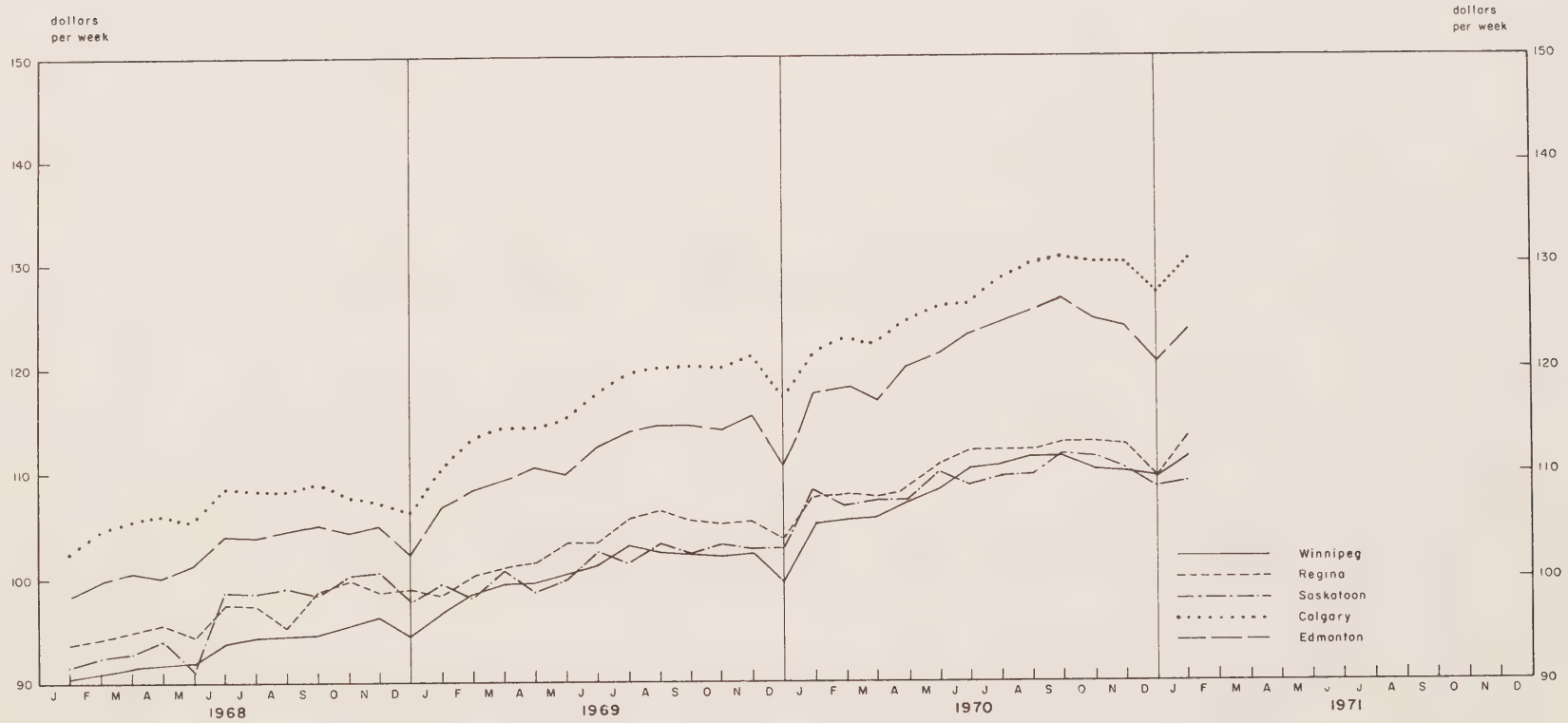
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETH-BRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
				(dollars per week)			
1968	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	Nov.	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.55
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	111.73	130.68	126.11
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	Nov.	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

April 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registrations	4,930	1,604	730	2,579	17
Vacancies	578	182	119	250	27
Clerical					
Registrations	14,200	4,488	2,899	6,746	67
Vacancies	1,137	355	171	584	27
Sales					
Registrations	4,545	1,061	1,359	2,100	25
Vacancies	753	165	195	389	4
Services					
Registrations	9,485	2,629	2,568	4,224	64
Vacancies	1,367	421	278	639	29
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registrations	2,633	853	1,019	758	3
Vacancies	486	139	136	206	5
Processing					
Registrations	736	239	123	373	1
Vacancies	84	40	12	32	-
Machine Trades					
Registrations	2,571	741	576	1,246	8
Vacancies	454	107	97	237	13
Bench Work					
Registrations	1,137	462	174	501	-
Vacancies	628	478	71	79	-
Structural Work					
Registrations	16,756	4,729	4,630	7,227	170
Vacancies	1,033	507	107	405	14

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

May 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registrations	7,679	3,130	765	3,761	23
Vacancies	833	325	137	356	15
Clerical					
Registrations	18,293	6,121	2,648	9,487	37
Vacancies	1,481	519	192	746	24
Sales					
Registrations	6,074	1,283	1,297	3,481	13
Vacancies	924	224	236	460	4
Services					
Registrations	11,498	3,697	2,240	5,481	80
Vacancies	1,961	521	389	1,024	27
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registrations	2,677	574	537	1,554	12
Vacancies	434	110	109	214	1
Processing					
Registrations	766	249	123	394	-
Vacancies	130	55	14	61	-
Machine Trades					
Registrations	2,362	851	444	1,056	11
Vacancies	484	126	79	268	11
Bench Work					
Registrations	1,784	1,091	118	573	2
Vacancies	685	530	73	82	-
Structural Work					
Registrations	19,124	5,992	3,706	9,243	183
Vacancies	1,400	444	162	774	20

Note: May figures are preliminary figures subject to final adjustment.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

April, May, June

1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
April 1971					
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	294	100		
306.878.010	Maid, General	39	44	8	48
May 1971					
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	318	100		
306.878.010	Maid, General	83	35		65
620.281	Mechanic, Automobile	30	37	23	40
June 1971					
250.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	30	13	23	64
303.138.010	Housekeeper, Home	38	34	66	
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	263	100		
306.878.010	Maid, General	57	26	4	70

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA	ADDRESS	PHONE	MANAGER
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G. L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K. D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	10-1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D. A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5326	G. L. Dixon
Inkster Park	1354 Main Street	985-2262	
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H. D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C. S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J. A. D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	236-5256	
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M. D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	J. G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V. A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue	783-9421	G. H. Taylor
ALBERTA			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	R. A. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	J. H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C. W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.	743-2757	R. H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	532-4411	D. S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	327-8535	F. W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	526-2825	W. F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D. W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building 5104-50th Avenue	742-4421	E. F. Arndt
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES FOR STUDENTS

Brandon	Doig Building, 160-10th St.	727-0686	E. Mitchell
Calgary	512-8th Avenue, S.W.	263-0540	G. Pollock
Edmonton	Sir Alex McKenzie Building, 9828-104th Avenue	423-2211	E. Block
Lethbridge	Professional Building, 740-4th Avenue, S.	327-8535	M. J. Brennan
Regina	1811 Broad Street	523-6779	A. Rudoski
Saskatoon	250A-2nd Avenue, S.	244-0983	E. Peressini
Winnipeg	356 Main Street	985-5520	W. Tkach

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	Students Union Building Box 854	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building 153-11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	269-3561	
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Room 5, Physical Education Building	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	223 Kirk Hall	652-2301	- Local 252 - Local 253

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Avenue, N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Avenue, N.W.	692-0691
U of Winnipeg	Graham Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383

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Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R. H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O. C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007-105A Avenue	424-8231	S. N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J. D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R. G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H. F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	C. A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street	244-0469	A. S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2225	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.	263-0540	- Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	525-8171	
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	652-2301	- Local 219
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398	

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	E. A. Flichel
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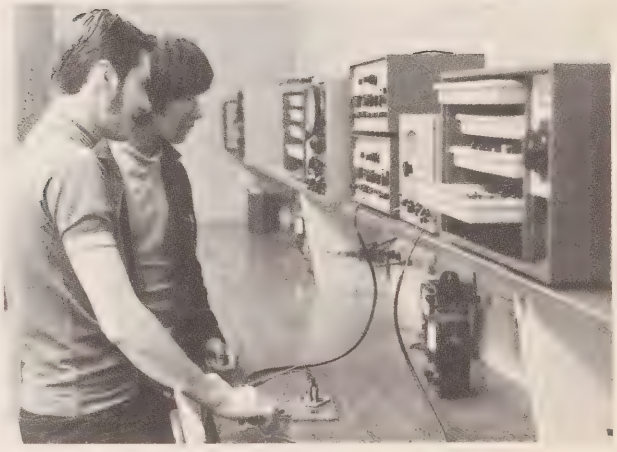


highly qualified manpower II

july-august (vol.4 no.4)



Possibly the only Canada Manpower Centre on stilts - the Inuvik office is built on piles frozen deep in the permafrost below.



Jerry Wasylynchuk and Leon Bonnetrouge check the operation of an experimental circuit in the electronics lab at the Fort Smith Adult Vocational Training Centre.

Volume 4. No. 4
July-August 1971

MANPOWER REVIEW

prairies and northwest territories

Issued October 1971

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

August 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

foreword

The **Manpower Review – Prairies and Northwest Territories** is published bi-monthly and is available free-of-charge from the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

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CURRENT LABOUR STATISTICS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

	Canada	(%) Change	Prairies	(%) Change
Population				
April 1970	21,324,000	+ 1.5	3,500,000*	+ 0.7
April 1971	21,641,000		3,576,000	
Immigration				
2nd Quarter 1970	40,052	-21.9	4,757	-19.6
2nd Quarter 1971	31,278		3,827	
Labour Force				
August 1970	8,720,000	+ 2.9	1,457,000	+ 1.4
August 1971	8,972,000		1,478,000	
Employment				
August 1970	8,272,000	+ 3.0	1,407,000	+ 1.4
August 1971	8,517,000		1,427,000	
Unemployment				
August 1970	448,000	+ 1.6	50,000	+ 2.0
August 1971	455,000		51,000	
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)				
August 1970	5.1 %	N.A.	3.4 %	N.A.
August 1971	5.1 %		3.5 %	
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)				
May 1970	126.07	+ 6.4	120.71	+ 5.8
May 1971^{a}	134.17		127.73	

* Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 36,000 for 1971
a Advance figures

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

AUGUST LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Little change occurred in the Prairie Region labour force which decreased to 1,478,000 in August from 1,480,000 in July. The number of men in the labour force rose slightly from 1,012,000 in July to 1,015,000 in August, while the number of women in the labour force dropped from 468,000 in July to 463,000 in August. The labour force age group 14-19, remained at 229,000 in August. The labour force increased in the 20-24 age group to 237,000 in August from 233,000 in July. Usually a decrease in the labour force is recorded in the 14-24 age group from July to August. The number of persons 45-64 in the labour force normally increases at this time of year; however, a small decrease was recorded between the two months. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14+ in the labour force) decreased from 60.2% in July to 60.0% in August, about the normal seasonal change.

Employment increased from 1,419,000 in July to 1,427,000 in August. The increase in employment occurred entirely in the male sector which increased to 981,000 in August. Female employment remained at 446,000. Employment rose 14,000 in the 14-24 age group and decreased marginally in the older age groups. On an industrial basis, the increase of 16,000 in agricultural employment to 271,000 in August was better than usual. Last year agricultural employment in the Prairie Region was 265,000 in August. Non-agricultural employment dropped to 1,156,000 in August from 1,164,000 in July, about the normal seasonal decrease.

Unemployment decreased to 51,000 in August from 61,000 in July. Male unemployment was 34,000 in August down from 39,000 in July. Female unemployment dropped to 17,000 in August from 22,000 in July, a more than usual decrease in female unemployment. The Prairie Region unemployment rate in August was 3.5% down substantially from 4.1% in July and marginally above the August 1970 level of 3.4%.

Labour force figures for July and August of this year are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
		(thousands of persons)		
July	1,480	1,419	61	4.1
August	1,478	1,427	51	3.5
Change	- 2	+ 8	- 10	- 0.6

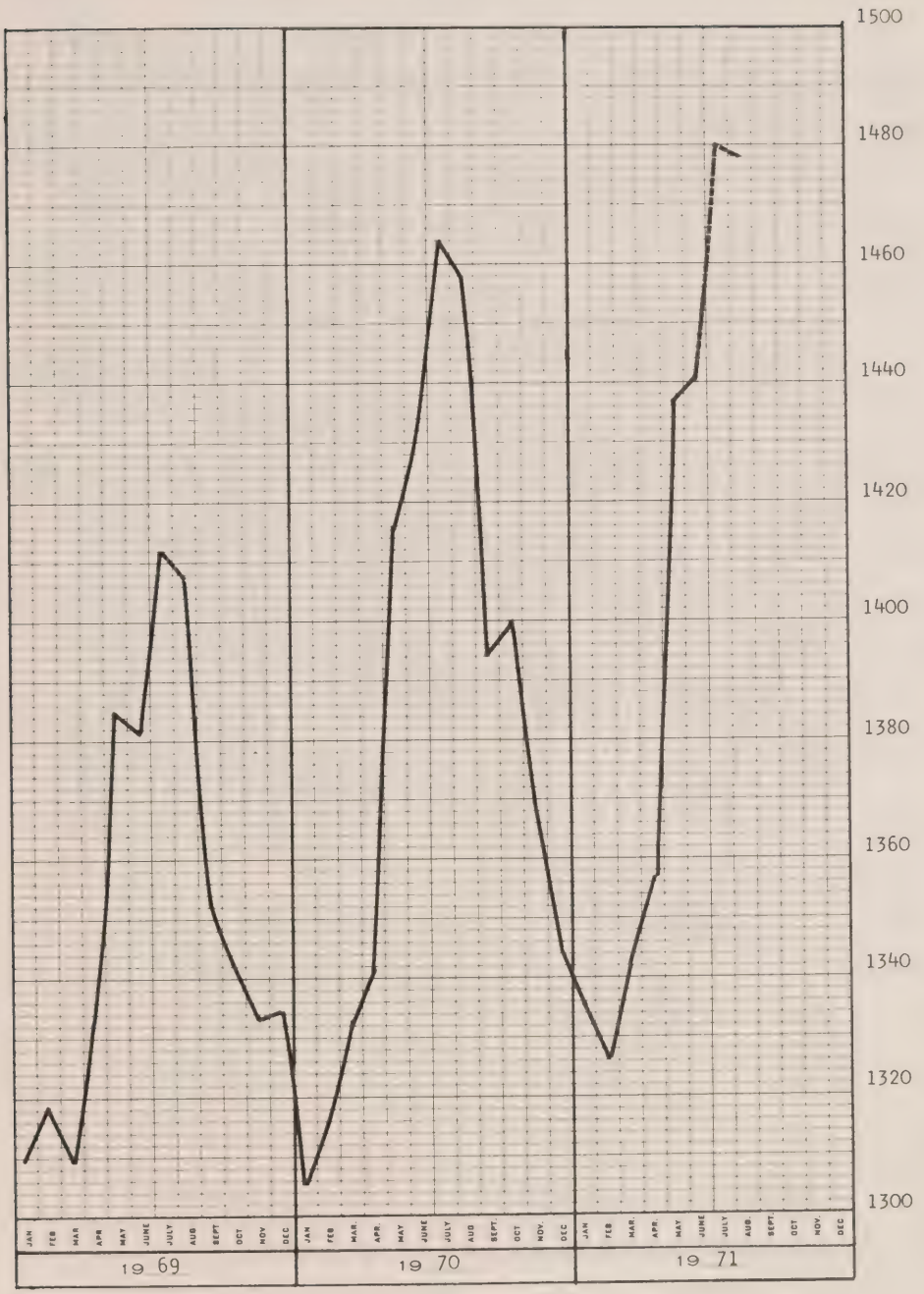
On a year to year basis, only the Pacific Region and Quebec experienced a drop in actual unemployment rates. Canada's rate remained constant. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

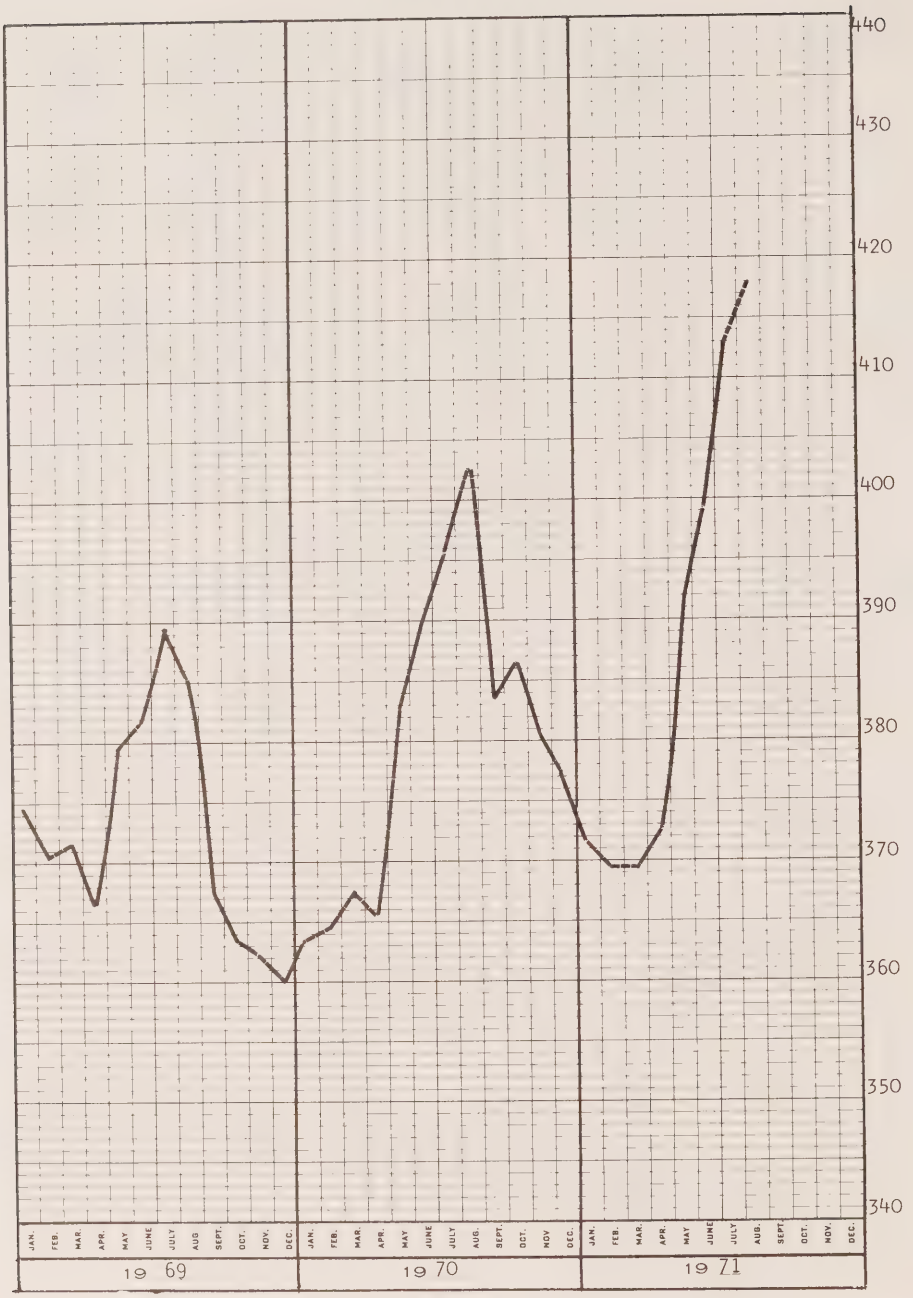
	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
August 1970	3.4	5.6	7.1	3.8	7.1	5.1
August 1971	3.5	6.5	6.7	4.2	5.4	5.1
Change	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.4	+ 0.4	- 1.7	-

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate increased to 6.5% in August from 6.3% in July. Increases in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates occurred in the Ontario Region which increased from 4.6% in July to 5.0% in August, and in the Prairie Region which increased from 4.7% in July to 5.0% in August. Decreases in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates occurred in British Columbia which decreased to 6.8% in August from 7.3% in July and in the Quebec Region which decreased to 8.2% in August from 8.6% in July. In the Atlantic Region the rate remained constant at 9.4%.

LABOUR FORCE - PRAIRIE REGION (000'S)



LABOUR FORCE - MANITOBA (000'S)



MANITOBA

Manitoba's labour force increased from 413,000 in July to a record level of 418,000 in August. A large part of the increase in August resulted from a larger proportion of women in the labour force. The percentage of women 14 years and over in the labour force (participation rate) has historically run from 35% to 39% during the summer months. In July 1971, the participation rate for women rose to 40.4% and in August it reached 41.3%. The participation of men in the labour force was normal for August at 80%. The higher than normal level of women in the labour force also resulted in a record participation rate of 60.6% for men and women in total.

Employment during August increased to 398,000 from 391,000 in July. The number of people estimated to be unemployed during August was 19,000. The actual rate of unemployment in Manitoba in August was estimated at 4.5%.

As of November 1, 1971, Manitoba's new minimum wage law will be in effect raising the minimum wage for most hourly paid employees to $1.65 per hour. The wage increase will affect primarily the personal service industries, retail trade and other industries with assembly-line type production. Minimum wages for inexperienced workers will be set out in three month intervals: not less than $1.50 per hour for the first three months of employment, not less than $1.60 per hour for the second three months and after six months a worker will receive the minimum wage. Employers who supply meals or lodgings to an employee will not be able to deduct from wages any more than 50 cents for each meal or five dollars for each week's lodging.

A record four million board feet of lumber, about one million board feet more than in July, was shipped by The Pas forestry complex lumber division in August. The market for lumber continues strong and the annual planning and shipping rate is over 50 million board feet. Pulp and paper shipments in July exceeded 5,000 tons, a level which has been maintained or exceeded for the past three months.

Construction continues to be active in the Brandon area. Work has begun on a $1.5 million motor inn and theater complex. About 100 people will be employed by the complex upon completion in April 1972. The $1.5 million K-Mart shopping center in Brandon is planned for completion in April 1972. Over 100 people will be employed in the shopping center. The Manitoba Legislature has extended the boundaries of the city of Brandon effective January 1, 1972. The extended boundaries will add about 13 square miles to the city.

A community health and social development center will be established in Churchill as part of the $10 million major townsite redevelopment program being undertaken jointly by the provincial and federal governments. The center will be responsible for social development, public health and allied medical services, and will co-ordinate other community organizations in order to share programs, staff and buildings. Preference will be given to local residents for work on construction of the center, and on-site training will be provided.

Strikes in the construction trades dominated the labour scene in August and September. Members of the Electrical and the Bricklayers union are still on strike. Workers in the other seven trades; Carpenters, Labourers, Tile Setters, Insulation Workers, Plasterers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, and Refridgeration Workers, who went on strike August 23rd, have returned to work. Their new contract calls for a wage increase of $1.10 per hour over their former wages.

St. Boniface Hospital in Winnipeg recently announced plans for a 200 bed, $7.5 million expansion program. Construction will begin this fall.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment in Saskatchewan continued to show only modest seasonal strengthening in August. According to labour force survey results for the week ended August 21, 1971, total numbers employed in the province reached 360,000. This figure represents improvement over the estimated employment of 355,000 in July but was slightly lower than the estimate of 363,000 employed in 1970. Employment has registered at levels lower than those for the corresponding periods of 1970 for two consecutive months now. The labour force grew from 365,000 in July to 369,000 in August, yielding a later-than-normal seasonal peak in the number of persons working or seeking work. The peak is normally reached in July with the heavy influx of students looking for summer work. The participation rate also increased during August, reaching a corresponding late-seasonal peak of 56.7%.

The 1970-71 crop year ended July 30th with national grain exports at a near record level of 672 million bushels. Farmers were able to market a total of 778 million bushels of grain, compared to 669 million bushels last crop year. Export markets for the new crop year are expected to be strong for barley and rapeseed, although wheat exports may fall back because of exceptionally good harvests expected in Europe and the United States. Saskatchewan producers increased acreages of wheat, barley and rapeseed significantly this year. The largest increase has been noted in wheat acreage, as a result of cancellation of the Operation Lift Program. However, large portions of Saskatchewan's 2.5 million acres of rapeseed were reported infested with the totally destructive Bertha Army worm. This fact represents substantial loss for a crop worth at least $40 an acre as a conservative estimate.

The construction industry is experiencing significant improvement in Saskatchewan resulting in a lack of sufficient qualified and experienced tradesmen. Last year many of the province's qualified tradesmen moved to regions of greater economic activity. This con-

LABOUR FORCE - SASKATCHEWAN (000'S)



tributed to the shortage of experienced tradesmen. Sufficient supplies of semi-skilled and unskilled workers appear to exist in all centers.

Additional construction projects recently announced in Regina include a $1.3 million town house development scheduled to start this fall; a $1 million warehousing development, of which the first phase to be undertaken this season will cost approximately $200,000; and three contract awards totalling over $370,000 for additions to three separate schools in Regina.

Approval has been given by Saskatchewan Security Commission to Premier Products Ltd. for construction of a $2 million livestock and poultry processing plant in Humboldt. The plant is planning to commence operations in June of 1972. Also, a $780,000 contract has been awarded for one phase of the reconstruction of Intercontinental Packers Plant in Saskatoon.

Work continues in Prince Albert on the $5 million shopping mall. Construction projects have just recently been announced but will not likely have an impact on employment during the current season. The planned projects in Prince Albert include a $5 million comprehensive fourth division high school; a new federal building to cost approximately $1 million; and a $1,260,000 repair and maintenance depot for the provincial government.

All activity in the North Battleford area associated with the Dore Lake pulp mill has ceased following the cancellation of the project. Most notable in North Battleford itself is activity in the construction industry. As of June 1971 building permits worth $2,301,000 were issued compared to a value of $614,000 for the corresponding period in 1970.

LABOUR FORCE - ALBERTA (000'S)



ALBERTA

During August, the Alberta labour force declined by 10,000 persons to 692,000. The male labour force decreased slightly to 473,000. The female labour force dropped to 219,000 in August from 227,000 in July. In August, women made up 31.6% of the Alberta labour force, compared to 32.0% in August 1970.

Employment, at 669,000, continued to be above last year's level but below July's estimate of 674,000. This can in part be attributed to the withdrawal of females and in part to the withdrawal of students towards the latter part of the month.

Unemployment declined from 28,000 in July to 23,000 in August. This compares favourably with last year's unemployment level of 22,000 in August. The unemployment rate in Alberta was 3.3% in August, down from the 4.0% recorded in July and slightly above the August 1970 rate of 3.2%.

A new marketing agency with inventory control power over sulphur has been established by the Government of Alberta. Alberta is now the largest producer of sulphur in the world accounting for 50% of total world production. The plummeting prices in the industry have created unwieldy stockpiles. The inventory control is an attempt to influence prices and control stockpiles. Research is being conducted on other uses for sulphur such as mixing with asphalt for better road surfacing properties and as an alternative to cement. The adverse price does not affect employment opportunities. Employment is determined by natural gas output since sulphur is a by-product of the natural gas industry.

The value of building permits issued in Alberta in the first half of 1971 was $250 million, 39% higher than the value of permits issued in the same period last year. Dwelling starts over the January to June period totalled 9,856 in 1971 compared to 5,410 in 1970. The total number of housing starts in Calgary for the first half of 1971 was 5,206 compared to 2,617 for the same period last year. The major increase occurred in apartment units. In Edmon-

ton single detached units recorded an increase of 68% over the 1970 level while apartment units were up 53%.

Crude oil production in Alberta averaged an estimated 1,063,117 barrels a day during the week ended September 6. Production in the previous week averaged an estimated 966,192 barrels a day. Daily production in September is expected to average 1,090,112 barrels, compared with 906,952 barrels in September 1970.

Air passenger statistics for 1970 indicate Calgary ranked fourth and Edmonton ranked fifth among Canadian cities in total number of passengers embarking and debarking on domestic flights. Passengers utilizing the Calgary International Airport numbered 755,200 in 1970 compared to 666,000 in 1969. The Edmonton Industrial and International Airports handled 730,600 passengers in 1970, up from 649,400 the previous year.

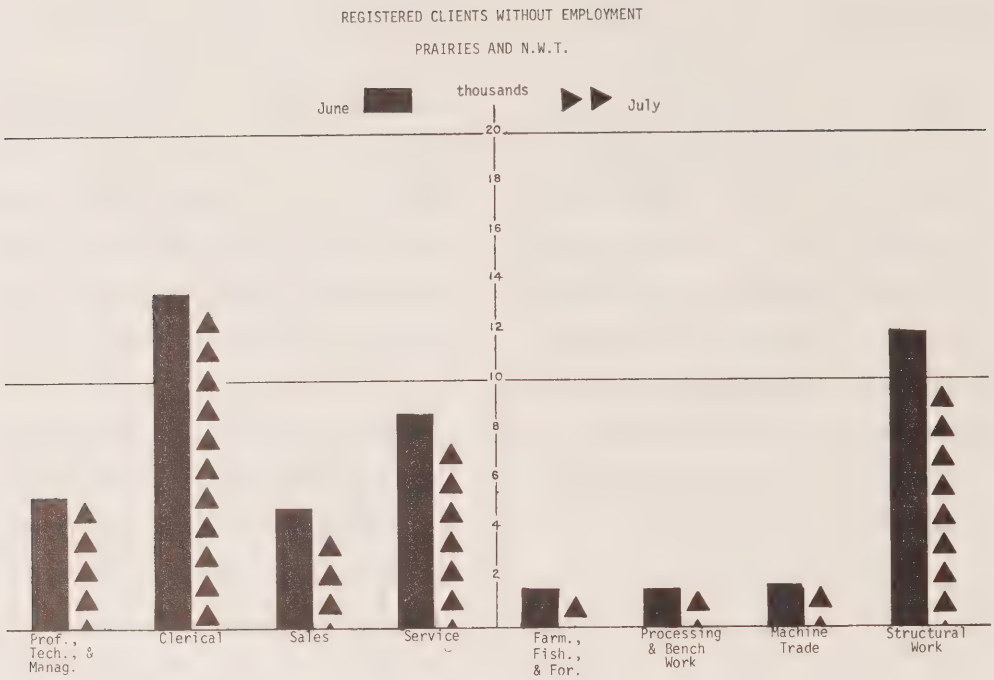
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Barges and ocean going vessels carrying the yearly supply of food, construction material, dry goods, and fuel oil reached most of the coastal Arctic settlements during the month of August. The "sea-lift" created a flurry of activity and a good number of temporary jobs in the Yellowknife CMC area. A minor rush of activity is expected by Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. to assure that freight reaches Inuvik before freeze-up. Great Northern Oil Ltd. of Calgary is now providing a new freight service to the Inuvik region. The company will amalgamate all small orders in bulk shipments to decrease costs of shipping freight by air in small amounts.

Over thirty-one development projects were reviewed for approval by the Inuvik Town Council. Most of the projects were for the building of apartment blocks or the installation of trailer parks. Catre Construction commenced building the 33 mile section of the Dempster Highway on July 15. However, activity will be suspended until freeze-up since after two miles were completed, an expected usable gravel pit proved to be of too poor quality. The next pit cannot be reached until the land is frozen.

Contracts for the construction of twenty prefabricated houses with a purchase price of $14,000 have been granted to the housing associations of Fort McPherson and Aklavik. Ten houses at a construction cost of $5,000 per home will be erected in each community. Local labour will be utilized exclusively with the exception of superintendents.

An additional $75 million of development capital for Pan Arctic Oils Ltd. has been announced. This brings the total to $175 million for Arctic exploration over the next five years. Four U.S. companies will make the $75 million available in return for priority to purchase natural gas if and when it is discovered.

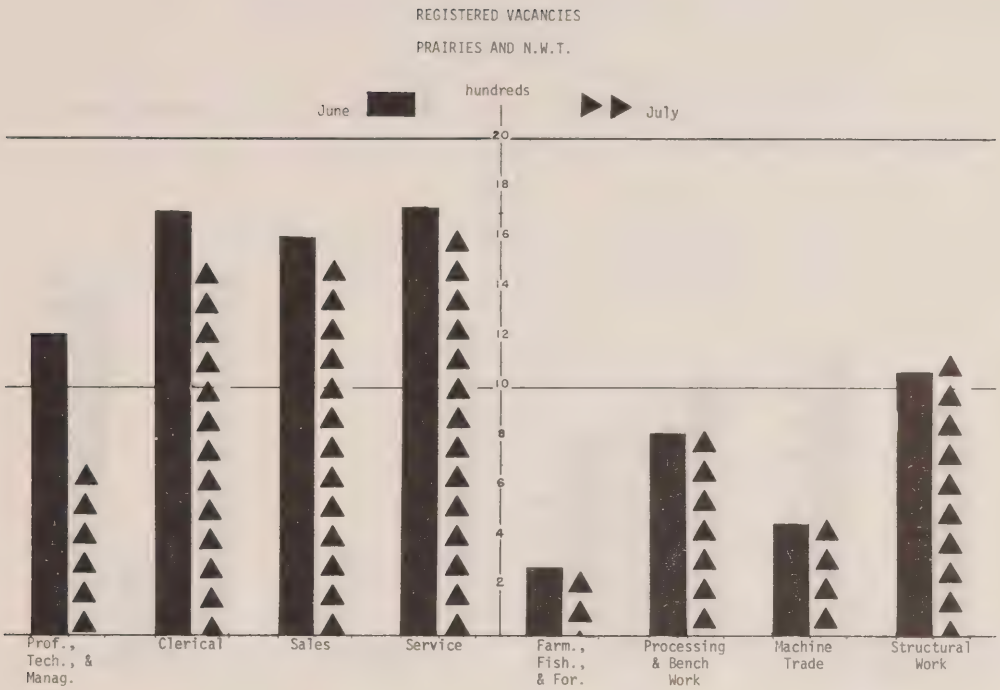


SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased substantially from June to July. The largest decreases on a percentage basis occurred in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Structural Work and the Sales occupations.

At the provincial level, registered clients decreased from June to July in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Registered clients increased slightly in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba, client registrations decreased in all occupations except for the Bench Work, the Processing and the Farming, Fishing and Forestry categories. Saskatchewan recorded decreases in registered clients mainly in the Bench Work and Structural Work occupations. Alberta recorded the largest total decrease in registered clients with the sharpest drop in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupations. Only the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations registered an increase in clients in Alberta.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased significantly between June and July mainly in the Professional, Technical and Managerial and in the Processing occupations. The Bench Work, the Structural Work, and the Machine Trade occupations recorded an increase in vacancies from June to July.

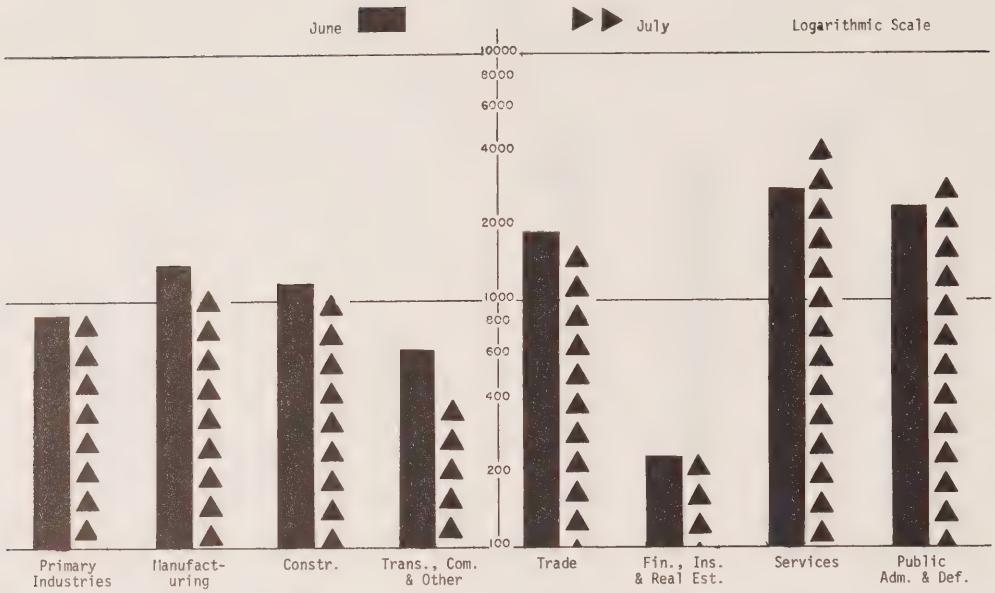
Vacancies decreased in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from June to July. The Northwest Territories recorded an increase in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

The decline of vacancies in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations was evident in all three prairie provinces with Alberta recording the highest percentages drop. Farming, Fishing and Forestry vacancies decreased in Manitoba and increased in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Vacancies in the Structural Work group dropped in Manitoba from June to July but increased significantly in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Bench Work category recorded an increase in vacancies in Manitoba and in Alberta. Machine Trade vacancies increased in Saskatchewan and Alberta from June to July.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751.

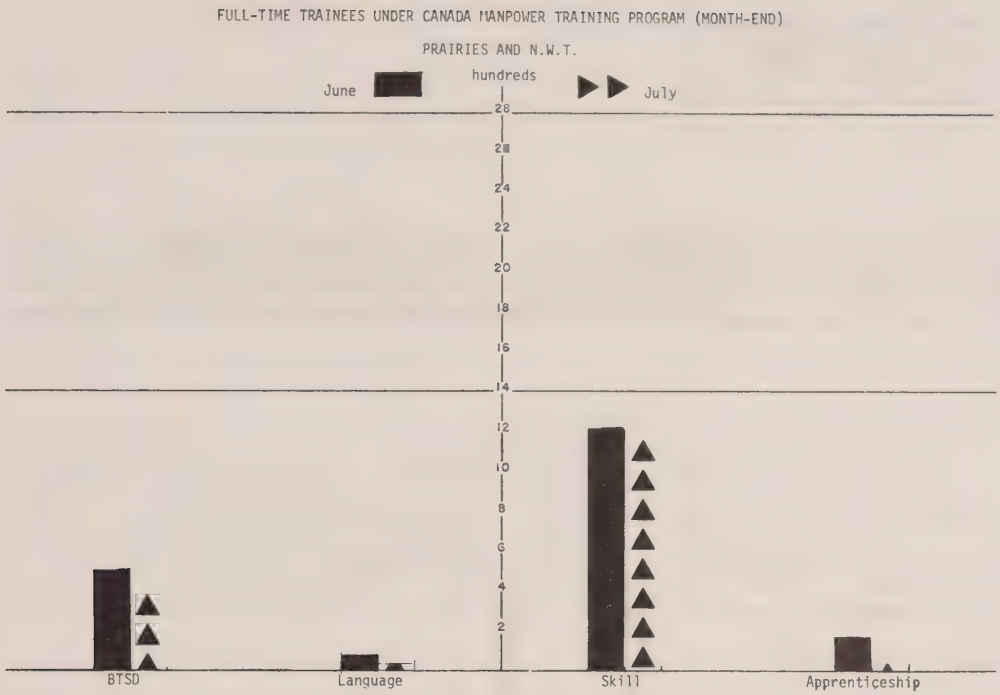
PLACEMENTS

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased to 13,260 in July from 12,160 in June. On a provincial basis, placements increased substantially in Alberta but decreased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Major increases in placements occurred in two industries; in Services and in Public Administration and Defence.

Major decreases in placements took place in the Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities and the Manufacturing industries. Placements in the Primary Industries showed no change from June to July.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower. Several types of training are available.

A client with limited education may first be referred to upgrading courses, known as BTSD, or basic training for skill development. This course enables the client to gain the minimum entry requirements for vocational training programs. A migrant in Canada who cannot find suitable work because he or she cannot communicate in English or French may be referred to language training. Vocational training or skill courses are purchased in a variety of occupations related to the demand for skilled workers. Costs of classroom training for recognized apprentices in provincial apprenticeship courses are also met under the program.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 2,034 in June to 1,647 in July. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded a decrease in numbers from June to July, reflecting school closing.

FLOWS OF HIGHLY

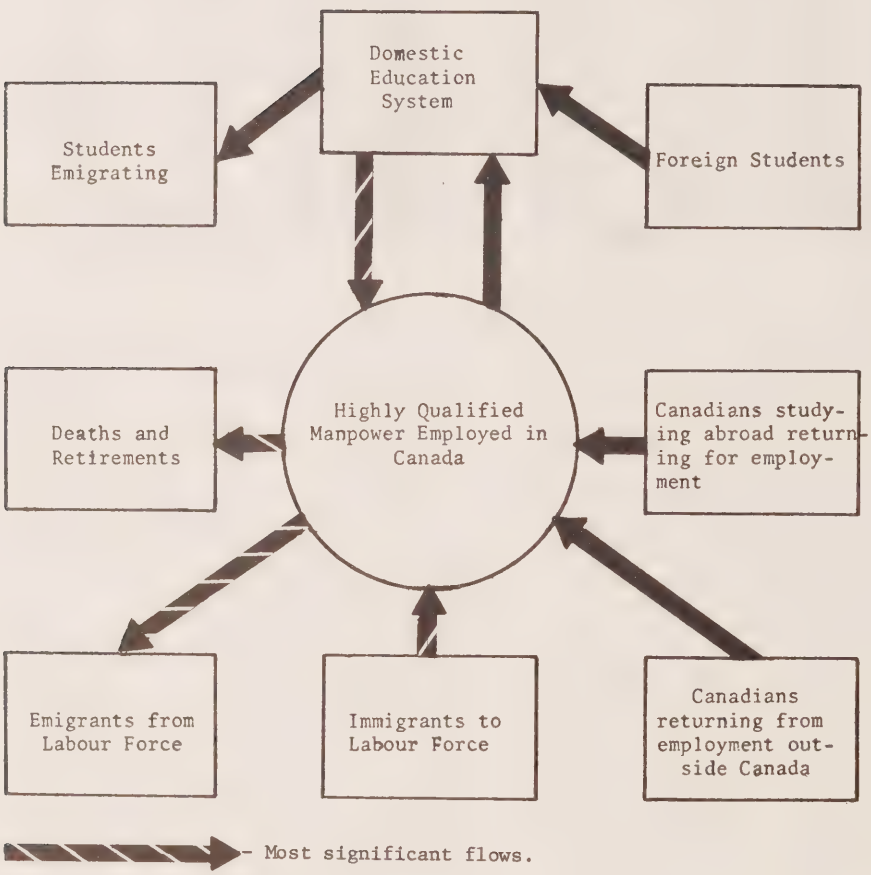


FIGURE 1

QUALIFIED MANPOWER

Canada's stock of highly qualified manpower is constantly being replenished or diminished by flows of manpower entering or leaving the Canadian labour force. The magnitude and direction of these flows are affected by such diverse elements as:

- the state of the labour market at home and abroad;
- immigration laws;
- the amount of investment in higher education.

Some flows, such as immigration, are adjustable in the short run. Others, such as the output of the education system, can be altered only gradually.

This article first considers the flows of manpower in general and then looks at their effects on two occupations in particular - scientists and engineers.

Flows of Highly Qualified Manpower

The most significant flows of highly qualified manpower are shown in the chart opposite. Graduates from the domestic education system and immigrant professionals are the major sources of

This article is the second of two based on "Canada's Highly Qualified Manpower Resources" by A. G. Atkinson, K. J. Barnes, and Ellen Richardson of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The May-June issue of the Review contained an article on highly qualified manpower in general.

The 304 page study is available from all Information Canada bookshops. Catalogue No. MP32-6/1-1970.

new manpower. It is true that Canada's higher education system has been expanding rapidly since the mid-fifties, but immigration nevertheless remains a very important source of professional manpower. Further additions to the stock are made by Canadians who return from jobs or schools abroad but there are no estimates of how large this flow might be.

Flows of highly qualified manpower out of the labour force fall into two main categories. The first of these is general attrition, that is, deaths and retirements. The second is the emigration of highly skilled manpower to other countries. The only figures available relate to the United States but they give a good idea of the significance of emigration at different time periods. In some professions, emigration to the U.S. has occasionally amounted to half the total immigration to Canada. The importance of each flow has varied over time as well as between occupations.

The Growth of the Education System

The largest single source of highly qualified manpower is the domestic education system. Enrolments in universities and colleges tripled between 1957 and 1967 to 73 thousand. The growth of degrees granted paralleled the rise in enrolments, increasing from 18 thousand with a first or professional degree in 1950 to 44 thousand in 1967. Postgraduate degrees have shown even greater growth. Masters degrees increased by 270% between 1950 and 1967, doctorate degrees by 250% and bachelor degrees by only 140%.

The rapid rise in enrolments in higher education followed a wave of expansion in Canada's secondary schools beginning in the early fifties. Part of this expansion can be explained by increases in the size of the relevant age group and part by rising participation rates. These two factors will probably continue to be the main determinants of secondary school size during the next 10 years.

In contrast to the secondary schools, the increase in university enrolments is primarily attributable to rising participation rates rather than increases in

the 18-24 age group. In the 10 years between 1956 and 1966, full-time enrolments rose by 180% while the 18-24 age group expanded only 30%. Over 80% of the increased enrolment was due to higher participation rates.

Disciplinary Growth Comparisons

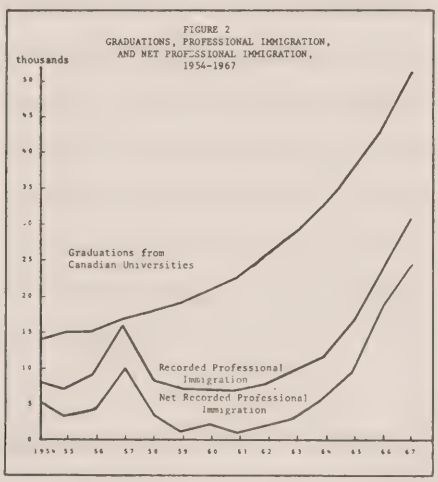
A marked characteristic of the development of higher education has been the difference in growth rates of various disciplines. Expansion in the fields of pure science and education has been striking. Enrolments in these fields increased by about 450% between 1957 and 1967. Over the same period, arts enrolments increased by 262%. As a direct contrast, increases of only 7% and 42% were registered by medicine and engineering faculties. However, analysis of post-graduate degrees reveals that the largest percentage increases in both masters and doctoral degrees were in engineering. In absolute terms, the social sciences accounted for the largest share of masters degrees and the biological and physical sciences for the largest share of doctorates.

Immigration of Highly Qualified Manpower

The number of domestic graduates by no means represents the total inflow of highly qualified manpower into the Canadian labour force. There are some professions, such as medicine, in which the number of immigrants has occasionally exceeded the number of Canadian graduates. This is not the typical situation but it does demonstrate the value of immigration to the quality of Canadian life.

As Figure 2 shows, total graduations usually exceed the immigration of professionals into the country, although

FIGURE 2
GRADUATIONS, PROFESSIONAL IMMIGRATION, AND NET PROFESSIONAL IMMIGRATION, 1954-1967



Net Professional Immigration = Professional Immigration into Canada, less the emigration of professionals to the United States.

the proportion varies widely. In 1954 for example, immigrating professionals were equal to 60% of domestic graduates. Taking emigration of professionals to the United States into account, the 60% fell to 35% of the domestic graduates. Both these proportions dropped drastically over the next few years, reaching 29% and 6% by 1961. However, immigration of professionals increased considerably between 1961 and 1966 although it has decreased again since then.

Currently, about 20% of the stock of highly qualified manpower in Canada is foreign born. The number of professional immigrants has grown much faster than any other type, partly because of Canada's ever-increasing demand for highly qualified manpower and partly because of selective immigration laws. In 1950, 4% of all immigrants were professional. By 1960 this proportion had increased to 14% and by 1967 to 26%.

Emigration of Highly Qualified Manpower

The addition of such highly qualified manpower benefits the Canadian economy enormously. But losses from the labour force also occur and must be considered. There are a number of leakages from the system that tend to decrease the total of new entrants. A large number of foreign students, after receiving their education in Canada, either return to their home country or seek employment outside Canada. In 1967 there were almost 13,000 foreign students enrolled in Canadian universities. Data are not available on how many leave the country after graduation but the number is probably quite large. Similarly, many Canadian students choose to seek employment outside of Canada. Some of them may return eventually but estimates of how many are not currently available.

Figures on non-student emigration indicate that the outflow of professionals, at least to the United States, has been remarkably constant. From 1956 to 1967, the number of professionals emigrating per year rose from 5,300 to 6,300. However, since residents returning to Canada from the United States are not recorded, net migration figures cannot be estimated.

Scientists and Engineers

General investigation of the most important flows of highly qualified manpower provides a background for analysis of flows into specific occupational groups. Changes in demand and supply and in the balance between domestic educational output and immigration may be indicated by such an analysis. Scientists and engineers are two occupational groups for which the relevant data are available.

In the past decade, there has been a marked shift away from studies in the field of engineering and into the fields of the pure and social sciences. Enrolments in the pure sciences and arts increased by 500% and 260% respectively between 1956 and 1966. Enrolments in engineering increased only 42% in the same period. However, at the post-graduate level, a different situation prevails. At both the masters' and doctorate levels, graduates in engineering have increased more rapidly since 1957 than those in any other scientific field. This rather surprising growth is partially a result of the fairly recent availability of graduate courses in this field. It is also possible that a slack labour market might induce some students to continue their studies beyond the first degree level rather than look for employment.

While the number of post-graduate students in the scientific and engineering fields has greatly expanded in the last few years, not all of them stay in Canada. The proportion of non-Canadians studying science or engineering in Canadian universities implies a high potential for loss of this manpower. In 1968, 44% of the masters or doctoral students in science and engineering were non-Canadian. The extent of loss in this area is impossible to estimate but it could be substantial. However, if a large proportion of these students take employment in Canada, then there will be a gain of manpower over the domestic supply and the cost of educating those who leave will be offset by the added productivity of those who remain.

Immigration of scientists and engineers has generally followed the pat-

tern of total professional immigration. Throughout the late fifties and early sixties, the number of immigrant engineers was about one-third to one-half the number of first degree graduates from Canadian universities. By 1965, the number of immigrant engineers was equal to the number of graduates and since then the number of immigrants has consistently exceeded the number of graduates.

Emigration has been numerically smaller and relatively constant over time. Over the 13 year period from 1954 to 1967, emigration of engineers to the U.S. increased from 500 in 1954 to 1,300 in 1967 in contrast to immigration figures of 1,700 and 3,700 in the same years. About half the emigrant engineers were Canadian born. The number of natural and social scientists emigrating to the United States increased from 272 in 1962 to 414 in 1967.

Summary

Highly qualified manpower is an important segment of the Canadian labour force. Its dependence on various sources for replenishment and the avenues open for its loss increase the need for careful study. The domestic education system and migration patterns are the two most important determinants of the size of the stock. Both these factors are affected in turn by a number of variables. Population growth by age group, the priority given to investment in education, legal strictures and conditions in foreign countries are only a few of the things that will ultimately help to determine the number of such workers in Canada. Neither a perfectly stable nor a wholly predictable entity, highly qualified manpower is nonetheless an invaluable asset to the Canadian economy.

statistical appendix

labour force

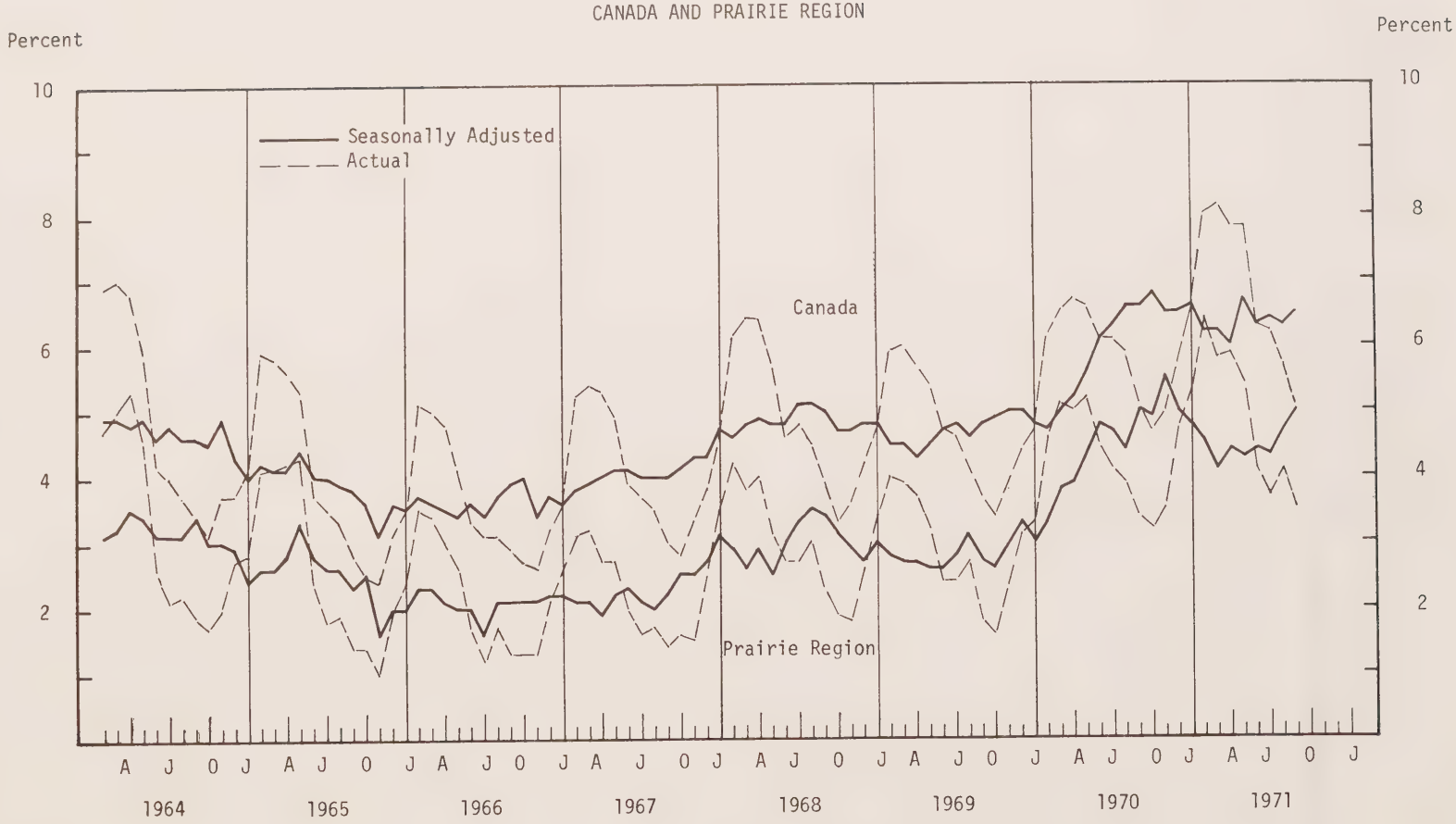
wages

clients – vacancies

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
1968	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.5
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	3.4
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	3.1
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	4.7	2.9
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.8	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0
1969	Jan.	5.9[d]	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0[d]	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7[d]	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4[d]	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7[d]	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6[d]	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1[d]	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1
	March	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.4
	June	6.2[d]	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.4	4.3
	July	5.7[d]	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.3	4.7
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.5	5.0

[1]The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force.

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force.

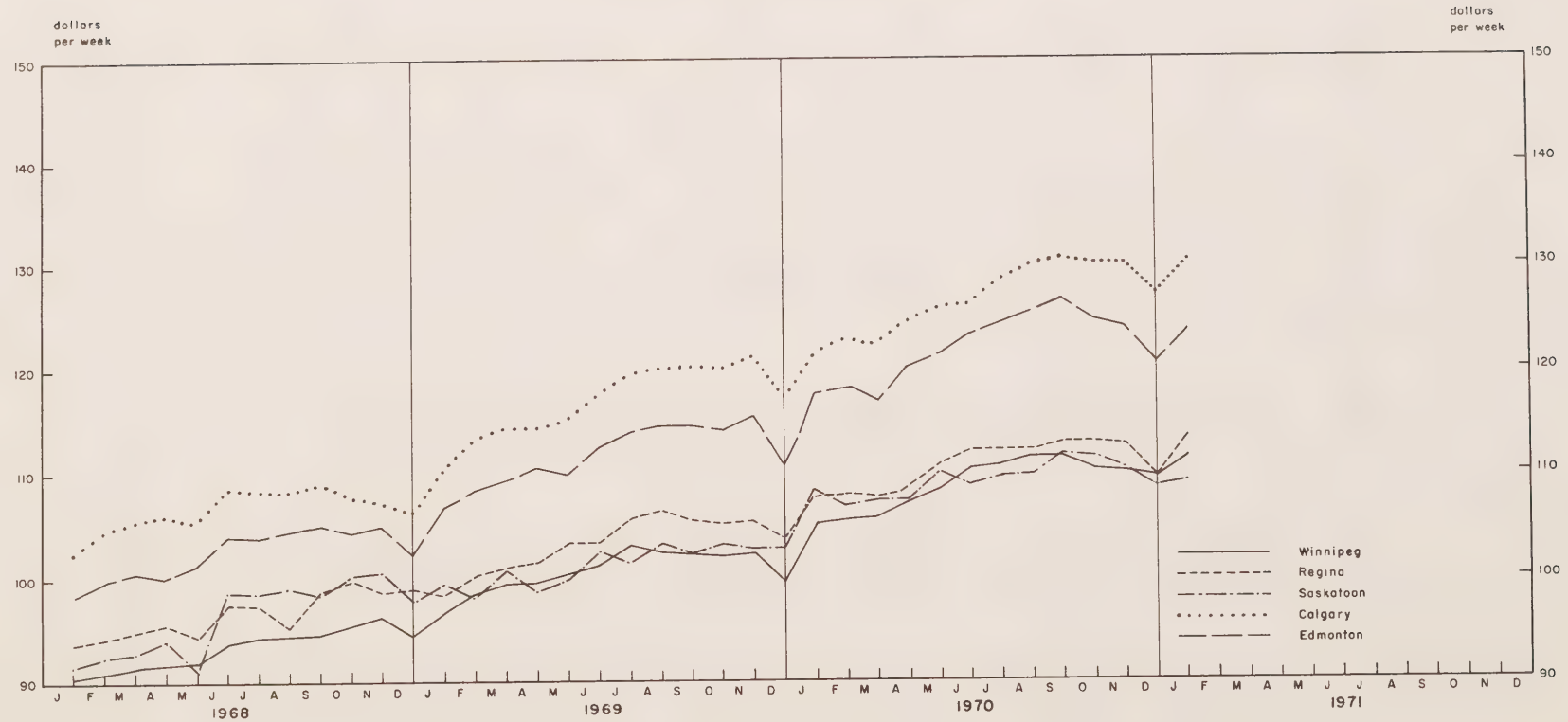
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETH-BRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
				(dollars per week)			
1968	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	Nov.	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.55
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	111.73	130.68	126.11
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	Nov.	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

June 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,326	1,526	741	3,046	13
Vacancies	1,204	228	151	814	11
Clerical					
Registered Clients	13,770	3,866	2,562	7,295	47
Vacancies	1,751	487	172	1,063	29
Sales					
Registered Clients	4,399	949	936	2,502	12
Vacancies	1,612	157	265	1,189	1
Services					
Registered Clients	8,355	2,115	1,618	4,542	80
Vacancies	1,950	429	412	1,073	36
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	1,627	492	390	726	19
Vacancies	284	106	68	108	2
Processing					
Registered Clients	672	201	77	394	-
Vacancies	150	45	22	83	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,914	532	318	1,052	12
Vacancies	452	113	103	223	13
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	985	382	92	510	1
Vacancies	659	531	44	84	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	11,906	3,613	2,583	5,559	151
Vacancies	1,078	332	165	561	20

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

July 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,264	1,513	647	3,081	23
Vacancies	700	205	140	343	12
Clerical					
Registered Clients	12,734	4,317	2,444	5,927	46
Vacancies	1,533	474	148	884	27
Sales					
Registered Clients	3,864	763	1,012	2,070	19
Vacancies	1,539	142	233	1,162	2
Services					
Registered Clients	7,340	1,960	1,736	3,544	100
Vacancies	1,636	324	337	954	21
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	1,233	385	359	486	3
Vacancies	281	32	97	143	9
Processing					
Registered Clients	599	147	67	383	2
Vacancies	102	32	4	66	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,793	575	335	875	8
Vacancies	464	97	118	231	18
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	969	473	70	416	10
Vacancies	711	567	38	106	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	9,871	3,184	2,168	4,366	153
Vacancies	1,160	266	228	636	30

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

JULY, AUGUST

1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
July 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	349	100	-	-
303.138	Housekeeper, Home	47	0	43	57
804.281	Sheet Metal Worker	40	100	-	-
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	33	36	21	43
075.378	Nurse, General Duty	31	90	7	3
August 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	329	100	-	-
306.878	Maid, General	55	9	6	85
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	52	19	17	64
810.884	Boilermaker Welder	31	-	-	100

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA	ADDRESS	PHONE	MANAGER
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G. L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K. D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	Box 1418	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	10-1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D. A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5326	G. L. Dixon
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	985-2262	
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H. D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C. S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J. A. D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	236-5256	
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M. D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	J. G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V. A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue	783-9421	G. H. Taylor
ALBERTA			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	R. A. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	J. H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C. W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.	743-2757	R. H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	532-4411	D. S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	327-8535	F. W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	526-2825	W. F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D. W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building 5104-50th Avenue	742-4421	E. F. Arndt
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	Students Union Building Box 854	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building 153-11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	269-3561	
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Room 5, Physical Education Building	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	223 Kirk Hall	652-2301	- Local 252 - Local 253

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Avenue, N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Avenue, N.W.	692-0691
U of Winnipeg	Graham Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	*Rm. 806, 205-8th Avenue, S.E.	262-7751	E. H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R. H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O. C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007-105A Avenue	424-8231	S. N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J. D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R. G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H. F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	C. A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street	244-0469	A. S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2225	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.	263-0540	- Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	525-8171	
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	652-2301	- Local 219
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398	

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	E. A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2478	W. J. Lockhart

*Temporary Address.

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Volume 4. No. 5
September-October 1971

MANPOWER REVIEW

prairies and northwest territories

Issued December 1971

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

October 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

foreword

The **Manpower Review – Prairies and Northwest Territories** is published bi-monthly and is available free-of-charge from the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Comments, requests for further information, or notice of mailing address changes should be sent to:

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CURRENT LABOUR STATISTICS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

	Canada	(%) Change	Prairies	(%) Change
Population				
June 1970	21,377,000	+ 1.4	3,556,000*	+ 0.8
June 1971	21,681,000		3,586,000	
Immigration				
2nd Quarter 1970	40,052	- 21.9	4,757	- 19.6
2nd Quarter 1971	31,278		3,827	
Labour Force				
October 1970	8,412,000	+ 3.4	1,399,000	+ 1.9
October 1971	8,698,000		1,426,000	
Employment				
October 1970	7,993,000	+ 3.2	1,350,000	+ 1.9
October 1971	8,251,000		1,375,000	
Unemployment				
October 1970	419,000	+ 6.7	49,000	+ 4.1
October 1971	447,000		51,000	
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)				
October 1970	5.0 %	N.A.	3.5 %	N.A.
October 1971	5.1 %		3.6 %	
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)				
August 1970	128.13	+ 8.7	123.98	+ 7.4
August 1971[a]	139.24		133.18	

* Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 36,000 for 1971
[a] Advance figures
N.A. Not available

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

OCTOBER LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force increased to 1,426,000 in October from 1,420,000 in September. The number of men in the labour force decreased to 952,000 in October from 960,000 the previous month, more than the usual seasonal decrease. Women in the labour force increased 14,000 to 474,000 in October. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) increased slightly from 57.6% in September to 57.8% in October. The female participation rate (the proportion of the female population 14 years and over in the labour force) increased from 37.5% in September to 38.6% in October; the highest recorded female participation rate on record.

Employment increased slightly in October to 1,375,000 from 1,373,000 in September. Male employment dropped 12,000 from September to 918,000 in October, but a rise in female employment to 457,000 in October from 443,000 in September offset this decrease. The increase in female employment was unusual because typically female employment decreases or increases only slightly from September to October.

Little change occurred in employment by age group in October. Usually employment in both the 20-24 age group and the 25-44 age group declines from September to October. However, this year employment in the 20-24 age group increased marginally (from 202,000 in September to 205,000 in October) while employment in the 25-44 age group remained constant. Female employment in the 14-44 age group increased 15,000 to 312,000 in October while male employment in the same age group dropped 9,000 to 588,000. Agricultural employment, at 246,000 in October, declined 20,000 from September. This decrease was offset by an increase in non-agricultural employment of 23,000 to 1,129,000 in October.

Unemployment increased in the Prairie Region to 51,000 in October from 47,000 in September. Unemployment in October 1970 was 49,000. Male unemployment increased to 34,000 in October from 30,000 in September. Female unemployment has

remained constant at 17,000 for the past three months. The unemployment rate in October was 3.6%, up from 3.3% recorded in September, and slightly above the October 1970 level of 3.5%.

Labour force figures for September and October of this year are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
September	1,420	1,373	47	3.3
October	1,426	1,375	51	3.6
Change	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+ 0.3

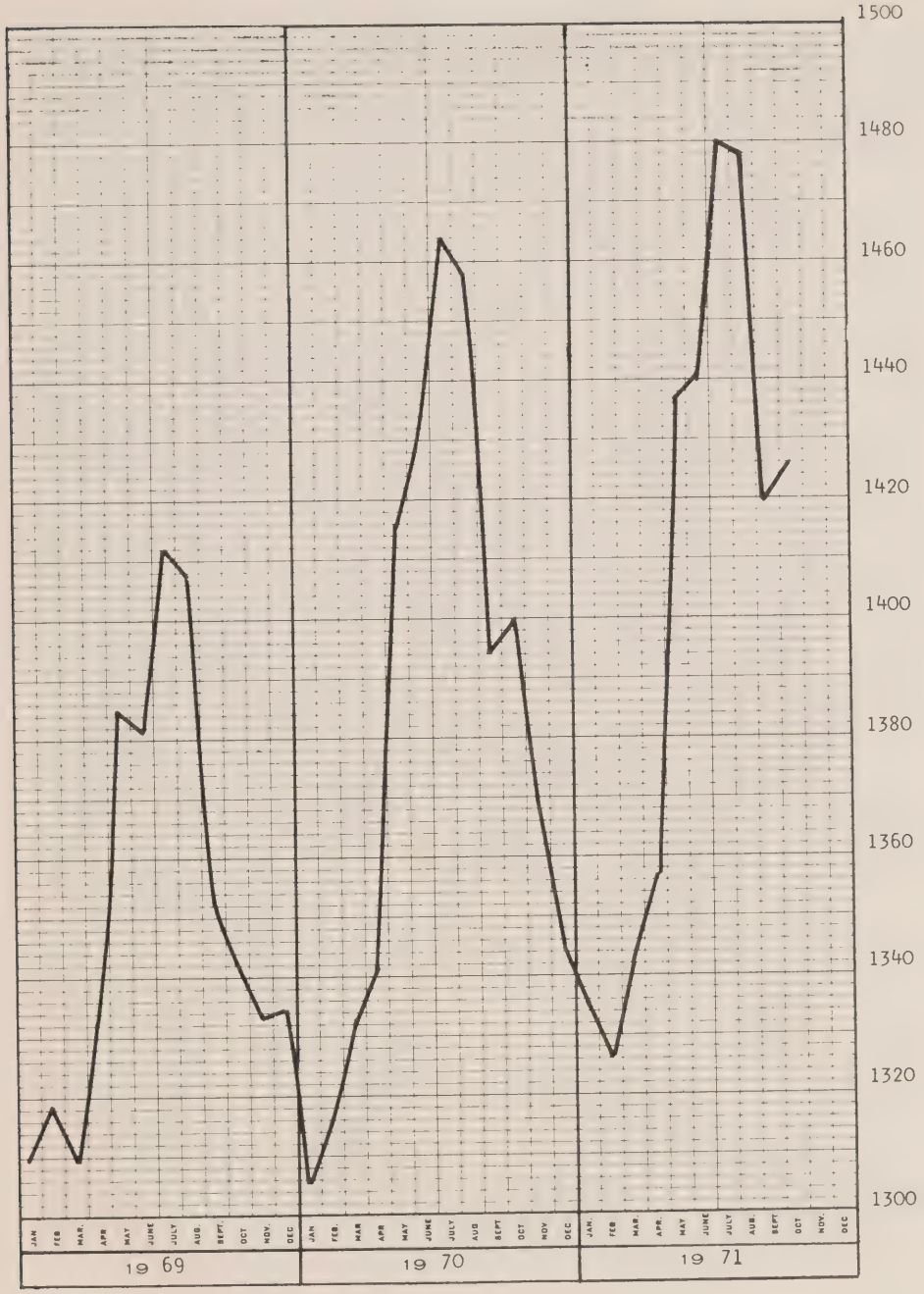
On a year to year basis, only the Pacific Region and Quebec experienced a decrease in actual unemployment rates. Canada's rate increased slightly to 5.1%. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
October 1970	3.5	5.1	6.8	3.4	7.9	5.0
October 1971	3.6	6.6	6.7	4.2	5.7	5.1
Change	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	- 0.1	+0.8	- 2.2	+ 0.1

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate dropped substantially to 6.7% in October from 7.1% in September. The seasonally adjusted rates decreased between September and October in the Atlantic Region (from 10.3% to 9.7%), in Quebec (from 9.3% to 8.5%) and in British Columbia (from 7.1% to 6.2%). Only the Prairie Region recorded an increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to 5.7% in October from 5.2% in September. Ontario's rate was constant at 5.6%.

LABOUR FORCE - PRAIRIE REGION (000'S)



LABOUR FORCE - MANITOBA

(000'S)



MANITOBA

After peaking at 418,000 in August the Manitoba labour force experienced a normal seasonal decline to 399,000 in September. Employment also made a normal decline, from 398,000 in August to 382,000 in September.

The drop in the labour force and in employment occurred entirely among age groups affected by school and university reopening. The September labour force was composed of 259,000 men and 140,000 women. The number of women working or seeking work has remained well above last year's levels each month since June. Relatively more women were participating in the September labour force this year. Of the total number of women 14 years and over, 40.1% were active in the labour force this September as opposed to 37.1% last September. The male labour force has grown moderately with men's participation rates being virtually the same on a September-to-September basis.

Manitoba's unemployment rate declined to 4.0% in September from 4.5% in August. The September, 1971 unemployment rate represents a total of 16 thousand unemployed workers. This compares with a September 1970 unemployment rate of 3.9% when 15 thousand were jobless.

Imperial Oil has announced the closure of its suburban Winnipeg refinery. The planned three-year phase-out will see only 8 of the present staff of 156 retained in the Winnipeg operation. Another 20 are expected to be absorbed at the 140,000 barrel-a-day refinery complex to be built in Edmonton at a cost of $200 million. Smaller older plants at Regina and Calgary also will be phased out in favour of the new Edmonton location.

House building has headed construction activity in Portage la Prairie and Neepawa this year with 86 new homes for Portage la Prairie and 30 new units reported under construction in Neepawa as of September. House and school construction activity continues in the Dauphin area. The new Dauphin Regional

Comprehensive High School opened in early September and work is still continuing on a similar type of school in Swan River. Winnipegosis is the site of other school building activity. Available construction workers were being used to capacity in The Pas during September with construction continuing on the sewer and water mains, a water treatment plant, three school buildings and a shopping centre. The first houses for the new town of Leaf Rapids are now under construction. Employees of Sherritt Gordon Mines may move to the townsite in the next few months.

Starting on January 1, 1972, commercial fishermen on Lake Winnipeg will be able to engage in a winter whitefish season. The entire northern portion of the lake, with the exception of Sturgeon Bay and Limestone Bay which are both pickerel spawning areas, will be open for the harvest of whitefish. Quota established for the season is 400,000 pounds.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment in Saskatchewan decreased during September, in line with normal seasonal trends. According to national survey results for the week ended September 18, total numbers employed in the province fell to 343,000 from 360,000 the previous month.

The September figure represents the third consecutive month that the estimated level of employment has been below that of the corresponding period in both 1969 and 1970. Total numbers employed registered at 348,000 in September of 1969 and 352,000 in September last year. Most of the softness in employment conditions this year, compared to 1970, appears to be concentrated in the service-producing sector of the economy, particularly in the Trade and in the Community, Business and Personal Service industries. Year-over-year strengthening is noted in the Agriculture and Construction goods-producing industries.

The provincial labour force decreased in size to 353,000 in September from 369,000 in August. The drop is normal for this time of year and arises largely as a result of the withdrawal of students returning to school. The September 1971 labour force estimate was also below that of September 1970 due to both a decreased rate of participation and a smaller labour force population in the province this year, compared to last year.

The number of persons unemployed was estimated at 10,000 in September, yielding an unemployment rate of 2.8%. This is not significantly higher than the rate of 2.4% in August this year and 2.5% in September of last year.

Imperial Oil Ltd. has announced intentions to close the $21 million refinery operation in Regina by 1975. An estimated $6 million will be spent to convert the Regina plant to a distribution terminal over the next three years. The 160 employees which will be affected by the closure in Regina are expected to be partially absorbed into the terminal operation, and into the

LABOUR FORCE - SASKATCHEWAN (000'S)



new operation in Edmonton. A number will retire and some may be absorbed into planned refinery expansions on the part of other companies in Alberta.

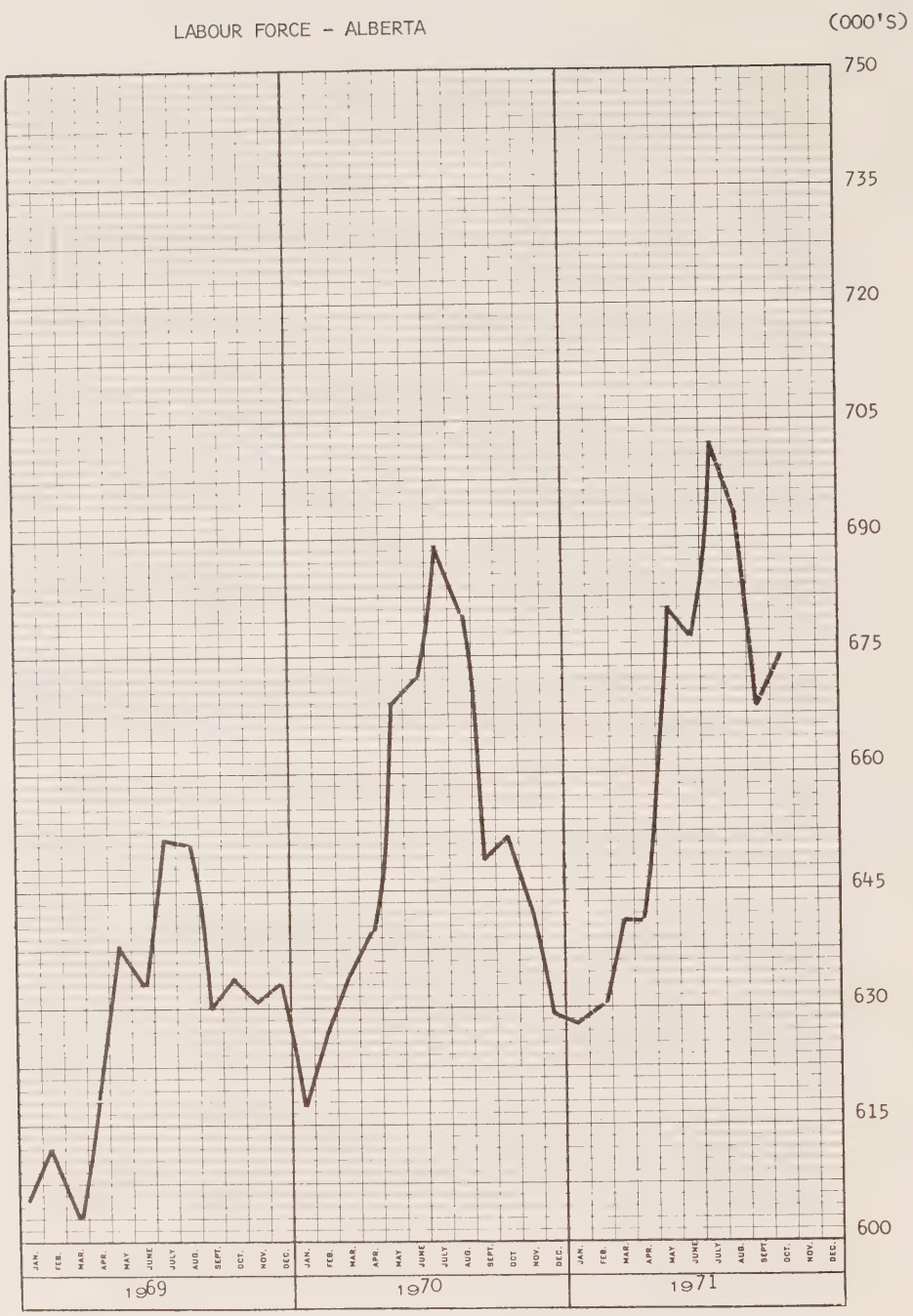
Construction is scheduled to start shortly on a $275,000 facility to produce canned and fresh sausage specialty meats in Regina. The operation is to begin production by mid-1972 and will employ approximately 22 people. A $29,000 grant has been awarded to the company by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Permits have been issued in Regina for the following: a $1,677,500 addition to Miller Composite High School, a $900,000 multiple unit housing development, and a $539,781 heating plant addition to the R.C.M.P. Training Depot.

New construction projects in Saskatoon include a $1.25 million hotel complex to be built by Airline Motor Hotels Ltd. Construction is to be completed by next summer at which time the complex will employ 30 to 40 people.

Activity in construction in the North Battleford area is likely to continue at a moderate level with the supply of skilled clients barely sufficient to meet demand. A start on the 21 senior citizen housing units and possible acceleration of other publicly sponsored projects under this winter's "make work" programs will lead to a greater than normal level of activity this winter in North Battleford. One project likely to commence is the $500,000 occupational training centre planned for the Meadow Lake Area.

Construction is showing increasing strength in Prince Albert with continued progress on major projects already underway. New projects of recent note include a $250,870 contract for utility improvements at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and an intended $100,000 addition to Burns Foods Ltd. receiving and office facilities.

LABOUR FORCE - ALBERTA



ALBERTA

During September the Alberta labour force decreased 24,000 from August to 668,000. This drop was attributed in the most part to students returning to school and leaving the labour force. Almost the entire decrease occurred in the male sector which fell to 450,000 persons in September from 473,000 in August. The male participation rate (that percentage of the male population 14 years and over who are employed or actively seeking employment) declined to 79.1% in September from 83.3% in August. The September 1970 male participation rate was 78.4%

Little change occurred in the female portion of the labour force from August to September. The female participation rate declined slightly in September to 39.3%, below the level of 40.4% in September 1970. The female participation rate, which normally increases on a year-to-year basis has been consistently below the levels of one year ago so far this year.

Employment decreased 22,000 to 647,000 in September, mainly because of the withdrawal of students. However, employment was substantially above the September 1970 level of 629,000.

In September 21,000 persons were unemployed, down slightly from August. This represents an unemployment rate of 3.1 per cent compared to 3.3 per cent in August 1971 and 2.9 per cent in September 1970.

The value of residential and non-residential building permits issued in Alberta from January to August 1971 was $349,860,000, 42% higher than the value of permits issued for the same period last year. Alberta dwelling starts over the January to August period totalled 14,877 in 1971 compared to 9,922 in 1970. At the end of August a total of 13,692 dwelling units were under construction in Calgary and Edmonton.

Alberta coal production figures show a substantial increase in value of production to $2,863,000 in August 1971 from $2,033,000 in August 1970.

Every available man was employed in the Yellowknife area in September with construction work and fire fighting providing the main source of employment. An estimated $2.5 million dollars was spent this year fighting forest fires in the Northwest Territories and approximately 500 men were working on a full-time basis. Transient workers continued to arrive in large numbers but few of them stayed any length of time due to the lack of living accommodation.

Con Mines of Yellowknife transferred a number of men from a Cominco Mine which shut down in British Columbia. As a result of the transfer, the local mine did very little hiring. Terra Mines which operates on the Camsell River approximately 200 miles north of Yellowknife recently purchased Norax Mines in the same area. A new mine belonging to Federated Mining is constructing a mill and will be in operation in about six weeks. Thirty men are expected to be on staff by January 1, 1972.

The last barges arrived at Fort McPherson via the Peel River and Tuktoyaktuk. The final barges of the season arrived in Inuvik with a halt in operations occurring in the middle of October. Low water levels hindered the operations on the Mackenzie River during the last two weeks of September.

McGregor Power and Telephone of Edmonton have obtained a contract to construct a power line from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk. The new overland distribution line should be in operation by April 1972.

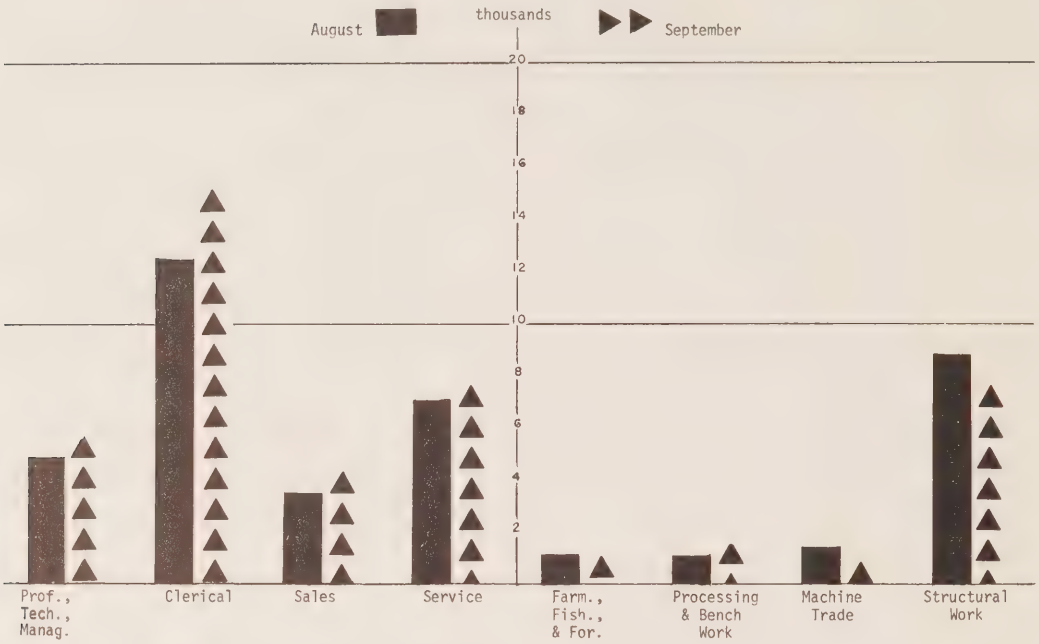
Building construction in Inuvik got into full swing in September with materials arriving on the last barges for the season. Current projects include a thirty-seven unit married quarters apartment block leased to the Federal Department of Public Works, a Department of National Defense vehicle service garage, an extension to Samuel Hearne High School, and an apartment extention to Inuvik Laundry and Dry Cleaners. The Catre Construction sec-

tion of the Dempster Highway was inactive in September. When freeze-up and colder weather arrives, construction crews will start double shifts to keep the machines busy as their engines cannot be shut down in the extreme cold of the Arctic. Heated cabs will be installed on all equipment for winter use.

A three span 360 foot concrete and steel bridge, built by military engineers across the Ogilvie River on the Dempster Highway was officially opened in September. The bridge forms part of the proposed all weather road link between Dawson City and Tuktoyaktuk.

REGISTERED CLIENTS WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

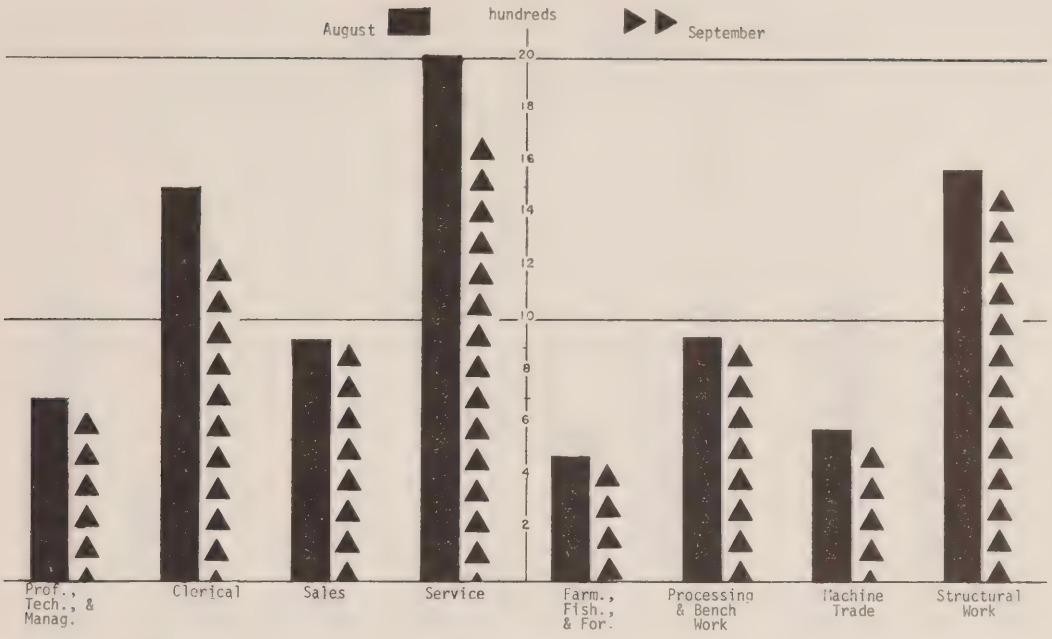
Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased substantially from August to September. The largest increases on a percentage basis occurred in the Clerical, the Sales and the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations.

At the provincial level, registered clients increased from August to September in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Registered clients increased slightly in the Northwest Territories.

In Saskatchewan client registrations increased in all occupations except for the Processing and the Structural Work categories. Manitoba recorded increases in registered clients mainly in the Professional, Technical and Managerial and the Clerical occupations. Alberta recorded the smallest percentage increase in registered clients. The Bench Work, the Clerical and the Sales occupations recorded the largest increases in registered clients in Alberta.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased significantly between August and September mainly in the Clerical, the Services and the Machine Trades occupations.

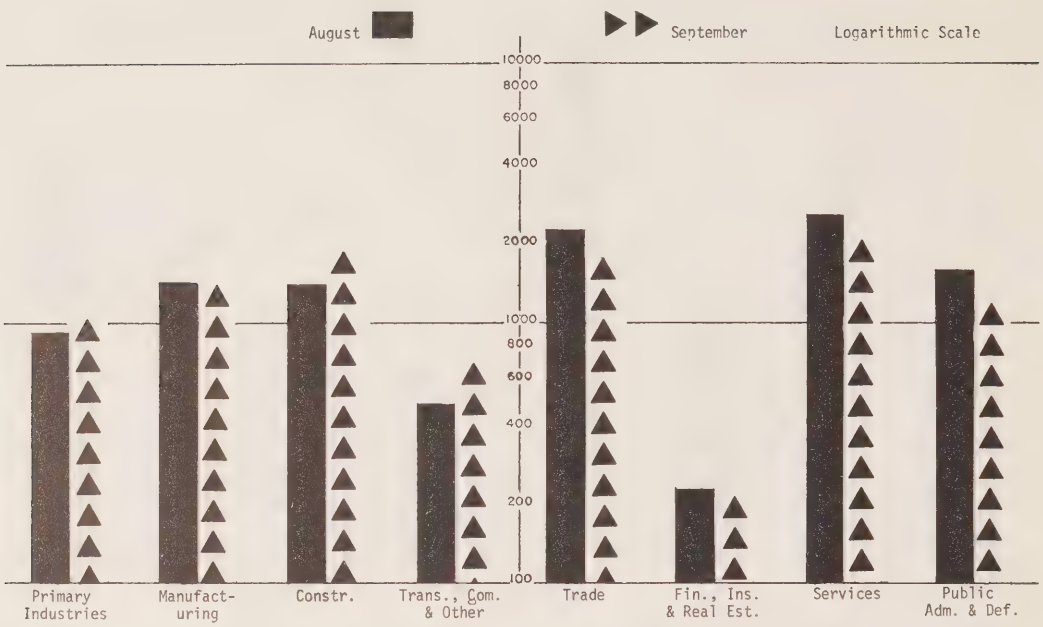
Vacancies decreased in Saskatchewan and Alberta and showed little change in Manitoba from August to September. The Northwest Territories recorded a decrease in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

The decline of vacancies in the Clerical and in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations was evident in all three Prairie provinces with Saskatchewan recording the highest percentage drops for both occupations. Vacancies in the Service occupations dropped in Saskatchewan and Alberta and increased slightly in Manitoba. The Structural Work category recorded an increase in vacancies from August to September in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The Bench Work category recorded a decrease in vacancies in Alberta and in Saskatchewan. Machine Trade vacancies increased in Manitoba but declined in both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751.

PLACEMENTS

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

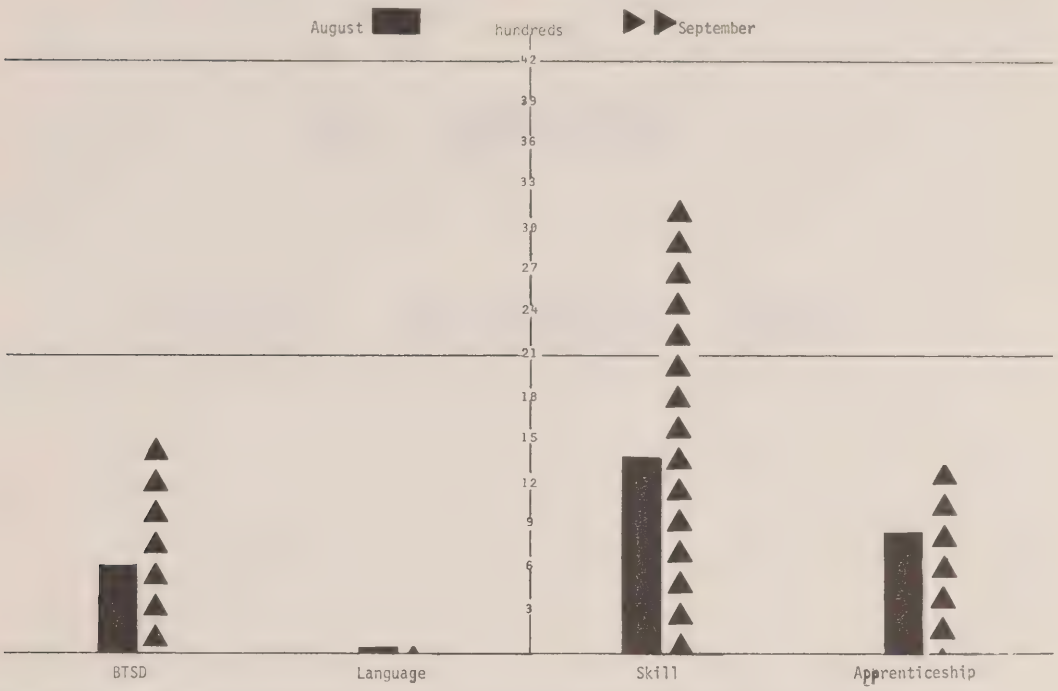
Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 11,279 in August to 10,614 in September. On a provincial basis, placements decreased substantially in Alberta but increased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Major increases in placements occurred in two industries: in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities and in Construction.

Major decreases in placements took place in the Public Administration and Defence and the Services industries. Placements in the Manufacturing industry showed no change from August to September.

FULL-TIME TRAINEES UNDER CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (MONTH-END)

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.

A client with limited education may be referred to upgrading courses, known as BTSD, or basic training for skill development. This course enables the client to gain the minimum entry requirements for vocational training programs. A migrant in Canada who cannot find suitable work because he or she cannot communicate in English or French may be referred to language training. Vocational training or skill courses are purchased in a variety of occupations related to the demand for skilled workers. Costs of classroom training for recognized apprentices in provincial apprenticeship courses are also met under the program.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 2,939 in August to 6,183 in September. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded an increase in numbers from August to September, reflecting school re-opening.

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

A DISCUSSION OF SOME ASPECTS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

In our modern society men are expected to work throughout most of their adult lives. Their membership in the labour force is almost automatic and their element of choice is very small. They enter the labour market after completing their education and whether employed or unemployed, they remain in the labour force until they retire.

By contrast relatively few women are gainfully employed throughout their entire adult lives. Their working life is often discontinuous for they may enter and leave the labour force several times at different stages of their lives. Most women, unlike most men, are free to choose among different types of activity: paid work, volunteer work, work at home, leisure, or continued education. But this freedom of choice is by no means unlimited. At certain periods of a woman's life it is circumscribed by family responsibilities and it is usually much influenced by prevailing social attitudes. However, an element of choice does distinguish the labour market behaviour of women from the behaviour of men.

There has been a striking advance in this century in the proportion of

We are pleased to republish this article which first appeared in the Manpower Review Pacific Region, Vol. 3 No. 5, October - November - December 1970.

women in the Canadian work force. In 1900 women represented 13 per cent of all workers and by 1940 the figure had climbed to only about 18 per cent. But today women represent 33 percent of the labour force. More than two and a half million women, 36 per cent of all the women old enough to work, are now in the labour force. There is, of course, nothing new about women working but what is remarkable is the number of married women at work. In fact, the rapid increase in the last thirty years has been mainly caused by the growing number of married women in the labour force. Before World War I the typical woman worker was young and unmarried. Traditional social attitudes discouraged the employment of married women unless dire economic necessity required them to support the family. Today, in contrast, the woman worker is more commonly over thirty-five and married.

The great increase in the number and proportion of women in the labour force is due to a combination of demographic, economic, and social developments. Among demographic factors the most important were the overall growth in population and the increased ratio of women to men resulting from the greater longevity of women. In addition, earlier marriages and small families have led to a significant reduction of the age at which women no longer have young children. Economic and social factors included the transformation of Canada from a rural agrarian to an urban industrialized society. Women on farms always had a full-time job on their hands, particularly before the spread of urban amenities to the countryside. In the city, by contrast, gainful employment is carried on outside the home and household work is completely divorced from paid work. In addition, cities have always provided women with more employment opportunities outside the home than have rural areas. Moreover, it is in the city that traditional values lose their hold and are modified. The changing industrial structure of employment from agriculture to other goods-producing activities and then to services opened up employment opportunities for women. In addition to the development of the service industries, the use of industrial machines, rationalization of in-

dustrial processes, and the growth of commercial and financial activities have all helped create greater job opportunities for women.

The work pattern of women who remain single is relatively simple and bears a strong resemblance to that of men as they work for most of their adult lives. But more than half the women at work in Canada today are married. The principal motive for married women working is economic and there is an inverse relationship between a husband's income and the probability of his wife working. A recent study by the Women's Bureau of the federal Department of Labour suggested that just over half the married women work for economic reasons: to supplement inadequate family income; to help pay for a home, medical treatment, or a child's education; or to raise the family's standard of living in general. Of the remaining half, the majority of the married women cited self-fulfillment and enrichment of individuality as their reasons for working while the rest regarded employment as a means of maintaining or improving skills.

An interesting list of the motives attracting women into the labour force has been compiled by the U.S. National Manpower Council. The eight principal reasons are: a desire to realize potentialities; the need for adult companionship; the desire for personal independence; finding homemaking dull and unrewarding; a wish to make fruitful use of free time even though involved in community activities; a desire to resume a career interrupted by marriage and family; an awareness of the need for teachers and nurses in the community; and the fear of empty lives when children are grown up. Doubtless, similar motives influence the decision of Canadian women.

Whether or not a particular woman will look for employment depends on various economic, psychological, and social factors at the time in her life when she is making her decision. But it can be assumed that economic necessity is the overriding reason for employment among women who have to support themselves or to support dependents without the help of a husband, among working mothers of young children

and among wives whose husbands have inadequate or no income.

Whether married women work for economic or non-economic reasons, the effect of working on their children is still a matter of some controversy. The government of Canada has taken no position on this issue but others have. It is interesting to note, for example, that two western European governments facing labour shortages in the mid-1960s took opposite points of view. In Switzerland the government considered that "for women whose children no longer need constant attention, participation in economic activity is not only a personal right but, in certain circumstances, also a social duty". While the Swiss government thought mothers should be encouraged to work, the West German government thought they should be discouraged. Their Minister of Labour and Social Affairs stated: "If adverse social effects of the employment of mothers are to be avoided, more recourse will have to be taken to other possibilities of meeting manpower requirements instead of expanding the employment of mothers."

Does the possible conflict between a woman's family responsibilities and work require employers to respond differently to mothers than to other potential employees? Employers have taken maternal responsibilities into account in various ways: some have been reluctant to hire mothers of young children; others have sought to ease the burden for working mothers by providing facilities for the care of children, though usually only when confronted with womanpower shortages. The most common response to working mothers, by both public authorities and private employers, has been to permit equal access to jobs but to provide no help with child-care facilities. The failure to provide such facilities is usually justified on the grounds that the employment of mothers with young children should not be encouraged.

But in fact, most Canadian women with young children do not work and do not want to work. However, the percentage of mothers in the labour force in the early 1960s, about the same as in the U.S. labour force, was considerably higher than in the British labour

force. Mothers of young children tend to be in the labour force either because their husbands' incomes are very low or because they are well-educated and committed to a career.

In addition to the availability of homemakers or facilities for the care of young children, two other factors which have an important bearing on the participation of women in the labour force are the tax treatment of their earnings and the opportunities for part-time work.

At present the Canadian tax system discourages the employment of married women but the White Paper setting out proposals for reform has proposed changes which would ease the tax burden. In particular, the deduction from taxable income of child care expenses is proposed when both parents are working or when there is only one parent in the family who is working.

The recent growth in the number of women in the labour force has been accompanied by an exceptional increase in the number of part-time women workers. But there are great variations in the work patterns of those employed for less than a full year including occasional or casual, seasonal, and regular part-time work. Casual and seasonal work may often be welcome to women as a valuable supplement to family income. But regular part-time work is of particular interest as it is obviously suited to the needs of women with family responsibilities. It also helps the woman who chooses to work outside the home to maintain her skills and keep in contact with developments in the world of work until such time as she may be able to return to full-time employment. And for many part-time women workers, economic factors may provide as compelling reasons to seek employment as they do for full-time workers.

A survey conducted in 1964 by the Women's Bureau of Ontario found that only 26 per cent of the 3,500 women interviewed were interested in full-time employment while the remaining 74 per cent wished to work part-time. Another survey of women university graduates a couple of years later revealed that well over half the women who planned to

work in the future would prefer part-time employment. Even though there are problems inherent in the use of part-time workers, a case can be made for Canadian society to provide more opportunities for part-time work, especially in the professions. As it is, society loses the potential services of workers who may even be in short supply and also gets little or no return from its investment in the education of these women.

But it must be recognized that the use of part-time workers arouses some reservations. Full-time employees and unions fear that part-time labour, often lower paid, will offset the pressure of wage claims or that employers may replace full-time staff with this cheaper labour. And some employers argue that increased use of part-time workers would raise their administrative costs and create other problems. In view of these uncertainties about part-time work, the success of a novel experiment in Holland is particularly interesting. There, an international manufacturer of electrical apparatus opened a plant some four years ago that is entirely staffed by married women working on a part-time basis. Although the scheme stemmed in part from a shortage of labour, it has evidently proved so satisfactory to both employer and employees that other similar plants are contemplated.

A common argument against the employment of women is their high turnover and absenteeism and their lack of mobility. But a number of recent studies suggest that generalizations about these aspects of employment as between men and women should be avoided. However, so long as married women are secondary rather than primary breadwinners, they will usually be tied to the city in which their husbands work.

Labour turnover rates and absenteeism are influenced more by the skill level of the job, the age of the worker, the worker's record of job stability, and the worker's length of service with the employer than by sex of the worker. Comparisons of the rates of women and men, therefore, need to be related to those in comparable jobs and circumstances if they are to be mean-

ingful. Of course, the worklife pattern of women with many working for a few years after finishing school and then returning to the labour force as their children grow older does increase the turnover rates for women. But it is also true that men's rates are raised by their tendency to move from one job to another somewhat more often than women.

In the United States the illness record of men and women is about the same. The U.S. Public Health Service found that in a recent twelve-month period employed men averaged 5.3 days off work because of illness and employed women averaged 5.4 days. In Canada the best available figures relate to the federal government, which is the country's largest employer and the largest employer of women. Certified sick leave in 1967 for public service employees was reported at 4.1 days for men and 4.4 for women. Women in the public service do take more casual leave than men (though the difference is less than one day a year) and on special leave usage there is no difference. Taking all three kinds of leave together women use only 1.2 days more per year, equivalent to ten hours work. One kind of absenteeism, maternity leave, uniquely affects women. While it does mean a fairly lengthy absence from work, it does not (for the woman who intends to continue working) happen often and fewer than two per cent of women in the public service take maternity leave in a particular year.

One noteworthy aspect of the growth in women's employment is that it has taken place against a background of considerable unemployment among men. During the period from 1958 to 1963, when the participation of women in the work force was increasing most rapidly, the unemployment rate for men averaged between 6½ and 8 per cent of the male labour force. In Canada unemployment rates for women are always substantially lower than for men. This is the reverse of the situation in the United States, and in many other industrialized countries, where women have considerably higher unemployment rates than men. During the past six months when unemployment has caused grave concern, unemployment in Canada has been

significantly more severe for men than for women.

The consistently lower unemployment rates for women are partly explained by the occupational distribution of women, particularly their concentration in the service sector which is both faster growing and less subject to unemployment than other industries. But there is another factor which contributes to the lower reported unemployment rate for women. To be counted among the unemployed, a person must be seeking work. Most men find it necessary to be continuously in the labour force and therefore look for work when they lose their job. But the attachment of women, particularly married women, to the labour force is less secure. When they finish a job, if a ready alternative does not exist, they may simply withdraw from the labour force - not seek work and so not be reported as unemployed. Thus, unemployment rates for women may be deceptively low and conceal some involuntary unemployment.

The Canadian situation described above is little different to the situation in most western industrialized countries for women commonly constitute about one-third of the labour force. No country today, at whatever stage of its economic development, can dispense with the participation of substantial numbers of women in the labour force. It is obvious that the effective development and utilization of "womanpower" is one aspect of manpower policies that can no longer be overlooked by governments, employers, and labour organizations. Only through the optimum use of all human resources can full employment, a satisfactory rate of economic growth, and an equitable distribution of income be brought about.

statistical appendix

labour force

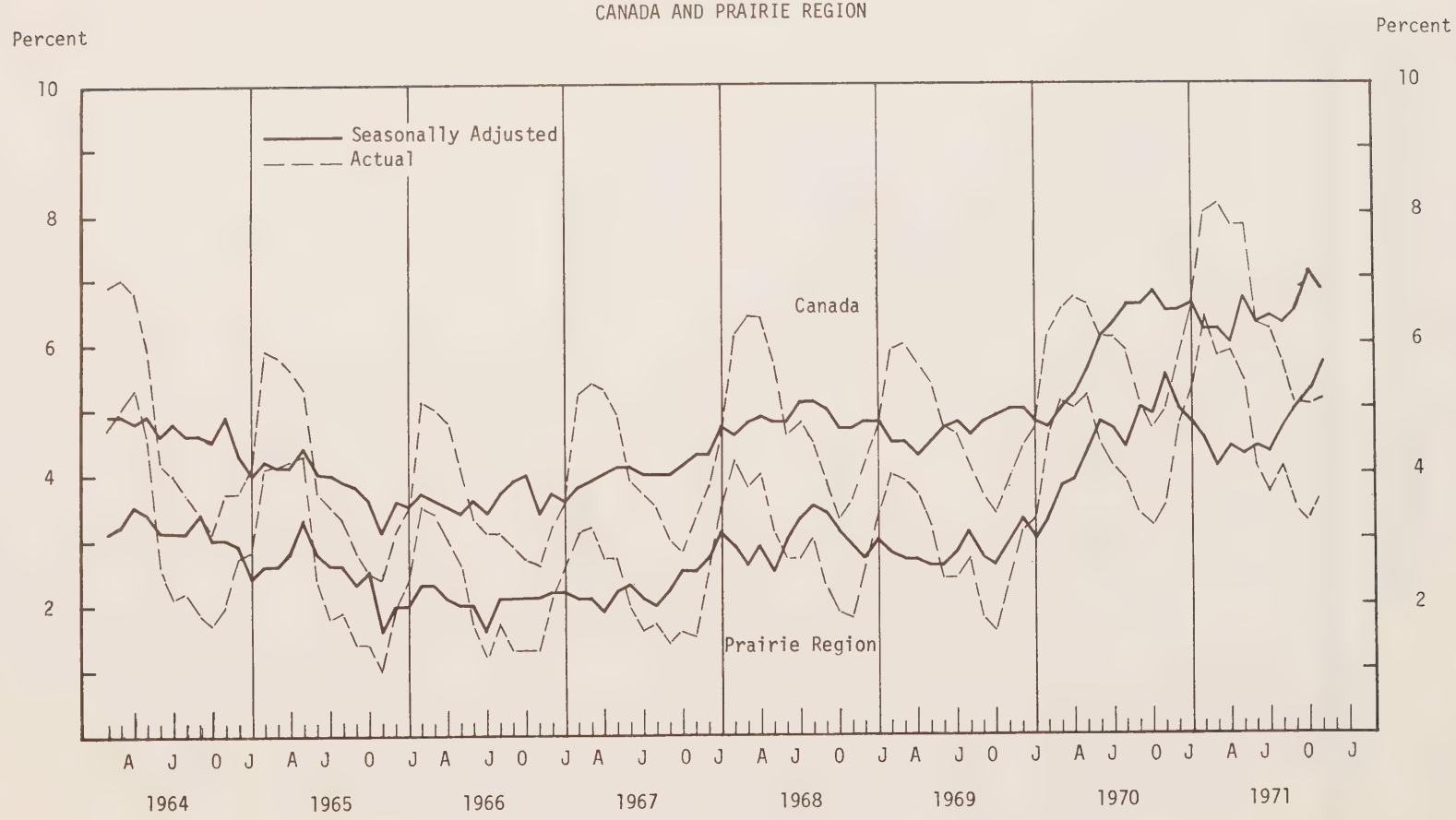
wages

clients – vacancies

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
1969	Jan.	5.9[d]	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0[d]	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7[d]	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4[d]	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7[d]	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6[d]	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1[d]	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1
	March	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.4
	June	6.2[d]	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.4	4.3
	July	5.7[d]	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.3	4.7
	Aug.	5.1[d]	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.5	5.0
	Sept.	5.0[d]	4.0	2.8	3.1	7.1	5.2
	Oct.	5.1[d]	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.7	5.7

[1]The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

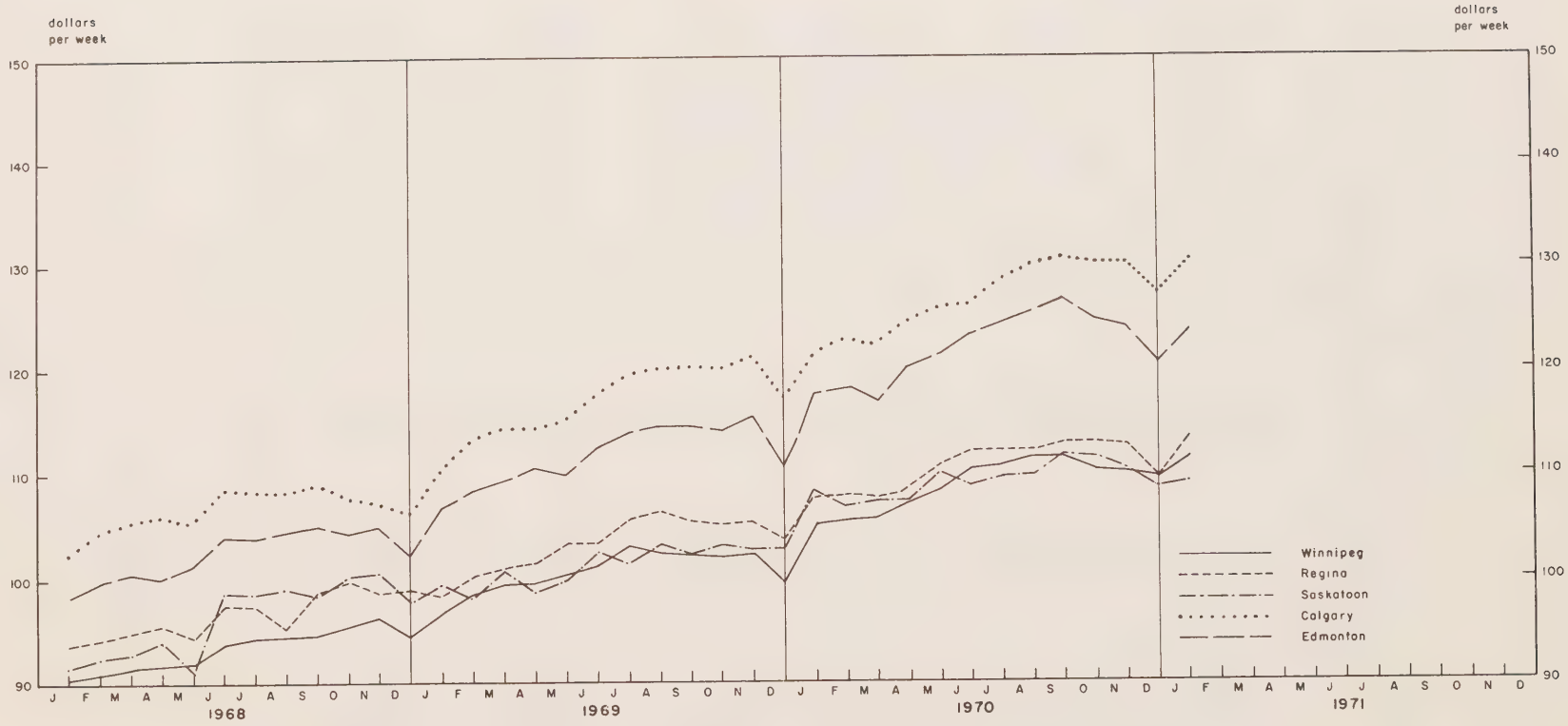
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETH-BRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
				(dollars per week)			
1968	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	Nov.	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.55
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	111.73	130.68	126.11
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	Nov.	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

August, 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional , Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	4,888	1,370	543	2,950	25
Vacancies	703	195	116	384	8
Clerical					
Registered Clients	12,483	3,686	2,226	6,502	69
Vacancies	1,560	531	167	834	28
Sales					
Registered Clients	3,443	792	828	1,809	14
Vacancies	926	190	212	519	5
Services					
Registered Clients	7,040	2,132	1,389	3,433	86
Vacancies	2,019	438	403	1,138	40
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	1,042	329	274	437	2
Vacancies	465	49	183	233	-
Processing					
Registered Clients	467	170	58	238	1
Vacancies	152	52	14	85	1
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,564	554	246	754	10
Vacancies	574	115	157	287	15
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,011	506	64	439	8
Vacancies	801	573	53	175	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	8,915	3,146	1,799	3,897	73
Vacancies	1,599	392	248	927	32

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

SEPTEMBER 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,498	1,809	681	2,993	15
Vacancies	632	184	83	357	8
Clerical					
Registered Clients	15,177	4,626	2,789	7,646	116
Vacancies	1,211	441	117	628	25
Sales					
Registered Clients	4,138	943	1,179	2,001	15
Vacancies	910	174	226	508	2
Services					
Registered Clients	7,664	2,103	1,764	3,718	79
Vacancies	1,693	460	286	914	33
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	1,039	268	295	474	2
Vacancies	458	80	143	235	-
Processing					
Registered Clients	479	186	38	254	1
Vacancies	158	74	13	71	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,480	544	264	664	4
Vacancies	511	120	104	276	11
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,101	503	76	518	4
Vacancies	762	573	46	143	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	7,517	2,475	1,762	3,186	94
Vacancies	1,506	397	280	790	39

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER

1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
September 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	341	100	-	-
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	66	15	29	56
939.281	Miner	56	-	-	100
306.878	Maid, General	52	15	8	77
804.281	Sheet Metal Worker	40	100	-	-
810.884	Boilermaker Welder	31	-	-	100
303.138	Housekeeper, Home	31	26	74	-
October 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	268	100	-	-
860.381	Carpenter	65	1	5	94
939.281	Miner	56	-	-	100
804.281	Sheet Metal Worker	50	100	-	-
306.878	Maid, General	48	10	23	67
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	44	20	30	50
810.884	Boilermaker Welder	31	-	-	100

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA	ADDRESS	PHONE	MANAGER
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	Box 1418	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	10-1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5326	A.E. Christensen
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	985-2262	
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H.D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J.A.D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	236-5256	
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
ALBERTA			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	R.A. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.	743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	532-4411	D.S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building	523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510		
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building 5104-50th Avenue	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	Students Union Building Box 854	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building 153-11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	269-3561	
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Room 5, Physical Education Building	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	223 Kirk Hall	652-2301	- Local 252 - Local 253

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Avenue, N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Avenue, N.W.	692-0691
U of Winnipeg	Graham Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	*Rm. 806, 205-8th Avenue, S.E.	262-7751	E. H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R. H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O. C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007-105A Avenue	424-8231	S. N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J. D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R. G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H. F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171	C. A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street	244-0469	A. S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2225	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.	263-0540	- Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	525-8171	
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	652-2301	- Local 219
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398	

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	E. A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-2478	W. J. Lockhart

*Temporary Address.

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Manpower and Immigration Otto E. Lang, Minister Ministre Main-d'oeuvre et Immigration

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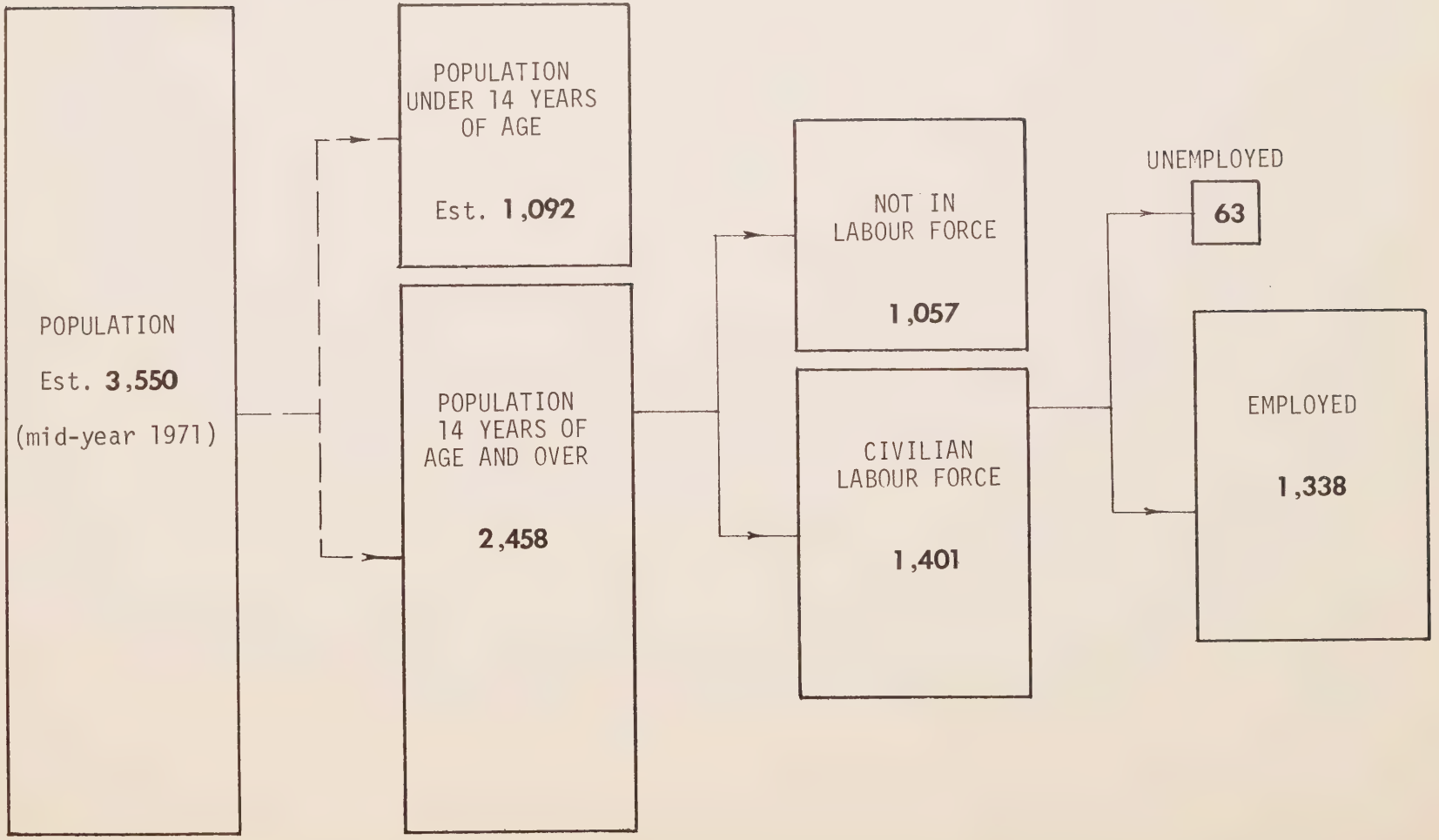
1971 in review

november-december (vol. 4 no. 6)

PRAIRIE REGION

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN

1971 ANNUAL AVERAGES



Estimates are in thousands and refer to Annual Averages except where otherwise stated.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Volume 4 No. 6
November-December 1971

MANPOWER REVIEW

prairies and northwest territories

Issued February 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

Statistics and Developments to

December 1971

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

foreword

The **Manpower Review – Prairies and Northwest Territories** is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. This issue features articles reviewing the Prairie Region Economy in 1971. These articles were prepared by the District Economist located in each province and Mrs. Joanne Gerwing assembled the material and finalized the other sections for publication.

Comments, requests for further information, requests for additional copies, notice of mailing address changes or placement on the mail distribution list (free of charge) should be sent to:

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Regional Economist

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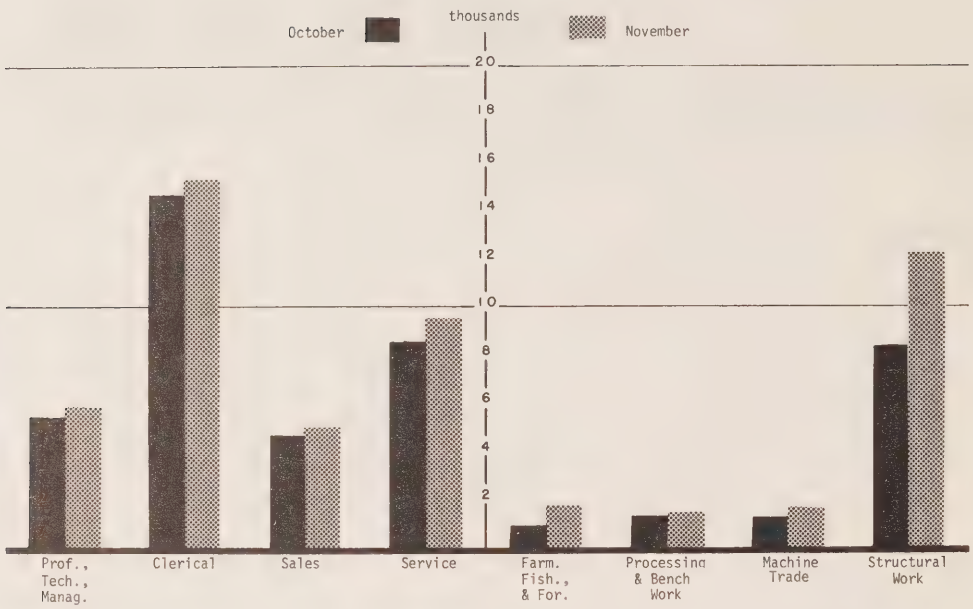
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REGISTERED CLIENTS WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

PRAIRIE AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

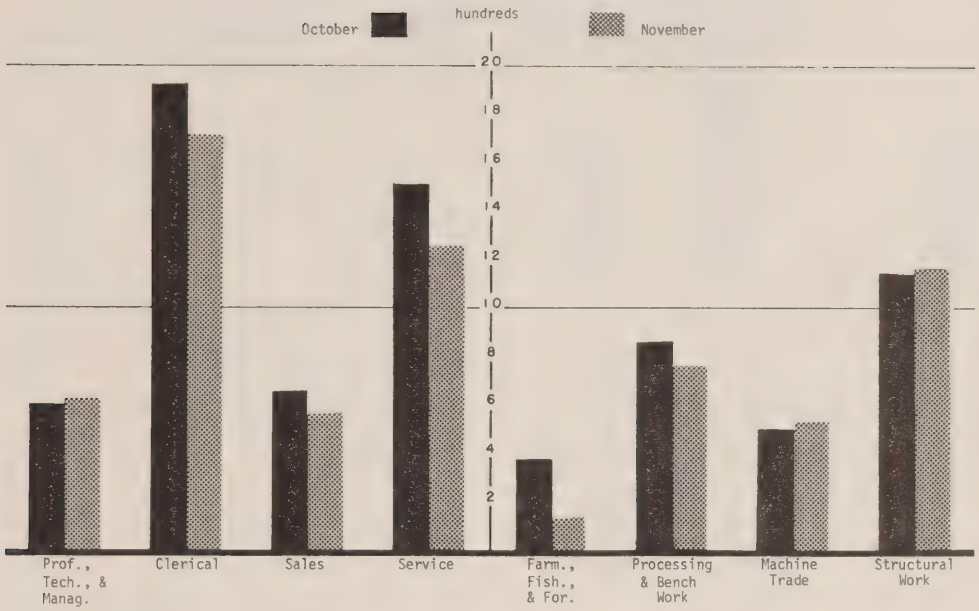
REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased substantially from October to November. The largest increases on a percentage basis occurred in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Structural Work and the Processing occupations.

At the provincial level, registered clients increased from October to November in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Registered clients also increased substantially in the Northwest Territories. In Saskatchewan, client registrations increased mainly in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Structural Work and the Machine Trade categories. Manitoba recorded increases in registered clients in all occupations except for the Professional, Technical and Managerial sector. The Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Structural Work and the Processing occupations recorded the largest percentage increases in registered clients in Alberta. Bench Work was the only sector to register a decrease in clients between the two months.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

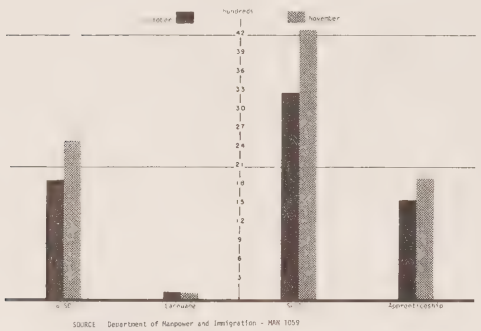
Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased significantly between October and November mainly in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Processing and the Services occupations.

Vacancies decreased in Saskatchewan and Alberta and increased somewhat in Manitoba from October to November. The Northwest Territories recorded an increase in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

The decline of vacancies in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry, the Services, and the Bench Work occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Vacancies in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations rose in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but decreased slightly in Alberta. The Structural Work category recorded a decrease in vacancies from October to November in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Vacancies in the Clerical and Sales occupations increased in Manitoba but declined in both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

FULL-TIME TRAINEES UNDER CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (MONTH-END) PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.

Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; BTSD or basic training for skill development, language courses, vocational or skill courses and apprenticeship courses.

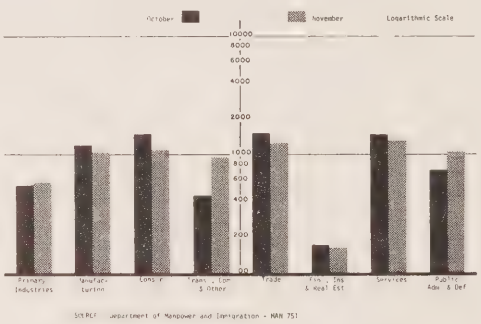
The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 6,963 in October to 8,844 in November. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded an increase in numbers from October to November, except for language training which decreased marginally.

PLACEMENTS

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 8,110 in October to 7,792 in November. On a provincial basis, placements decreased substantially in Manitoba and Alberta but increased in Saskatchewan.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



SOURCE Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751

Major increases in placements occurred in two industries: in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities and in Public Administration and Defense.

Major decreases in placements took place in the Construction, the Trade and the Manufacturing industries. Placements in the Primary Industries showed little change from October to November.

PRAIRIE REGION ECONOMY 1971 IN REVIEW

The labour force in the Prairie Region grew only slightly more in 1971 than the number of jobs created. The average annual employment increased by 18,000 while the labour force increased by 21,000 in 1971. Stated alternatively, the 1971 labour force averaged 1,401,000 while employment averaged 1,338,000 to yield an average of 63,000 unemployed workers for the year. This means that in 1971, 4.5% of the labour force were unemployed. These figures are compared in the accompanying table to the corresponding annual averages for the period dating from 1967.

The working age population, *population 14 years of age and over*, continued to show moderate growth, up 1.7% in the past year. Outmigration from the region in 1971 would be a principal cause of the reduction in this growth rate from previous years when the rate ranged between 1.9% and 2.2%. In numbers, the working age population averaged 2,458,000 in 1971, an advance of 40,000 over the 1970 average.

The labour force, *people working or seeking work*, rose 1.5% in 1971. This growth compared to previous years is much lower. It is interesting to note that in 1971 more men than women joined the labour force. This is a reversal of the trend of the past several years when more women than men joined the labour force.

Stated in terms of annual averages the male labour force increased by 14,000 to reach 953,000 in 1971 while the female labour force grew by 7,000 to reach 449,000. This represents a growth of 1.5% and 1.6%, respectively, in 1971. The rate of increase in the male labour force compares favourably to the increases recorded in both 1969 and 1970, but the increase in the female labour force is substantially down from the 4.2% increase registered in each of the two preceeding years.

Employment increased by 18,000 to reach an annual average of 1,338,000 in 1971. This represents a growth rate of 1.4%, up substantially over

PRAIRIE REGION - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES
Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
	(in thousands)					*(percent changes)*			
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	2,271	2,322	2,373	2,418	2,458	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	1,268	1,318	1,351	1,380	1,401	3.9	2.5	2.1	1.5
MALE LABOUR FORCE	888	912	927	939	953	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	379	407	424	442	449	7.4	4.2	4.2	1.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,238	1,280	1,312	1,320	1,338	3.4	2.5	0.6	1.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	243	229	243	226	229	- 5.8	6.1	- 7.0	1.3
NON-AGRIC. EMPLOYMENT	995	1,051	1,069	1,093	1,107	5.6	1.7	2.2	1.3

Source: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding

the less than 1% increase in 1970 but substantially lower than the growth rate registered in 1968 and 1969.

The growth in employment is comprised of a 1.6% increase in male workers and a 1.2% increase in female workers in the 1970-71 period. Between 1970 and 1971, there were 14,000 additions to male employment as compared to 5,000 additions to female employment. Stated in terms of annual figures, the number of male workers averaged at 907,000 in 1971 and the female workers averaged 431,000.

Average employment in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors grew at a modest rate of 1.3% in 1971. The agricultural employment reached an average of 229,000 while non-agricultural employment reached an average of 1,107,000. Most of the growth in the non-agricultural sector was derived from the strength in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and the Public Administration groupings. By contrast the Manufacturing grouping tended to reflect weakness in employment during the year with the other sectors reflecting nominal changes.

PROVINCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 1971

Annual averages for the provinces in 1971 indicate that employment growth is catching up to labour force growth.

Looking at the employment yearly averages by province, there was no change in the case of Saskatchewan from 1970 to 1971, Manitoba's employment increased by 8,000, and Alberta's employment increased by 11,000.

Employment in Alberta averaged 633,000 in 1971, up 1.8% from the 1970 level. This increase occurred in spite of the lower levels of employment which were recorded in the January to April period. However, the downward trend was reversed in the second quarter and significant employment gains were made in the last half of 1971. Employment in Manitoba averaged 371,000 in 1971 compared to 363,000 in 1970. In Saskatchewan, average employment remained at 335,000 in 1971, recording no change from the 1970 level.

The distribution of the labour force population among the provinces involved a much larger increase in Alberta than in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. The population, 14 years of age and over, in Alberta increased 37,000 to 1,117,000 in 1971. This 3.4% increase for 1970-71 was slightly higher than the 3.3% growth rate which occurred in Alberta in the previous three years and considerably higher than Manitoba's increase of 1.3%. The population 14 years and over in Manitoba rose from 680,000 in 1970 to 689,000 in 1971 while in Saskatchewan this group decreased to 652,000 from 658,000 in 1970. The Saskatchewan labour force population decline reflects the prolonged influence of the economic slowdown which began in the late 1960's.

Labour force annual averages for 1971 showed some increase in Alberta and Manitoba but showed little change in the case of Saskatchewan from 1970.

During 1971, the Alberta labour force increased by 14,000 persons to a monthly average of 664,000. The rate of growth over the year was below that of former years, due in part to a lower level of immigration and a reduced rate

of population growth. The male sector increased by 11,000 or 2.5%, a lower annual percentage change than that which occurred in the past three years. The female sector grew only by 2,000 or 0.9% compared with growth rates of 7.3% in 1968, 7.8% in 1969 and 3.9% in 1970. The female participation rate which normally rises each year declined for the first time since 1966 to 39.4% from 40.3% in 1970. Only in the last quarter of the year was the female participation rate higher than in the corresponding month in 1970.

The average Manitoba labour force rose 10,000 to 39,000 in 1971. This increase occurred mainly in the female sector of the labour force which rose from 126,000 in 1970 to 133,000 in 1971.

In Saskatchewan, the decline in provincial population led to decreases in both labour force population and the labour force itself. With stabilization in Saskatchewan's population, the labour force is unlikely to decrease in 1972 comparable to that which occurred in 1971 and may experience some growth. This, however, depends to some extent upon a participation rate increase. The average participation rate of 1971 was at a higher level than that of 1970 and participation of the population fourteen years of age and over in the labour force is likely to increase as economic improvement continues into 1972.

MANITOBA*

Manitoba's economic performance in 1971, as measured by employment growth, was better than in any year since 1968. During 1971 the net employment rose by an annual average of 8,000 over 1970, when no growth occurred.

Growth of both the labour force and employment was slow during the early part of 1971, due to the lagging economy. In the second half of the year, some recovery of economic activity took place in Manitoba, which is expected to continue into 1972. The improved economic conditions have been paralleled by an increase in total employment. Much of the employment growth has been taking place in the Public Administration and Community, Business and Personal Service sectors. It is further enhanced by a resurgence of employment in the Manufacturing sector in the latter half of 1971.

Unemployment averaged 4.9% in 1971, the highest level since 1966, when separate provincial figures for this region became available. Unemployment mounted sharply in 1970 to an annual average of 17,000 and increased still more to 19,000 in 1971. Rapid job growth was more than offset by rapid growth of the labour force.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The task of reducing this stock of unemployment to accepted levels, nationally, regionally, and provincially, is extremely difficult in the face of continuing high labour force growth. To achieve the full employment levels experienced in the mid 1960's, employment growth would have to be sustained above average for the next two to three years.

On the supply side, the labour force grew by 10,000 during 1971, as compared to a growth of 7,000 in 1970. Women constituted 7 out of every 10 additions to the labour force; a ratio very much in line with the average for the past 5 years. The net increase in the actual

* *Prepared by Jim Lockhart and Russell Crockett*

number of women who entered the labour force almost equalled the record level of 1967 and 1968. The growth in the number of women in the labour force may be separated into two components: the increase in the number of women 14 years of age and over, which accounted for 20% of the increase; and the increase in the participation rate,[1] from 36.7% in 1970 to 38.2% in 1971, which accounted for 80%. It is anticipated that a proportionate number of women entering the labour force will persist through 1972.

The net increase in the number of men in the labour force during 1971 was due exclusively to the growth of the male population 14 years of age and over. The participation rate of men in Manitoba's labour force remained essentially constant, at 75.5%.

MANITOBA - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
			(in thousands)				*(percent changes)*		
POPULATION (July 1st)	965	972	980	981	988*	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	649	660	671	680	689	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	358	372	373	380	390	3.9	0.3	1.9	2.6
MALE LABOUR FORCE	244	250	252	254	257	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.2
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	114	123	121	126	133	7.9	- 1.6	4.1	5.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	348	360	363	363	371	3.4	0.8	0.0	2.2
			(in percent)						
PARTICIPATION RATE	55.1	56.4	55.6	55.9	56.6	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.5	3.5	2.7	4.5	4.9	-	-	-	-

* June 1971

Source: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

[1] *Female participation rate* $= \frac{\text{No. of Women in L.F.}}{\text{No. of Women 14 Yrs.+}} = \frac{133}{348} = 38.2\%$

Manitoba began 1971 at a slower level of industrial activity than experienced in 1969 and early 1970. Although most pronounced in Agriculture, this slower level was also evident in most other sectors, notably Manufacturing, Industrial Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Transportation. A stronger activity occurred in the Public Administration, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and the Community, Business and Personnel Service sectors.

During the year, increased economic activity developed in the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Transportation and Residential Construction sectors, while a slowdown in activity was experienced by the Mining industry. But by the end of 1971, Manitoba's economy was, on the whole, more active in terms of both value of production and employment than at the beginning of the year.

AGRICULTURE

Farmers in Manitoba produced a record $557 million in 1971 according to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture; $86 million above 1970. Increased grain sales, supported by above average livestock prices accounted for much of this gain.

During the year, several measures were implemented in Manitoba to stabilize the production and marketing of various farm products. Legislation included a Hog Producers Marketing Board, new marketing regulations for turkeys and broiler chickens, and a Feed Grain Marketing Commission.

MINING

The accumulation of ample world supplies and lower prices for copper, zinc and nickel led to a considerable decline in mining activity during the

last half of the year. Most mining operations and in particular, those at Thompson and Fox Lake, sustained cutbacks in production. The development of several new mine areas was also curtailed. Although work continued on the large Ruttan Lake Mine owned by Sherrit Gordon, production was delayed at the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company in Flin Flon due to a five month labour dispute which was settled in June. By the end of the year, mining exploration had actively declined to a very low level.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector entered 1971 in a slump but toward mid year, activity began to increase. Thus, by year end growth was achieved. The manufacture of durable goods was hit hardest by the economic recession during 1970 while non-durable manufacturing maintained a steady pace.

A substantial amount of the employment slack in manufacturing occurred in the metal forging, fabrication, machine and transportation equipment industries.

The farm machinery manufacturing industries, which make up a substantial portion of this sector, had just experienced a two-year slump due to lower farm sales. However, sales of farm implements and repairs made a strong recovery in 1971 with national sales for the first nine months up over 20%, compared to the same period in 1970. The level of employment in manufacturing also rebounded, and was reaching record levels during the final quarter of the year.

The increase in employment in the manufacturing sector of Manitoba's economy paralleled and undoubtedly was influenced by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion's (DREE) "Industrial Incentives Grants Program". During 1970, the first full year of the program, grants were offered to 50 firms whose investment intentions, when

implemented, would create 1,500 jobs. In 1971, grants were offered to an additional 77 companies which could represent a further 2,750 jobs.

Certain industrial groups have been the main recipients of DREE grants. These groups include food and beverage processors, aircraft manufacturers, clothing, printing and publishing firms and a wide range of metal fabricating and machinery manufacturing firms. Other DREE grant recipients produce furniture, drugs, electronic equipment, automobile parts and accessories, mobile and modular homes, and fiber glass products. In a few cases, employment anticipated will be achieved fairly quickly as grants are approved, but in most instances, full employment anticipated under the terms of the grants would not occur for at least 6 to 18 months.

CONSTRUCTION

In terms of employment and building permits issued, construction activity was lower during the first 9 months of 1971. Although permits were running 7.3% behind the 1970 level, residential construction was up substantially and in line with the national picture.

Industrial construction, including mine and mill buildings, utilities and manufacturing buildings was lagging after nine months, as was institutional and government construction (schools, hospitals, government buildings and offices). The value of commercial construction (office buildings and hotels) was slightly ahead of the 1970 levels for the same period.

A major multi-trades strike occurred in the construction industry in late August, lasting about one month. The contracts signed as a result of this dispute should ensure stability in this industry's labour relations through to 1973.

SERVICES

The five tertiary or 'service producing' sectors together employ nearly 7 of every 10 Manitobans. Two of these sectors, Trade, and Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities, showed minor employment decreases in 1971 compared to 1970.

Employment in Retail Trade has been generally on a decline in Manitoba since 1968. This trend continued in 1971 even though the value of sales in this sector increased by 7.0%. The trend toward self-service operations has been associated with reduced need for full-time sales and staff.

Although the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector produced some employment growth in 1971, it is not yet possible to indicate in which particular component of the sector the growth occurred. A major reshuffling took place in the automobile insurance underwriter group as the provincial government implemented its own compulsory auto insurance scheme. It underwrites all basic coverage, giving private companies and agents permission to sell the basic package on a commission basis.

The Community, Business and Personal Service sector, which employs just over one-quarter of all Manitobans, provided nearly half of all new jobs in 1971. Employment in the education field has come under increasing pressure in the past two years. Steps were taken to define, recognize and utilize teacher aides, as a measure to increase the productivity of the more expensive professionals.

The Accommodation and Food Service sector was, overall, fairly buoyant, and should experience continued employment expansion with the completion of such projects as the Winnipeg convention centre.

SASKATCHEWAN*

Observed against the backdrop of the previous year, the Saskatchewan economy demonstrated a modest strengthening in 1971. During 1970 the provincial economy had experienced a turnabout situation, moving through the low point of an economic downtrend (brought on by the events of the late 1960's) and embarking at mid-year on a path of gradual recovery. Expansion continued on the same marginal scale throughout 1971.

The principal impetus behind the economic growth which characterized Saskatchewan during 1971 was provided by improved conditions in the primary industries of agriculture and construction. Increased activity in the agriculture market during 1971 significantly bettered the cash position of the farm sector, which in turn greatly affected major portions of the service and support sectors of the provincial economy. At the same time activity in the construction industry accelerated. The uptempo provided sharp contrast to the slump conditions of 1970, created by the very poor economic climate and by a major labour dispute in the industry during that year.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

While most indicators reflected the trend to economic improvement in the province, average levels of employment (a key index of economic activity) failed to show any growth whatsoever. Two factors no doubt bear major responsibility for this apparent inconsistency. The first factor is the tendency to increased productivity per person employed, as opposed to increased numbers employed, which normally characterizes the beginning stages of economic recovery. This factor appeared to have particular influence on the support sector of the province during 1971. Hence, while aggregate demand for the services provided by the major industries of trade, transportation and service appeared to be increasing, employment levels did not

* *Prepared by Eugene Flichel and Gail Surkan*

respond accordingly.

The second factor which influenced the support sector of the economy was the long-run trend toward rationalization in the pattern of goods and service distribution throughout the province. As this consolidation and rationalization proceeds in the agricultural industry, similar adjustments are forced on the support industries which service the farm sector at a very disaggregated level. The resulting centralization of services has imposed a negative influence on total employment as economies of scale have been applied. This factor would have only a marginal effect in the relatively short span of one year. Nevertheless, the absence in offsetting *growth* effects can apply noticeable negative pressure on employment levels.

The relatively heavy impact of events in the large, labour-intensive support industries served to balance the trends to increased employment in the major primary industries of agriculture and construction. The resulting average employment for the year registered on a par with the average for 1970.

Aside from the nil growth rate recorded in employment between 1970 and 1971, as shown in the following table,

SASKATCHEWAN - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
			(in thousands)				*(percent changes)*		
POPULATION (July 1st)	958	961	959	940	928*	0.3	- 0.2	- 2.0	- 1.3
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	642	650	657	658	652	1.2	1.1	0.2	- 0.9
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	331	342	350	350	348	3.0	2.3	0.0	- 0.6
MALE LABOUR FORCE	246	250	253	249	249	1.6	1.2	- 1.6	0.0
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	86	92	96	101	98	7.0	4.3	5.2	- 3.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	326	334	339	335	335	2.5	1.5	- 1.2	0.0
			(in percent)						
PARTICIPATION RATE	51.7	52.7	53.2	53.1	53.4	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.5	3.7	-	-	-	-

* June 1971

Source: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

the most notable characteristic of the year in review was the continued decline in the provincial population. As a natural result there developed a corresponding decline in the labour force population and in the labour force. The decline reflects the prolonged influence of the economic slowdown which began in Saskatchewan in the late 1960's, and caused a significant acceleration in the pace of outmobility from the province. According to estimates made by Statistics Canada, the population of the province has become stabilized, indicating a reduction in the outflow of people and reflecting, in part, the return of the provincial economy to a modest growth path. As a result of this stabilization, the Saskatchewan labour force is unlikely to experience *shrinkage* during 1972 comparable to that which occurred in 1971; some growth may in fact occur. A principal determinant of growth in the labour force depends upon the participation rate. As noted, the average participation rate of 1971 registered at a higher level than that of 1970, thus further supporting the conclusion that the provincial economy is recovering. Participation is likely to be further enhanced as improvement continues in 1972.

AGRICULTURE

Undoubtedly the major determinant of economic trends in Saskatchewan, Agriculture produced 40-50% of the net commodity production in the province, and employed roughly 25% of the labour force. During 1971, conditions in the agricultural sector have undergone significant improvement vis-a-vis conditions in 1970. The principal factor behind that improvement was the strengthening of agricultural markets, particularly the international grain markets. By the end of the 1970-71 crop year on July 31, 1971, Canadian farmers were able to increase local grain marketings by more than 15% over the previous crop year; by the end of the calendar year, marketings were up by 40%

over the corresponding five months of the 1970-71 crop year. As usual, Saskatchewan deliveries made up the largest portion of the Canadian Grains Marketing. Marketings of livestock in 1971 were also significantly higher than 1970 provincial levels. Accordingly, farm cash receipts in Saskatchewan rose sharply above receipts in the previous year.

The enhanced cash position and the reduced debt-commitment of the provincial farm sector in 1971 had positive repercussions throughout the entire economy. Most noticeable were the effects on the demand for goods, as retail sales in the province reflected a 10% improvement over total sales in 1970. Farm equipment sales recorded an increase of better than 30%. Increased optimism, generated throughout the economy as a whole, was reflected by a *scaling-up* of investment intentions for 1971, vis-a-vis actual investment in 1970, on the part of both private and public industrial sectors.

While economic conditions in the agricultural industry were undeniably better in 1971 than in the previous year, the improvement provided only a temporary amelioration of long-term pressures toward further consolidation and rationalization of the farm sector. Saskatchewan farmers continue to face widely fluctuating markets, weakening grain prices, increasing competition, and escalating operating costs. As a result, progression toward diversification and large scale specialization in the aggregate will be necessary. Such structural adjustment represents the most important trend in the industry in the long run.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry showed the most marked increase in activity of any industry during 1971. The value of building permits issued in the province during the first 11 months of 1971 registered an 85% increase over the value

issued during the same period in 1970. About 60% of that increase came about as a result of residential construction with the number of urban housing starts recording a better than 175% increase over the 1970 figure (the highest percentage increase of any province in the nation). Improvement in the economic condition of the province was no doubt instrumental in greatly accelerating the level of activity, although easier credit enhanced the incentive to build. The resulting employment in this industry averaged approximately 15% higher than in 1970, with some shortage of tradesmen being experienced.

OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Little change was noted in the 1971 performance record of the Saskatchewan primary resource industries. Nonetheless, a number of events are to be noted in regard to developments affecting this group.

Potash mines continued to operate at less than 50% capacity, although gradually strengthening prices gave rise to a 20% increase in the value of potash sales over 1970, despite the fact that sales themselves rose by only 10%. Coal production was significantly cut back during 1971, as orders from Eastern Canadian markets for Saskatchewan's low pollution-producing coal did not materialize on a significant scale. Petroleum production totalled close to the same figure recorded for 1970. Mineral exploration in the province dropped sharply, following a surge that began with the discovery of uranium at Wollaston Lake in 1969.

The Forest industries continued at a level activity with 1970. Wood operations were slightly expanded toward year end in anticipation of a 1972 start up of new sawmill facilities near Meadow Lake.

Major new developments undertaken in the natural resource industries include: the $50 million Gulf Mineral uranium mine-mill complex at Wollaston Lake; and the $5 million sawmill at Meadow Lake. The sawmill is scheduled to begin production in 1972, and the uranium mine in 1975.

Two large projects; a pulp mill at Dore Lake and an iron mine at Choiceland, were postponed indefinitely by the new provincial administration, who questioned their feasibility.

MANUFACTURING

No significant overall development was discernable in the manufacturing industry during 1971. A number of new, relatively small-scale projects were undertaken, which reflected their diversity and continuation of an historical trend to rather slow, ad hoc growth.

The most notable of these projects, aside from the Meadow Lake sawmill previously mentioned, were a $3 million distillery in Weyburn, a women's apparel plant in Saskatoon and the start of construction on a $1.2 million meat processing plant in Humboldt. Also, significant expansions were undertaken by Inter-provincial Steel and Pipe Corporation in Regina, and Intercontinental Packers in Regina and Saskatoon. Smaller expansions in a variety of centres were undertaken in feed processing, garment manufacturing, metal fabrication, oilseed crushing, equipment repair and manufacturing, and home prefabrication. Most of these projects received aid from the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion and Provincial Industrial Incentives Programs.

SERVICES

The remaining industries are producers of services rather than goods and, as such, make up the labour intensive support sector of the economy. These industries, including Trade, Transportation, Communication, and Other Utilities, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Service, and Public Administration showed no consistent response in terms of employment. All, however, may be assumed to have benefitted in profit terms from the increased tempo of economic activity and enhanced cash liquidity of the consumer market. This sector is expected to show *lagged* expansion in 1972.

ALBERTA*

The Alberta economy would appear to have recovered from the economic slowdown evident in the early part of 1971. Increased employment in the last six months has more than offset the decline indicated by numbers employed in the first half of 1971. In spite of variation in the employment trend, remarkable growth occurred in the potential labour force, the population 14 years of age and over. That number rose by 3.4% in 1971. Similarly, the labour force rose by a lower rate, yielding a participation rate of 59.4%, down from 60.2% in 1970.

Employment in Alberta increased by 1.8% during 1971. The most pronounced employment growth occurred in the Primary Industries; more moderate growth was evident in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities, and in the Construction Industries. The Service and Trades sector and Manufacturing remained essentially unchanged while employment declined in Forestry. Diversification in Agriculture has led to a demand for more highly skilled farm technicians. These changes in the employment patterns will be explored in greater depth, giving special attention to the implications highlighted by developments experienced in the Alberta economy.

ALBERTA - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FIGURES

Annual Averages & Annual Changes 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
	(in thousands)					*(percent changes)*			
POPULATION (July 1st)	1,493	1,529	1,563	1,604	1,634*	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.9
POPULATION 14 YRS. & OVER	980	1,012	1,045	1,080	1,117	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	578	604	628	650	664	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.2
MALE LABOUR FORCE	398	411	422	435	446	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.5
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE	179	192	207	215	217	7.3	7.8	3.9	0.9
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	564	586	611	622	633	3.9	4.3	1.8	1.8
			(in percent)						
PARTICIPATION RATE	59.0	59.7	60.1	60.2	59.4	-	-	-	-
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.3	4.7	-	-	-	-

* June 1971

Source: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Survey
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Prepared by David Swimmer*

SERVICES

The limited growth of the Alberta Service industry during the past year is significant in comparison with its normal employment of 25% of the total labour force. A general economic slowdown and a lack of construction in the industry during 1970 can be blamed for this decrease in employment participation. Any increase in employment was due to a heavier utilization of existing facilities.

In the Personal and Financial Service sector, a small decline in employment occurred during the first half of the year. This trend was reversed as the province began to emerge from a general economic slowdown.

Due to the small demand for elementary and secondary teachers, employment in the education sector showed relative stability. University enrolment dropped, and for the first time there was a significant surplus of teachers in the province. The demand for university trained workers also dropped; thus surpluses have developed in the engineering and scientific fields.

Employment in the medical and government sectors was mainly stable. The government changeover in the late summer led to a postponement of further hiring until new policy was given effect.

MANUFACTURING

Employment in the manufacturing sector remained stable in 1971, arresting the upward growth trend of previous years. The uncertain economic future, coupled with growing obsolescence of machinery and equipment, the floating Canadian dollar and increased foreign competition contributed to this lack of growth. The situation was aggravated further by the 10% surcharge imposed by the United States in August.

Major production cutbacks were made in the chemical, lumber, electrical

products and food industries. Most of these industries are relatively labour intensive and the associated employment cutback brought the level to its lowest point during the mid-summer of 1971.

Off-setting growth in employment occurred in the relatively more capital intensive industries. These include mobile homes, pulp, printing and publishing, metal fabricating and mining.

AGRICULTURE

Total farm cash receipts in Alberta increased 8% by the end of the third quarter of 1971 compared to the level in 1970. This increase is comprised of mixed trends between crop receipts and livestock receipts.

Crop receipts increased by 30% in 1971. The largest increases in crop receipts were recorded in barley (70%), rapeseed (54%), and rye (43%). By contrast, notable decreases in crop receipts were shown in sugar beets (-16%) and wheat (-5%).

Crop production, on the other hand, increased on a smaller scale in rapeseed (33%), spring wheat (28%), barley (21%), and rye (10%). No significant decreases in crop production occurred.

Livestock receipts suffered a slight drop of 1%, even though livestock production had risen in cattle and calves (2%), sheep and lambs (22%), and hogs (30%). This observation suggests that new policy thrusts emphasizing increased livestock production is having effect.

Diversification of agriculture production from mainly crops to livestock and/or mixed farming has substantially altered the skills required to farm. The new provincial government administration has been given further policy impetus to this diversification pattern with particular emphasis on retaining workers on the farm. These developments have been translated in terms of applying the Canada Manpower Training

Program to re-training farm workers thus ensuring their continued employment in the agricultural sector. The training has been particularly focused on improving the knowledge and understanding of modern specialized agricultural production techniques.

OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Overall, employment within the primary industries rose 20% in 1971. This represents the fastest growing sector in the Alberta economy; it includes forestry, coal, oil and gas.

Production of pulpwood for the first eight months of the year totalled 80,131 cunits, down more than 60% from the 1970 level. Such a drastic fall was due directly to a strike in the industry which lasted from February to May.

Employment in the forest industries decreased as the 10% U.S. surcharge on imports of lumber tested the effective demand for Alberta wood products. The Lesser Slave Lake Special Area was afected as the start-up date for one large plant was delayed and several shifts in other mills were cut back until the effects were assessed. Towards the latter part of the year, the U.S. demand was maintained and the sawmills once again were working at a relatively high level.

Stimulated by Japanese demand, the production of coal for the first nine months of the year jumped 33% over the corresponding 1970 production. The total output for the period was 6,168 million tons which was valued at $28.9 million, an increase of 76% over the 1970 figure. Employment increased substantially in the mountain areas of the province, especially in the central region.

A production of 268,834 million barrels of crude and synthetic oil from January to August represented an 11% increase in 1971 over the same period

in 1970. Correspondingly, the value to producers rose to $772.7 million, up $146.1 million in the year. Sales increased to the U.S. by 11.2% and within Canada by 10.9%.

Although Alberta will probably remain the distribution centre for the Canadian oil industry, further explorations within the province are not expected to be substantial. Instead, the greater impetus will be directed to Northern Canada, effecting very little employment in Alberta.

The eight-month total of 1,408,095 millions of cubic feet (MMCF) for natural gas production was 12% higher in 1971 than the corresponding 1970 output. Sales increased 23% to the U.S. and 5% within Canada. Despite this differential growth in sales, the total gas sold in Canada was 888,655 MMCF as compared to 519,440 MMCF sold to the U.S.

Along with the increased production of natural gas, sulphur production rose by 10%. However, the value of sales fell by 36%, reflecting an over-supply of sulphur.

Although gas exploration is relatively labour-intensive, the production of natural gas is not. Therefore, the increase in production during 1971 did not reflect proportionate increases in employment, although there was some increase in this industry.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION
& OTHER UTILITIES

The growing development of the northern and western areas of Alberta has led to an increase in traffic and the need for improved communications and utilities. Increased demand for electric and thermal power in the Grande Cache area and such projects as the Sundance and Ram River facilities greatly improved job opportunities in the province. Thus, employment rose by 12% in these sectors.

Alberta (continued)

TRADE

The volume of wholesale trade to the end of the third quarter of 1971 reached $1,334 million compared to $1,224 million in 1970, up 9% for the period. The largest increases occurred in farm machinery and equipment, up 46%, in lumber and millwork, up 24%, and in auto supplies and equipment, up 20%.

The only important decreases occurred in farm supplies, down 19% and in metals and metalwork, down 3% in the first three quarters of 1971.

Retail trade rose nearly 6% in the first eight months of 1971. Largest gains were made by department and general merchandise stores and service stations. No significant decreases were evident in retail sales.

Employment in the trade sector showed very little growth during the year, up only 1.3%, despite the increased sales. The lack of employment growth was mainly a reflection of the economic slump evidenced in the first part of 1971. Anticipated fourth quarter gains may overcome the lack-lustre employment growth in the trade sector for the year.

CONSTRUCTION

Expenditures in the construction industry totalled $1,822.6 million in 1971, up 7.4% over 1970. This improvement is reflected by the 43% increase in the value of building permits issued to the end of September. In Edmonton, for example, dwelling starts showed an increase of 136%. However, the increase was not shared throughout the entire industry, as evidenced by little increase in commercial building starts and even a small decrease in the number of permits issued to institutional and government construction.

Employment in the construction industry has been traditionally highly seasonal. The emerging technological change, particularly improvement in pre-cast and modular construction techniques, are substantially altering the seasonal employment pattern. Coupled with this is the changing skill requirement for workers in building construction. The unskilled worker is being displaced by the need for semi-skilled and more highly skilled workers required to operate heavy equipment and to perform the more specialized indoor trades.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES*

Human resource development continues to be a high priority item in the N.W.T. for both social and employment goals. Capital investment in settlement schools increased in 1971, which is furthering the development of localized educational facilities. Further development also occurred in upgrading and occupational training of the adult population. To further complement the goals of education, much of the population has been exposed to a wider range of occupations through improved communications systems. Though there is an increasing awareness of the range of occupational choices, labour mobility continues to retard employment opportunities available to the northern population. Persons over twenty-five lack the educational and occupational training required by industry while those under twenty-five lack employment experience which might eventually lead to loss of skills.

Labour demand decreased slightly in 1971 as a result of general economic conditions and decrease in labour turnover. A review of the natural resource and industrial development in the N.W.T. highlights potential employment growth sectors as well as incidence of change in 1971.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Oil and gas exploration continues to be in the forefront of potential economic development. At the peak periods of activity there were as many as thirty drilling rigs, mainly concentrated in the Mackenzie Delta and the high Arctic, and thirty-five to forty seismic crews. Exploration activity tended to be more concentrated and thorough in 1971 with the main significant finds near Tuktoyaktuk and King Christian Island. Within the time span of the recent surge of exploration, this was the most significant year for oil finds which rated a higher priority than natural gas.

It is important to emphasize that the main oil and gas activity continues to be exploratory rather than production

* *Prepared by Monica Tanner*

oriented. The Norman Wells plant is production oriented and several research projects on pipeline transmission progressed significantly in 1971. Three main study groups and two research centres are working on the various facets of transmission problems.

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Centre in Inuvik continued on research on oil transmission although a fire in the late fall retarded progress. The Northwest Project Study Group established a gas study site at Sans Sault Rapids. This group and Gas Arctic System Study Group, which has an affiliation with Alberta Gas Trunk Line, are concentrating on gas pipelines down the Mackenzie Delta to connect with the present southern transmission system. The third group, Mountain Pacific Pipeline Group, is reviewing an alternate route through British Columbia to service western energy demands.

The energy reserves in the N.W.T. are a potentially significant economic base but the active mining industry and mineral exploration are also very important. The last year was characterized by less labour turnover but relatively little absolute increase in employment in the mines. Mineral exploration and related employment increased in 1971. The main activity was generated by further assessment of known deposits. The most noteworthy was the increased exploration activity at the Mary River iron deposit on Baffin Island.

Production of base metals has increased to five times the 1961 rate in a decade. The main increase occurred in lead-zinc production mainly at the open pit Pine Point mine. Gold production remained relatively stable during the same period. Gold mine operations have tended to remain marginal with subsidies. Giant Mine in Yellowknife has announced that it will go off the gold subsidy. Mineral production continued to be a large source of employment in the N.W.T. and also contributed to employment in other sectors such as transportation.

INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

Transportation, utilities and communications development figured prominently in 1971 activities. The Northern Roads Program was designed for general service to the population and to aid resource development. The main significant development was the work on the Dempster Highway between Dawson and Inuvik. This highway is expected to be complete for winter traffic in 1974 and all-weather traffic in 1975. Increased road transport is also occurring in other parts of the Mackenzie District. Water transport was hindered for part of the navigation season by low water on the Mackenzie River. Supplies shipped by barge were down from 1970. This is partly attributed to increased use of air freight, the decrease in stockpiling of materials and equipment at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska and the decrease in requirements for additional oil and gas exploration equipment. Within the transportation sector generally, there has been an increase in the number and use of expediting firms.

Development of better communications and utilities has long been recognized as a goal of public policy to facilitate social development. As well as increased television service in the larger communities, the main thrust in 1971 was to provide better radio service in the small settlements in the far North such as Tuktoyaktuk, which will receive a power line from Inuvik to be completed in the Spring of 1972.

Tourism, arts and crafts co-operatives, and fishing and trapping also increased in economic importance in 1971. These industries are surprisingly economically interdependent. The fur industry accounts for only 3% of Canada's total production, but it in turn provides a significant source of employment in the co-operative structure in the settlements. These fur products along with other co-operative ventures such as carving have served to increase the interest in the North which has in part increased the amount

of tourist activity. Tourist interest has also been generated by the availability of good sport fishing and hunting. The increase in sport fishing, though seasonal, has also served to enhance the viability of commercial fishing and resultant processing. The sum total of all these activities remains as the most prevalent economic endeavour of most of the population not employed in natural resource exploitation.

Although economic development has occurred in the Northwest Territories in specialized sectors with resultant employment gains, two main problems remain for the development of the labour force. The labor force must be trained to meet the demands of industry and industrial locations must be developed in harmony with the social and living patterns of the population.

statistical appendix

labour force

unemployment rates

clients - vacancies

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(Thousands of persons)					
1969	Jan.	1,309[b]	1,256[b]	1,055[c]	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318[b]	1,266[b]	1,059[c]	371	335	612
	March	1,309[b]	1,261[b]	1,052[c]	372	334	603
	April	1,332[b]	1,290[b]	1,048[c]	367	347	618
	May	1,384[b]	1,351[b]	1,072[c]	379	367	638
	June	1,381[b]	1,348[b]	1,080[c]	381	367	633
	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)						
1969	Jan.	5.9[d]	4.0	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.8
	Feb.	6.0[d]	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.7
	March	5.7[d]	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	2.7
	April	5.4[d]	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.6
	May	4.7[d]	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.6
	June	4.6[d]	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
	July	4.1[d]	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	3.3	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	5.3	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	5.4	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	4.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.2	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.1
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.4
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.4	4.3
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.3	4.7
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.5	5.0
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	7.1	5.2
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.7	5.7
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.2	4.3

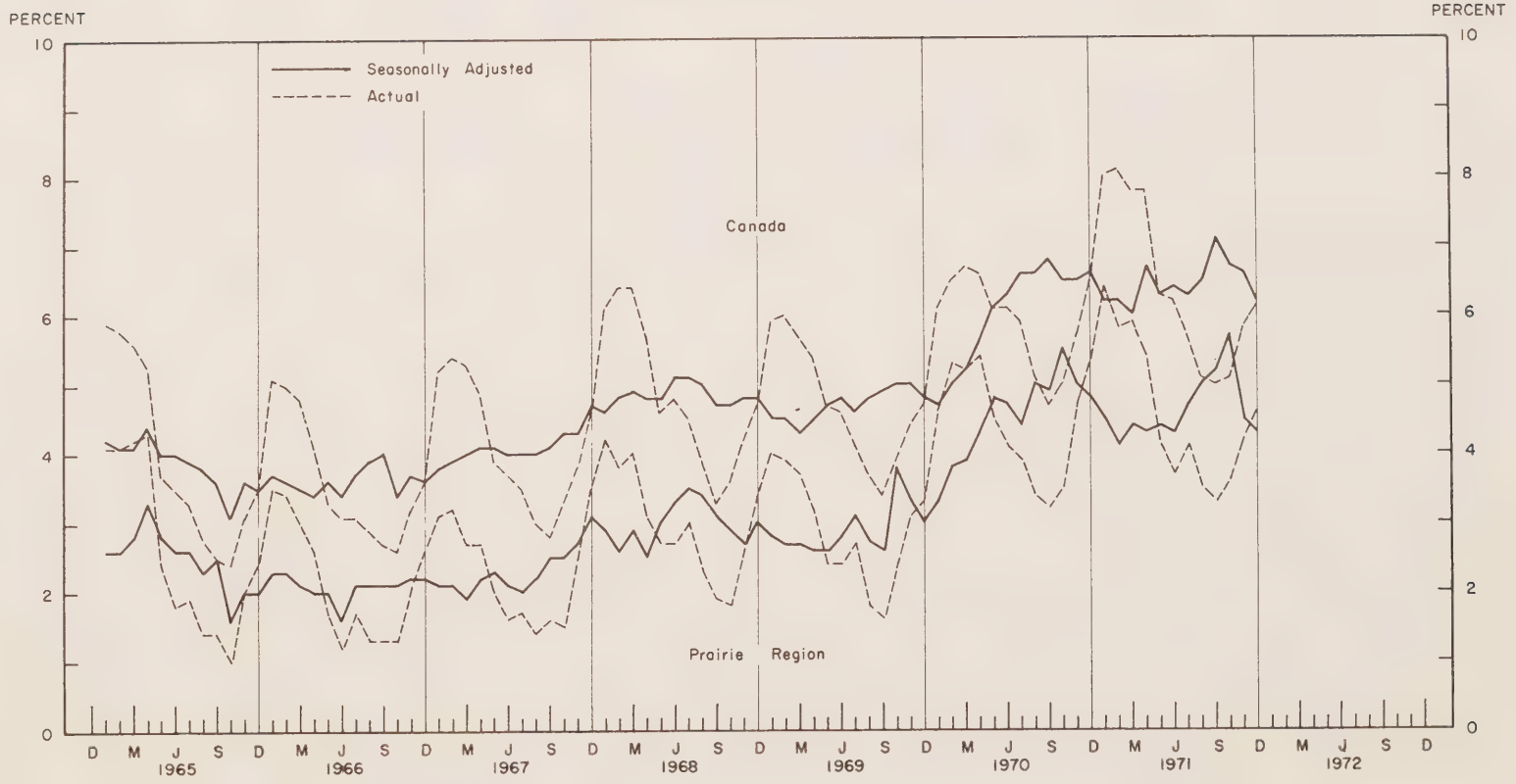
[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		N.W.T.	
	Oct.	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*
Professional, Technical & Managerial										
Registered Clients	5,736	5,991	2,002	1,853	715	753	2,999	3,352	20	33
Vacancies	608	643	175	220	83	91	343	328	7	4
Clerical										
Registered Clients	14,701	15,031	4,649	4,720	2,599	2,610	7,396	7,612	57	89
Vacancies	1,967	1,731	336	443	1,111	637	506	616	20	35
Sales										
Registered Clients	4,338	4,839	979	1,112	1,162	1,240	2,189	2,473	8	14
Vacancies	646	571	94	103	215	149	336	314	1	5
Services										
Registered Clients	8,434	9,427	2,304	2,444	1,751	1,896	4,294	4,935	85	152
Vacancies	1,503	1,267	413	341	246	172	803	705	41	49
Farming, Fishing & Forestry										
Registered Clients	1,047	1,898	311	593	329	572	401	718	6	15
Vacancies	345	142	64	33	93	41	188	68	-	-
Processing										
Registered Clients	495	655	180	215	60	84	254	352	1	4
Vacancies	103	66	49	26	6	10	46	30	2	-
Machine Trades										
Registered Clients	1,605	1,789	555	602	296	405	745	770	9	12
Vacancies	502	517	141	162	98	110	253	233	10	12
Bench Work										
Registered Clients	1,190	1,106	537	548	74	96	576	459	3	3
Vacancies	748	693	583	574	47	31	116	88	2	-
Structural Work										
Registered Clients	8,150	12,425	2,734	3,628	1,911	2,996	3,380	5,569	125	232
Vacancies	1,150	1,162	377	502	199	174	532	451	42	35

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER

1971

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
November 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	374	100	-	-
939.281	Miner	61	8	-	92
804.281	Sheet-metal Worker	51	98	-	2
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	37	16	30	54
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	35	6	8	86
306.878	Maid General	35	14	26	60
December 1971					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	381	100	-	-
939.281	Miner	57	2	-	98
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	57	23	35	42
804.281	Sheet-metal Worker	31	97	3	-

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	R8A 1N5	687-3461	A. Wilson
Morden	Box 1418	R0G 1J0	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	Box 1117	R1N 3C5	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A 0T7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	R0A 2AC	326-6475	A. MacAskill
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A 0K2	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	677-2391	J.P. Erler
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	A.E. Christensen
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Estevan	1302-3rd Street		634-3624	H.D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.		692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street		445-9481	J.A.D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.		236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street		763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Ave.		525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.		652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building		752-2810	G. Garbe
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.		773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street		842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue		783-9421	G.H. Taylor
ALBERTA			(403)	
Calgary	510-12th Ave. S.W.		263-2343	R.H. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550		823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue		429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building		672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street		352-5956	G.H. McIntosh
Edson	5005-5th Avenue		723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.		743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue		532-4411	D.S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building		523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.		327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510		562-2816	E.D. Brown
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue		825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.		526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street		624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue		346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309		645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	Federal Bldg., 5104-50th Ave.		742-4421	E.F. Arndt
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Yellowknife	Box 1170		873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik	Box 1678		979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
Alberta	Students Union Bldg., Box 854		432-4291	M. Zuk
Brandon	Federal Bldg., 153-11th St.	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall		289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	B. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall, 515 Portage Ave.	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm. 5, Physical Education Bldg.		536-9544	Mrs. A.A. Martin
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall		652-2301	Mrs. M.S. Dorosz

TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H 0J9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street		474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave. N.W.		289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Idylwyld Dr. & 33rd St. E.		652-1800	E. Lautermilch
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Ave. N.W.		692-0691	J. Radu

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES				
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.		262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta		653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta		344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Ave.		424-0251	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	R0A 0L0	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building		328-5588	J.D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan		2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878		763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue		525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street E.		244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-2225	J.N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.		263-0540	B. Musgrove
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street		429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue		525-8171	D. Lynnes
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South		652-2301	D. Rimmer
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	R3C 1A9	985-5398	G. Fluke

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.		263-0540	K. Shackleford
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue		429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.		652-2301	E.A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1200 Portage Avenue	R3G 0T5	985-2478	W.J. Lockhart

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january-february (vol. 5 no. 1)

Volume 5 No. 1
January-February 1972

MANPOWER REVIEW

prairies and northwest territories

Issued March 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

Statistics and Developments to

January 1972

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

foreword

The **Manpower Review – Prairies and Northwest Territories** is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is assembled and finalized for publication by Mrs. Joanne Gerwing under the guidance of the Regional Economist. This issue features an article highlighting the Manpower aspects of the first four years of the Interlake FRED Agreement in Manitoba.

Comments, requests for further information, requests for additional copies, notice of mailing address changes or placement on the mail distribution list (free of charge) should be sent to:

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Current Labour Statistics

Prairies and Canada

	Prairies	(%) Change	Canada	(%) Chang
Population				
June 1970	3,556,000[P]		21,377,000	
June 1971	3,586,000	+ 0.8	21,681,000	+ 1.4
Immigration				
3rd Quarter 1970	5,279		42,488	
3rd Quarter 1971	4,324	- 18.1	34,828	- 18.0
Labour Force				
January 1971	1,335,000		8,336,000	
January 1972	1,360,000	+ 1.9	8,582,000	+ 3.0
Employment				
January 1971	1,250,000		7,668,000	
January 1972	1,281,000	+ 2.5	7,917,000	+ 3.2
Unemployment				
January 1971	85,000		668,000	
January 1972	79,000	- 7.1	665,000	- 0.4
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)				
January 1971	6.4 %		8.0 %	
January 1972	5.8 %	N.A.	7.7 %	N.A.
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries ($) (Industrial Composite)				
November 1970	124.00		129.84	
November 1971[A]	134.94	+ 8.8	142.22	+ 9.5

P Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 36,000 for 1971
A Advance figures
N.A. Not applicable

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

JANUARY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force decreased to 1,360,000 in January from 1,384,000 in December. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) declined from 55.9% in December to 54.9% in January. Men in the labour force decreased to 921,000 in January from 926,000 the previous month. Women in the labour force declined 19,000 to 439,000 in January, more than the usual seasonal decrease. As a result, the female participation rate (the proportion of the female population 14 years and over in the labour force) decreased from 37.2% in December to 35.6% in January.

Employment in the Prairie Region dropped 39,000 from December to 1,281,000 in January. This level however, is substantially higher than the 1,250,000 employed in January 1971. Male employment decreased to 861,000 in January from 873,000 in December, a usual seasonal movement. The decrease in female employment from 447,000 in December to 420,000 in January was more than the usual change recorded between the two months.

Employment was down in all age groups from December to January. Female employment in the 14-44 age group decreased 17,000 from December to 292,000 in January while male employment in the same age group decreased 10,000 to 552,000. Agricultural employment, at 199,000 in January showed little change from December. Non-agricultural employment declined 36,000 to 1,082,000 in January, a normal seasonal decrease. Non-agricultural employment this January was 32,000 above the January 1971 level.

Unemployment increased in the Prairie Region to 79,000 in January from 64,000 in December. Unemployment in January 1971 was 85,000. Male unemployment increased to 60,000 from 53,000 in December. Female unemployment increased more than usual between the two months, from 11,000 in December to 19,000 in January.

The unemployment rate in January was 5.8%, up from the 4.6% recorded in December and lower than the January 1971 level of 6.4%.

Labour force figures for December and January are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
December 1971	1,384,000	1,320,000	64,000	4.6
January 1972	1,360,000	1,281,000	79,000	5.8
Change	- 24,000	- 39,000	+ 15,000	+ 1.2

On a year to year basis, all regions experienced a decline in actual unemployment rates except for the Atlantic Region. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

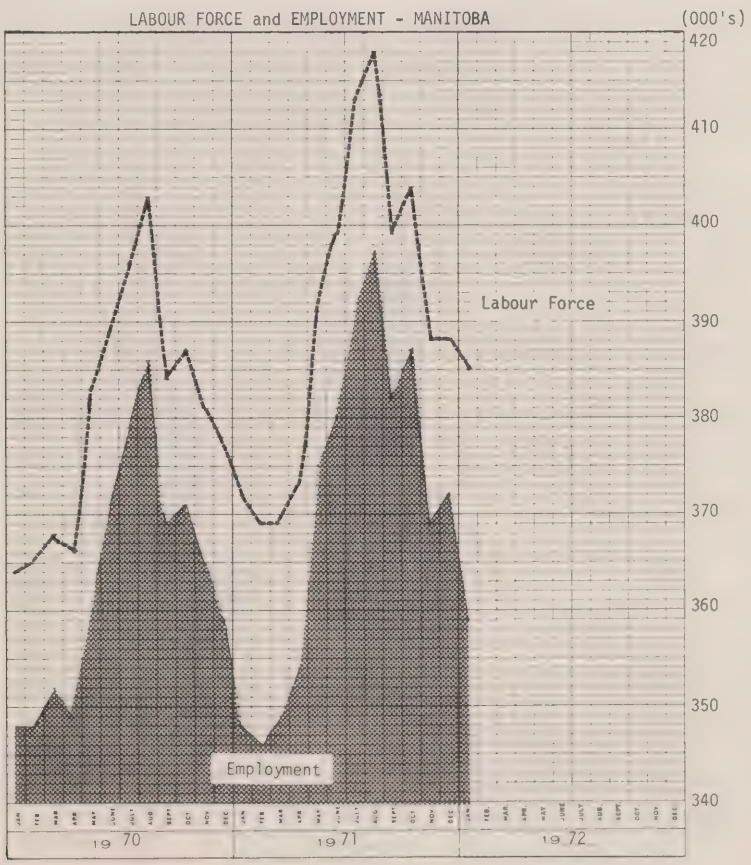
	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
January 1971	6.4	10.2	10.0	6.4	9.4	8.0
January 1972	5.8	12.9	9.8	5.8	8.7	7.7
Change	- 0.6	+ 2.7	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.3

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate decreased to 6.2% in January from 6.3% in December. The seasonally adjusted rates declined between December and January in the Atlantic Region (from 10.2% to 9.4%), in Ontario (from 5.0% to 4.8%) and in the Prairie Region (from 4.3% to 4.2%). In Quebec the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 8.0% to 8.2% in January and in British Columbia, it increased to 7.0% in January from 6.9% in December.

MANITOBA

The Manitoba labour force experienced a less than usual seasonal decline to 385,000 in January from 388,000 in December. Employment registered a customary decrease of 13,000 from December to 359,000 in January. On a year to year basis, the level of employment was higher than the 348,000 employed in January 1971. Manitoba's unemployment rate increased to 6.5% in January, the same rate recorded in January one year ago. The January, 1972 unemployment rate represents a total of 25,000 unemployed workers. The participation rate (the number of people in the labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over) decreased to 55.5% in January from 56.0% in December. In January 1971, the participation rate was 54.3%.

Development of the new townsite at Leaf Rapids continues favourably. Several families have now been transferred from Lynn Lake to Leaf Rapids and more transfers are being planned. A temporary school, restaurant and beverage room were scheduled for use by January. An all-weather airstrip is now in operation and telephone and television facilities are expected early this year.



Most mining companies in the Flin Flon area are continuing to hire replacement staff on a highly selective basis. Falconbridge has temporarily shut down the development of the Stall Lake mine near Snow Lake. The third production cutback in the last six months was announced by INCO in late January. The recent 10% cutback will bring Canadian production by INCO to about 70% of capacity. At Thompson, the firm expects that most of the job reduction would occur through attrition.

Transfer of about 50 employees from the Selkirk fish plant to the new Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation plant in Winnipeg began in the middle of December and was completed in mid January. The facilities in Selkirk are now being used for storage.

Only a limited amount of economic activity is taking place in the Portage la Prairie area. One firm has established an assembly line in their vegetable processing plant to wash, sort, grade and package vegetables. The unit will handle the growers own requirements plus those of other major growers in the area.

River Sawmills Limited, part of the Churchill Forest Industry complex, has brought into operation the first sawline in "B" mill which has a capacity of 35 million board feet per year. A second sawline is scheduled for completion in late April. To bring both sawlines into full operation will require about 40 additional employees.

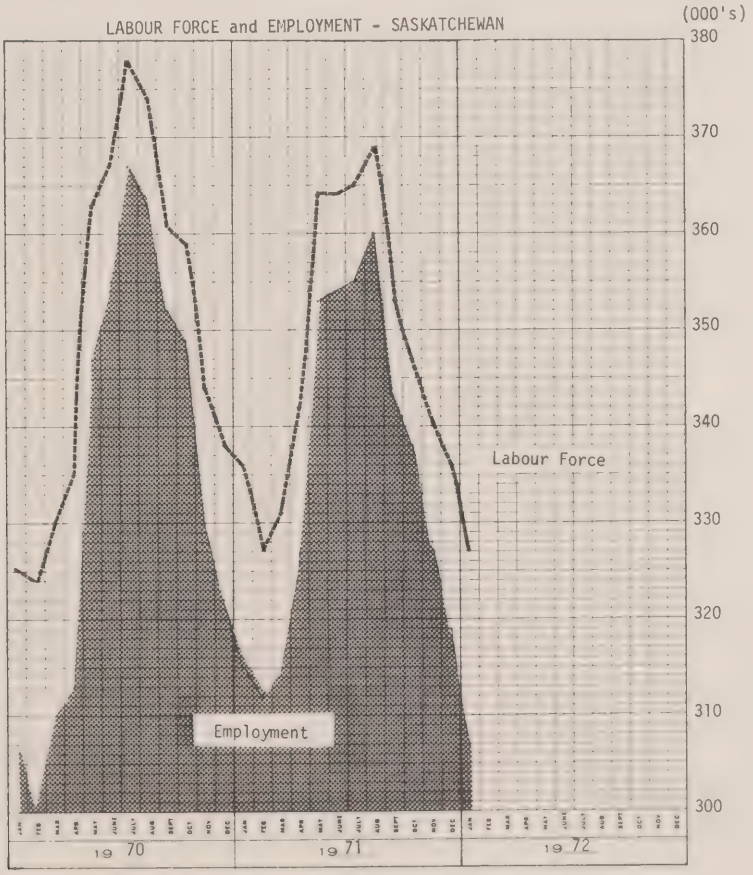
Construction in The Pas was relatively slow in December. The development of a number of institutional and commercial buildings is either in progress or due to begin shortly. These developments include a new school, three school additions, the next phase in the Civic Centre complex, and a new bank building.

Construction was slowing down in Winnipeg in January but various winter employment programs were providing work for a number of tradesmen. A further $10 million downtown project was unveiled in December, involving a redevelopment of the Chinatown area. The first phase is expected to start within a year.

SASKATCHEWAN

According to national survey results for the week ended January 15, 1972, there were 307,000 people employed in Saskatchewan compared to 319,000 in December. Although, a certain amount of contraction in numbers employed is customary during the first two months of the year, the estimated decrease from December was larger than might have been expected. Estimated employment in January was also less than the 315,000 employed at the same time last year. Vis-a-vis last winter, overall economic conditions improved this winter in Saskatchewan as evidenced by a number of alternative economic yardsticks e.g. increased levels of farm cash receipts, retail sales, building permit values and values of shipments by provincial manufacturers. This year to year improvement however was not reflected in the January labour force survey.

A partial explanation may be found in the error margin of survey results. In addition, employment trends may be reflecting the tendency to increased productivity per person employed, which normally characterizes the early stages of economic recovery. Such a tendency acts to delay increases in employment as the pace of economic activity accelerates. In this case, employment



levels should be expected to show a lagged response, and reach or surpass levels of 1971 within the next few months.

The Saskatchewan labour force was estimated at 327,000 persons in January, compared to 336,000 persons in December and 336,000 in January 1971. The decrease was largely the result of a lower rate of participation in the labour force on the part of those fourteen years of age or over.

Unemployment in January was 21,000, an increase over the December level, but exactly the same as that estimated for January 1971. Due to the smaller labour force this January compared to last January, numbers unemployed represented a larger proportion of the total. As a result, the provincial unemployment rate was 6.4% in January, up slightly from the estimate of 6.2% for the same month last year. The unemployment rate in December was 5.4%.

New minimum wage legislation became effective in Saskatchewan as of January 2, 1972. The legislation provides a minimum wage of $1.70 per hour for all working persons. Differentials between urban and rural minimum rates and rates for those under and over 17 years of age have been eliminated. Previous minimum wage rates were $1.50 per hour in urban centres, $1.40 per hour rural, $1.35 per hour in urban centres for those under 17 years and $1.30 rural for those under 17 years of age. The provincial minimum wage will increase further to $1.75 per hour on July 1st, to match the current federal minimum rate covering all businesses under federal jurisdiction.

The new legislation also reduced the standard work week to 40 hours from 44 hours. A new provision allows an employer in agreement with his employees, to work a ten-hour day, four-day week. A similar provision allows an employer to average an eight-hour day, 40-hour week over a number of weeks. Overtime is then payable only after the average hours of work exceed eight hours daily or 40 hours weekly.

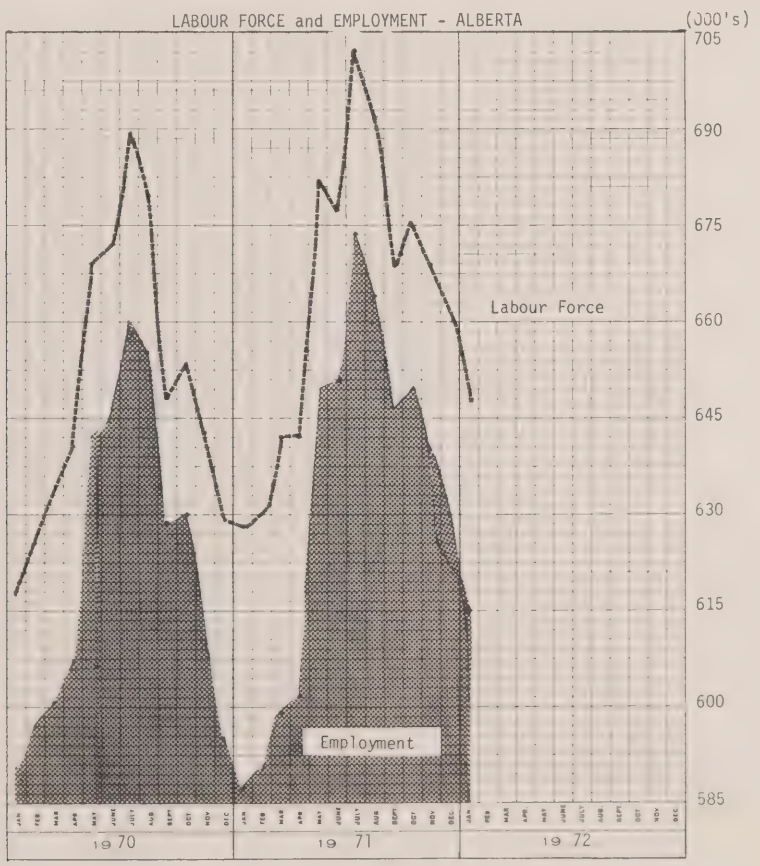
Major projects of recent note include a $1.25 million parking facility for University Hospital, Saskatoon and a $300,000 mezzanine for Regina Central Library. A $130,000 high voltage power line is to be built by McGregor-Thompson Ltd. to connect Saskatchewan and Manitoba electrical systems. The project also entails an order of $300,000 worth of electrical conductors from Canada Wire and Cable at Weyburn, and $200,000 worth of renovations to the Yorkton electrical substation. Subsidized housing projects will be built in Wakaw, Naicam, Hudson Bay and Rosetown. Also, a $200,000 nursing home is scheduled for construction in Tisdale.

ALBERTA

In January, the Alberta labour force experienced a typical seasonal decline of 12,000 persons to 648,000. This was 20,000 above the January 1971 level. The Alberta labour force was made up of 437,000 males and 211,000 females. The male participation rate (the percent of the male population 14 years and over in the labour force) declined from 76.8% in December to 76.1% in January. This compares with the rate of 76.5% in January 1971 and is in keeping with the long term trend to decreasing male participation in the labour force. The female participation rate declined from 39.4% in December to 37.7% in January. The January 1971 participation rate was 37.2%. The increase in the participation rate over the year is in keeping with established trends to higher female participation.

A normal seasonal decline in employment occurred in Alberta; from 630,000 in December to 615,000 in January. The January level was substantially above the 587,000 employed in January 1971.

Unemployment registered at 33,000, a slight increase over the December level, but a significant drop from the 41,000 unemployed last January. The unemployment rate



stood at 5.1%, much lower than the rate of 6.5% in January 1971.

The construction industry remained buoyant in Alberta as most centers reported continuing record levels of building permits both in volume and value. In Edmonton, the Alberta Housing Corporation and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation have undertaken a joint project for 136 units of subsidized rental housing. Only low income families are eligible. Also, Cedar Glen Homes has announced that they will build 75 to 100 units in the city. In the area of new technology, Guildmark Homes of Edmonton have developed a house made of reinforced plastic which will sell for $15,000. It includes plumbing and heating systems and is a generous 1,400 square feet.

Several construction projects have been awarded including a $2.5 million addition to the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in Edmonton to provide for a scenic arena, a swimming pool and physical education facilities. Other projects include a Youth Center in Grande Prairie, a 20-unit housing project in High Prairie, senior citizens home extensions in Lloydminster and Bonnyville, and a fractionating and liquid petroleum gas storage centre at Fort Saskatchewan.

The Alberta and British Columbia Governments are considering the formation of a jointly owned mineral negotiating corporation which could deal with exports. At present, the prime product would be coal but in the future other products would be added. This would lead to the organization of exploration, production and marketing and would also allow for meaningful manpower planning in the industry.

Both the provincial government and industry are encouraging the National Energy Board to increase the prices of oil and gas. For the provincial government, the objective is to realize increased revenues per unit as reserves decrease. For industry, the main goal is to keep in line with other regional price increases in the United States and Venezuela in particular.

Oil quotas to the U.S., mainly east of the Colorado Rockies, were increased for this calendar year. This continues to strain present transmission facilities. In a review of growth of transmission facilities, employment seems to be relatively stable. There are proposed projects which could increase labour demand significantly. Indeed, two major undertakings at the same time could create an extreme shortage of qualified personnel.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

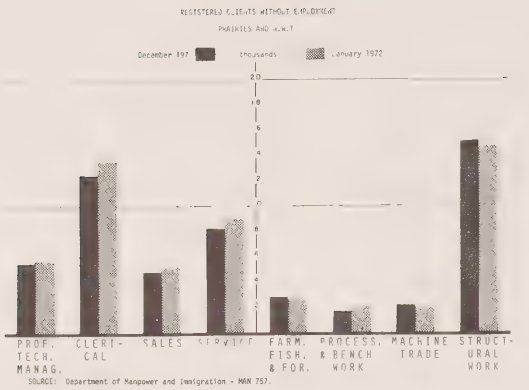
Oil drilling got underway in the Inuvik area in November and drilling and exploration continued at a very active level in December and January. The major company drilling this winter is Imperial Oil with five rigs underway. Imperial Oil has confirmed that oil finds in the Tuktoyaktuk area of last winter were significant. They expect exploration to increase because of these finds. Amoco, Mobil Oil, Jennings Drilling, Northwestern Geophysical and Western Geophysical are active oil companies in the Norman Wells section of the Inuvik Region. Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island in the high Arctic is one of the busiest settlements in the N.W.T. this winter. This settlement acting as the center of operations for oil and gas exploration in the Arctic Islands, has an airstrip which handles an average of one thousand planes a month, including nine Hercules freighters per day. Over one million gallons of fuel is stockpiled at the airport as well as other supplies for the drilling rigs.

In November, construction began on the Yellowknife Airport Terminal building. The major expansion to the main floor of the building, when completed, will add 1,758 square feet to the existing facilities. Separate arrival and departure doors will also be installed. In addition, the new plans provide for a restaurant and improved baggage handling facilities.

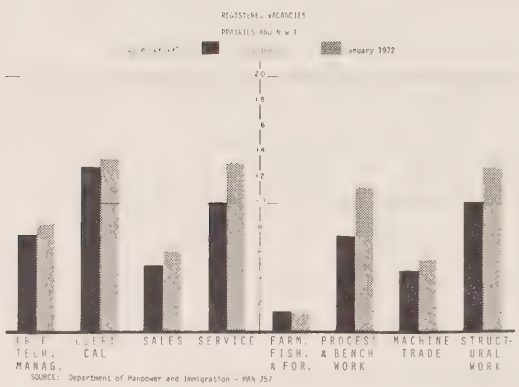
The building industry in Yellowknife is estimating that the 1972 building season will be the best in the area's history. A local development company has received a license to build a twelve storey apartment block. Also construction is scheduled to start in late March or April on a new subdivision, a shopping center and a hotel.

In Inuvik, plans were announced for construction of an outpatient clinic in 1972 and nurses residence in 1973. The project is to be extended over three years and cost over one million dollars. Work continued in January on construction of a power line from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk. Catre Construction commenced work in January on the Dempster Highway. The level of activity however, is very low with only one crew at work.

G.N. Transportation Services completed their warehouse at the Inuvik Airport and have their freight handling operation in full swing. Freight is loaded in containers rented from Pacific Western Airlines and special rates are offered on air freight between Edmonton, Norman Wells and Inuvik.



REGISTERED CLIENTS



REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from December to January. The largest increases on a percentage basis occurred in the Bench Work, the Processing, and the Sales occupations.

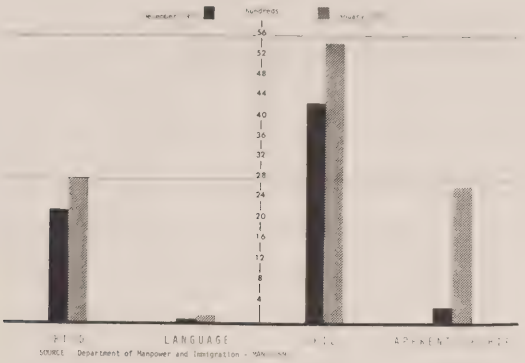
At the provincial level, registered clients increased from December to January in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Registered clients also increased substantially in the Northwest Territories. The increase in clients registered in the Clerical, the Sales, and the Processing and Bench Work occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Registered clients in the Professional, Technical and Managerial sector rose in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but showed no change from December to January in Alberta.

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased significantly between December and January mainly in the Processing, the Bench Work, the Services and the Structural Work occupations.

Vacancies increased in all Prairie Provinces with the larger percent increases occurring in Manitoba and Alberta. The Northwest Territories recorded an increase in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

The increase of vacancies in the Sales, the Services, and the Machine Trade occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Vacancies in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations rose in Manitoba and Alberta but decreased in Saskatchewan.

FULL-TIME TRAINEES UNDER CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (MONTH-END) PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.

Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; BTSD or basic training for skill development, language courses, vocational or skill courses and apprenticeship courses.

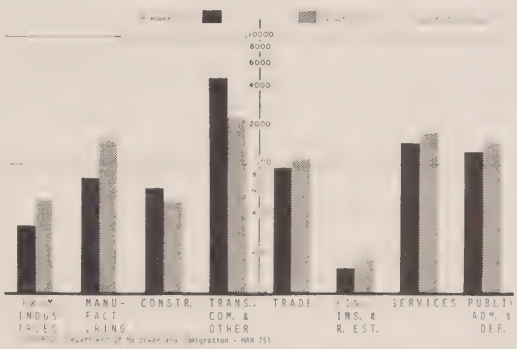
The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 6,650 in December to 11,040 in January. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded an increase in numbers from December to January, particularly apprenticeship training in which the number of trainees increased substantially.

PLACEMENTS

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 10,417 in December to 9,567* in January.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



Major increases in placements occurred in three industries: in Manufacturing, in Primary Industries and in Services.

Major decreases in placements took place in the Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities and the Construction industries. Placements in Public Administration and Defense showed little change from December to January.

* *Preliminary and subject to revision*

MANITOBA INTERLAKE

Two of the goals the Economic Council of Canada suggested that Canada should aim for in achieving a balanced, viable economy were the reduction of poverty and the reduction of regional disparities. In this context, a number of projects have been established to stimulate the economic and social development of various areas in Canada. One such area was the Interlake area of Manitoba.

On May 16, 1967, the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba signed the "Interlake FRED Agreement". This was the third comprehensive plan under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED).[1]

The Interlake area of Manitoba is a 10,000-square-mile region lying north of Winnipeg, between Lake Winnipeg to the north and east and Lake Manitoba to the west. The 1966 population of the area was 51,733, concentrated primarily in the south and southeastern portion of the area, with other settlements scattered throughout the region. The Interlake area of Manitoba was selected as an area requiring special attention because of the generally low income and standard of living of its residents. The objective of the Interlake FRED Agreement was to raise their income and standard of living.

Poverty and regional disparities occur for a number of reasons but to a large extent they reflect the underdevelopment of an area's physical and human resources. Physical resources refers to land, water, minerals and the geographical location, revealing for example, its potential as a trade or distribution centre. Human resources refers to people. Development of an area's physical resources involves capital

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[1] The Fund for Rural Economic Development Act was passed by Parliament in May of 1966. As amended in March 1967, the Act permits the Federal Government to sign an agreement with any province to implement a comprehensive plan of social and economic development in an area having special and urgent needs.

Prepared by W.J. Lockhart,
Manitoba District Economist

investment in facilities such as roads, farms and factories so that the area's natural resources gain in economic value. Development of human resources also requires capital investment in items such as education, skill training and health services, so that residents may more fully participate in the economy. The aim is to invest capital in such a way as to bring about the development of the individuals and the area as a whole, so that balanced growth occurs. The development of both physical and human resources takes time as well as capital. These facts were acknowledged in the plan for the Interlake.

The Interlake FRED Agreement was to run for 10 years, at an estimated cost of $85 million of which Canada was to contribute $49.5 million and Manitoba was to contribute $35.5 million. Sufficient flexibility was built into the plan to permit priorities to be altered according to actual experience gained during the life of the agreement.

In the development of the Region's human resources, the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration has played a key role, in line with the Agreement's manpower objectives which are:

> "to provide increased opportunities for the people of the Area to better their standard of living by providing counselling, training, financial assistance during occupational learning, and job placements where necessary."[2]

The Selkirk Canada Manpower Centre (CMC) was opened on April 1st, 1967, at the beginning of the operation of the FRED program. Since then, the Selkirk CMC has been the focus of the Department of Manpower and Immigration's contribution to the Interlake FRED Agreement. In common with the other 390 CMCs in Canada, the Selkirk office provides the varied services and programs of the Department. The Department has made extensive expenditures to provide residents with occupational counselling, adult occupational training, financial assistance during training, geographic mobility assistance and referral to employment opportunities. To the employers in the area, the Department has also extended the normal services of seeking workers to meet employment openings and providing employers with labour market information. The Department has also worked closely with other federal government departments and provincial government agencies to provide a total manpower service to the Interlake area.

In 1971 the Interlake FRED Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board undertook an assessment of the first four years' activities.

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[2] Interlake FRED Agreement; Part II.

Imbedded in the planning of the program was an eventual assessment. The 1971 review was designed to take a reading on current progress and to provide guidelines for the remaining six years of the plan. A major part of the plan and therefore of the assessment was the activity of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Three aspects of the Department's involvement in the Plan were reviewed in detail: (1) the employment service, (2) the Canada Manpower Training Program, and (3) the Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

During the first four years of the Plan's operation, the Selkirk CMC established and maintained a high level of activity in providing the employment service. One of the purposes of the employment service was to provide to both employer and employee clients more effective and efficient assistance in filling their employment or job requirements. Of a total of 30,015 employee clients registered with the Selkirk Canada Manpower Centre from 1967-1971, the CMC referred 7,499 employee clients to 5,931 employment opportunities. Of this number, 4,263 job placements were made. A further breakdown on a yearly basis can be found in Table 1.

TABLE 1

INTERLAKE SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1967-1971

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Total
			number		
Employee Client Registrations	7,258	7,600	6,769	8,388	30,015
Employment Opportunities	1,531	1,466	1,617	1,317	5,931
Referral of Employees to Employment	1,720	1,913	2,031	1,835	7,499
Employment Placements	1,098	1,074	1,180	911	4,263

SOURCE: Selkirk CMC

Canada Manpower's greatest contribution to the FRED program has probably been its large-scale support of manpower training. According to the FRED agreement, "The objective is to provide occupational training ... for about 450 adults a year, or a total of about 4,500 over a 10-year period. Training activities will be directed to the particular needs of low-income farmers, fishermen and other rural adults. To help the individuals, ... the Canada Manpower Division will purchase occupational training services for adults referred for training by the Canada Manpower Centres."

In the first four years, 3,112 trainees from the Interlake area received training through the Canada Manpower Training Program (Table 2). The number of trainees averaged 778 per year, which was well above the

TABLE 2

INTERLAKE CLIENTS & CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

1967-1971

		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Total
1. BTSD						
Trainees	No.	367	346	384	315	1,412
Training Purchased	$	146,800	153,100	122,800	98,093	520,793
Allowance Paid to Trainees	$	268,180	264,220	299,520	258,300	1,090,220
2. SKILL DEVELOPMENT						
Trainees	No.	197	329	282	408	1,216
Training Purchased	$	157,878	210,260	211,800	306,000	885,938
Allowance Paid to Trainees	$	274,120	412,060	321,480	604,800	1,612,460
3. APPRENTICESHIP						
Trainees	No.	3	32	52	58	145
Training Purchased	$	720	7,600	11,856	13,775	33,951
Allowance Paid to Trainees	$	1,080	12,646	21,736	25,346	60,808
4. TRAINING-IN-INDUSTRY						
Trainees	No.	6	130	142	37	315
Training Purchased	$	495	31,326	45,353	40,380	117,554
Wage Reimbursement	$	-	40,088	47,327	13,659	101,074
5. PRIVATE PURCHASE						
Trainees	No.	-	-	4	20	24
Training Purchased	$	-	-	2,547	12,870	15,444
Allowance Paid to Trainees	$	-	-	5,070	26,650	31,720
TOTAL CMTP TRAINEES	No.	573	837	864	838	3,112
Training Purchased	$	305,893	402,286	394,383	471,118	1,573,680
Allowance Paid to Trainees	$	543,380	688,926	647,806	915,096	2,795,208
Wage Reimbursement	$	-	40,088	47,327	13,659	101,074
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$	849,273	1,131,300	1,089,516	1,399,873	4,469,962

target of 450 per year.

As indicated in Table 2, there has been a wide range of training courses for Interlake residents. Many of the courses were provided in the FRED Interlake Area, while others were given in Winnipeg or elsewhere in Manitoba. For example, three levels of BTSD (Basic Training for Skill Development) training were provided in the Interlake, while a fourth level was offered in Winnipeg. The high volume of BTSD training was related to the large number of disadvantaged people in the FRED area. Such training was designed to upgrade the educational qualifications of a trainee and enable him to enter, re-enter or advance in a trade or occupation.

There were two types of skill development training offered: technical and vocational training in a formal setting, such as at a community college; and special skill courses of shorter duration. Two examples of special skill development courses have been the Farm Management and Fisheries Upgrading courses. These were offered in the Interlake area itself and were designed to assist area farmers and fishermen to become more productive.

Training-in-Industry, or skill training provided by an employer in his plant, was supported financially by the Department of Manpower and Immigration through wage and course cost reimbursements to that employer. Such training has proven to be extremely versatile and useful.

To the end of March 1971, the Department of Manpower and Immigration has spent $4,469,962 to provide training and wage reimbursement for 3,112 Interlake trainees.

CANADA MANPOWER MOBILITY PROGRAM

The FRED Agreement for the Interlake stated that "Following occupational training or job placement, or both, an estimated 3,500 workers may qualify for mobility assistance amounting to about $3,500,000 during the term of this Agreement." Expenditures under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program have been well below those estimated. During the first four years, there were an estimated 758 grants, totalling $83,120 for Interlake residents (Table 3).

The majority were trainee grants which provided monetary assistance to enable trainees to attend occupational training courses not given in the locality. Only 52 of the 758 grants under the CMMP were for exploratory and relocation purposes. Explo-

TABLE 3

CANADA MANPOWER MOBILITY PROGRAM

INTERLAKE AREA

1967-1971

Type of Grant		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Total
Exploratory Grants	No.	7	8	3	6	24
	$	720	505	152	365	1,742
Relocation Grants	No.	8	6	9	5	28
	$	4,495	13,574	12,758	15,568	46,395
Trainee Travel Grants	No.	24	83	240	359	706
	$	1,463	3,988	8,660	20,872	34,983
TOTAL	No.	39	97	252	370	758
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$	6,678	18,067	21,570	36,805	83,120

ratory grants financially enabled worker clients, unable to obtain employment locally, to temporarily look for employment in the area nearest to his residence which offered good prospects of continuing suitable employment. Relocation grants financially enabled unemployed, about to become unemployed or underemployed workers for whom there were no employment prospects locally to move to the nearest locality where he had obtained suitable employment. Usually an exploratory grant to a trainee preceded a relocation grant. Perhaps one reason for the relatively low expenditures in this program is Winnipeg's close proximity to the FRED area. Many Interlake residents, expecially young single people, likely found it easy to move to jobs in Winnipeg and therefore did not seek assistance.

CONCLUSION

In summary, these three activities of the Department of Manpower and Immigration have provided a valuable indicator of the direction taken as well as of the extent to which the objectives were met. The Interlake FRED program has produced results despite a number of persistent problems. Two of the most important problems have been the area's continued slow industrial growth and its large number of disadvantaged people, many of whom

continue to find it difficult to participate in the development of the region.

The contribution of Canada Manpower to the FRED program was summarized in the following quotation from "Revised Guidelines for the Development of the Manitoba Interlake 1970-77".

"The Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration provides the major federal government input; this department administers the training allowances and mobility assistance programs, and because the department underwrites the cost of most of the training provided in the Interlake through its purchase of places, effectively controls the volume and mix of training provided. Directly or indirectly, the Department of Manpower and Immigration influences the operation of almost every major program, but harmonious and efficient linkages with other government agencies and departments have been established."

statistical appendix

labour force

unemployment rates

clients - vacancies

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(Thousands of persons)					
1969	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660
1972	Jan.	1,360[b]	1,281[b]	1,082[c]	385	327	648

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)						
1969	July	4.1[d]	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	3.3	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	5.3	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	5.4	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	4.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.5
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.1
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.3	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.3
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.4
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.3	4.3
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	4.7
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.9
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	6.9	5.1
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.5	5.1
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	4.3
1972	Jan.	7.7[d]	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.2	4.2

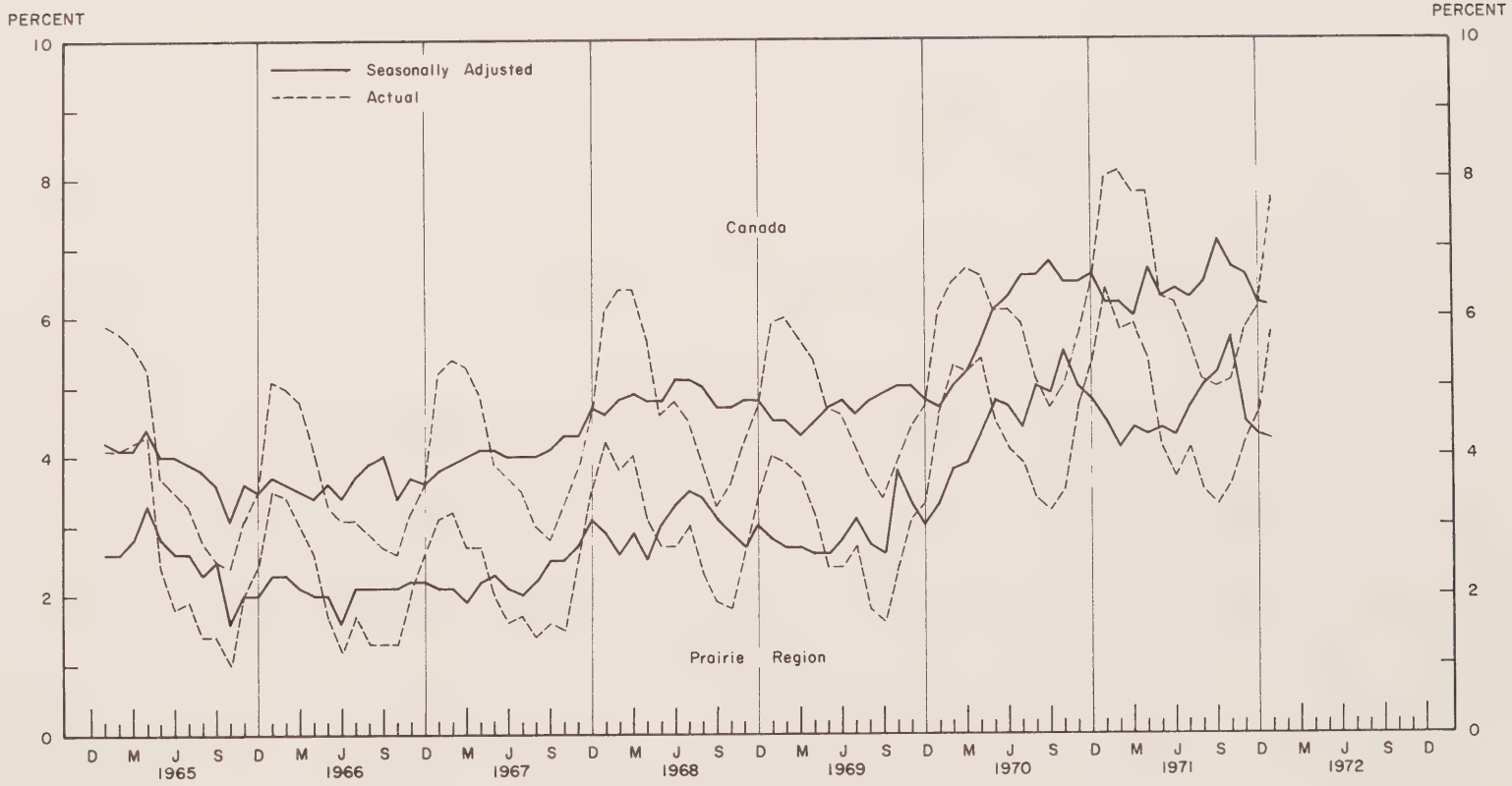
[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force

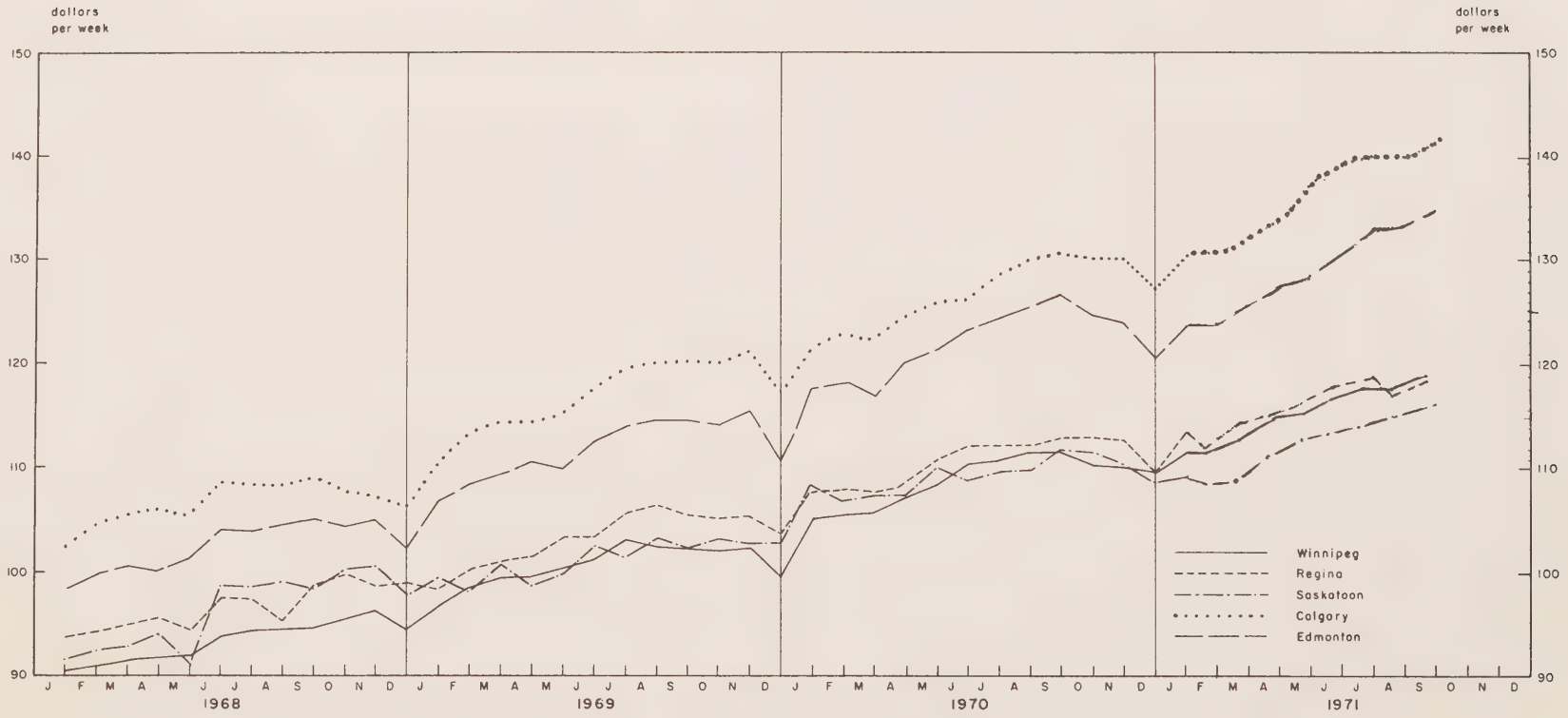
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
		(dollars per week)					
1969	January	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	February	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	August	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	September	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	October	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	November	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	December	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	January	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	February	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	August	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	September	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	October	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	November	103.52	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.66	110.30
	December	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.55
1971	January	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55
	February	102.61	103.42	127.63	104.24	114.66	106.55
	March	102.62	106.40	127.68	106.22	113.29	108.95
	April	102.62	105.08	127.96	106.95	115.56	112.40
	May	103.77	108.76	127.93	108.37	117.03	115.74
	June	108.02	110.42	126.34	112.40	119.68	113.92
	July	108.94	110.52	126.80	114.92	117.48	119.47
	August	110.95	112.67	126.65	112.51	121.97	120.29
	September	108.19	107.90	127.85	114.61	120.48	118.68

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
				(dollars per week)		
1969	January	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	February	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	August	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	September	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	October	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	November	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	December	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	January	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	February	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	August	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	September	111.18	112.62	111.73	130.68	126.11
	October	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	November	110.23	112.80	110.34	130.05	123.99
	December	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	January	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75
	February	111.13	112.09	108.29	132.47	124.18
	March	113.63	114.44	108.88	132.70	126.76
	April	114.89	115.02	111.79	134.22	127.25
	May	115.42	116.40	113.22	137.43	127.49
	June	116.96	118.72	113.84	138.85	130.14
	July	118.32	119.79	114.23	139.49	133.35
	August	118.58	117.62	115.16	139.29	133.71
	September	119.60	118.92	116.89	141.28	134.75

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

DECEMBER 1971

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,364	1,576	642	3,134	12
Vacancies	744	240	162	336	6
Clerical					
Registered Clients	12,637	3,522	2,149	6,922	44
Vacancies	1,270	396	231	619	24
Sales					
Registered Clients	4,431	1,025	1,062	2,342	2
Vacancies	494	89	151	251	3
Services					
Registered Clients	8,293	2,476	1,622	4,142	53
Vacancies	1,022	295	166	520	41
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	2,436	772	734	920	10
Vacancies	179	35	47	96	1
Processing					
Registered Clients	663	242	89	329	3
Vacancies	68	35	6	27	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	2,156	704	433	1,009	10
Vacancies	446	133	100	202	11
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,101	510	94	495	2
Vacancies	681	560	50	71	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	14,975	4,130	3,668	7,054	123
Vacancies	1,006	470	142	363	31

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

CLIENTS - VACANCIES

JANUARY 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,566	1,630	727	3,134	75
Vacancies	822	274	128	405	15
Clerical					
Registered Clients	13,628	3,850	2,604	7,119	55
Vacancies	1,360	455	141	733	31
Sales					
Registered Clients	4,902	1,047	1,386	2,463	6
Vacancies	620	160	167	290	3
Services					
Registered Clients	8,992	2,244	1,923	4,715	110
Vacancies	1,321	347	202	721	51
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	2,243	704	752	782	5
Vacancies	173	19	40	102	12
Processing					
Registered Clients	789	263	136	390	-
Vacancies	107	46	16	45	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	2,109	749	495	846	19
Vacancies	542	183	118	234	7
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,321	601	149	569	2
Vacancies	1,056	910	44	102	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	14,464	3,908	3,875	6,478	202
Vacancies	1,267	657	223	352	24

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

NOTE: January figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

JANUARY

1972

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
January 1972					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	358	100	-	-
939.281	Miner	56	-	-	100
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	43	19	35	46
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	41	4	15	81

COMMUNITY WAGE & SALARY RATES - 1971

The following tables are reproduced from the annual Canada Department of Labour Survey, Wage Rates, Salaries & Hours of Labour. These are the first preliminary returns received from the survey covering the last normal pay period prior to October 1, 1971. This annual mail survey covers over 30,000 establishments; with virtually complete coverage of all those having 20 or more employees.

The Community Wage and Salary tables present wage and salary information for selected office occupations, maintenance trades, service occupations and general labourers. Where the criteria for publication are met, an average and predominant range of rates are shown for the combined group of all industries surveyed in the community, and an average for the following industry divisions: Manufacturing; Transportation; Trade; Finance; Public Administration; Services. Data for the five latter divisions are also shown on a combined basis under the heading "Non-Manufacturing" which also includes Logging and Mining.

The following summary shows the major industry groups that make up the following industrial divisions:

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	INDUSTRY GROUP
Transportation	Transportation; Storage; Communication; Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities
Trade	Wholesale and Retail Trade
Finance	Financial Institutions; Insurance and Real Estate
Public Administration	Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government
Services	Recreation Services; Services to Business Management, Personal Services, Miscellaneous Services, Hospitals

The term "Average Wage Rates" as used in the tables means the weighted average of straight-time rates paid on a time basis in an occupation. To obtain this average for either average wage or average salary, the wage rates or earnings in an occupation are multiplied (weighted) by the number of employees receiving each rate, the sum of these products then being divided by the total number of employees reported in the occupation.

The tables as reprinted here are somewhat abbreviated. The interested reader should refer to the complete survey for wage information on many other communities and considerable wage detail on an industrial basis.

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1971

CALGARY

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries		Mfg.	Non-Mfg.	Transp. etc.	Trade	Fin.	Pub. Admin.	Serv.
	Average	Predom. Range	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	-	-	115	-	-	107	-	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	153	121-185	163	151	-	139	-	-	136
Billing Machine Operator	91	75-105	96	90	-	91	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	167	111-210	-	162	-	-	-	-	150
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	94	72-113	105	92	90	93	-	-	91
Calculating Machine Operator	94	78-115	-	93	87	96	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	103	72-136	106	102	110	88	97	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	128	100-156	130	128	131	114	-	-	-
Clerk, Senior	166	127-208	168	166	160	157	-	141	177
Cost Accounting Clerk	143	92-178	-	146	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	129	99-151	-	-	-	-	-	140	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	149	121-182	149	150	160	-	-	162	136
Draughtsman, Senior	183	153-216	177	184	191	-	-	179	-
Filing Clerk	75	63-92	-	76	-	-	68	-	73
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	97	74-120	101	97	-	82	-	-	90
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	103	88-122	-	102	-	99	-	105	105
Material Record Clerk	135	92-186	142	132	150	-	-	-	119
Office Boy	74	62-84	-	74	71	-	-	-	-
Order Clerk	132	100-165	-	123	-	122	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	109	83-129	-	109	110	107	-	120	102
Secretary, Senior	124	98-154	115	125	140	-	109	127	113
Stenographer, Junior	91	75-105	94	91	92	91	85	90	85
Stenographer, Senior	104	89-121	105	104	110	101	102	105	105
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	89	69-109	92	89	95	85	87	-	85
Typist, Junior	84	71-100	84	84	82	79	-	82	84
Typist, Senior	97	84-115	98	97	101	94	-	95	100
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	4.54	3.48	-	-	-
Electrician	-	-	4.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.92	3.15-4.56	3.81	3.98	4.13	3.92	-	-	-
Millwright	4.44	4.05-4.99	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	4.08	-	4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	4.18	3.50-5.25	3.98	4.47	4.87	-	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	4.75	4.06-5.15	4.63	4.82	-	-	-	-	4.81
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.99	3.41-4.47	-	3.89	-	-	-	-	3.84
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	3.45	3.05-3.97	3.72	3.43	-	-	-	3.47	3.30
Stationary Fireman	3.22	2.74-3.57	-	3.22	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	-	3.28	-	2.85	-	-	3.29
Industrial Truck Operator	3.24	2.67-3.75	3.34	2.95	-	2.71	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	2.92	1.65-3.43	2.99	2.87	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1971

EDMONTON

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	107	85-129	109	106	117	106	-	-	96
Accounting Clerk, Senior	146	107-175	147	146	150	136	-	-	148
Billing Machine Operator	92	72-118	96	91	-	85	-	-	85
Bookkeeper, Senior	157	115-191	-	156	-	153	-	-	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	93	76-114	96	92	-	93	-	85	95
Calculating Machine Operator	95	75-121	100	93	-	86	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	79	64-99	-	78	-	-	87	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	118	90-152	-	117	-	120	-	113	-
Clerk, Senior	143	121-174	144	143	144	158	-	-	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	126	85-150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	111	92-138	-	110	118	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	147	118-168	146	147	-	-	-	144	-
Draughtsman, Senior	172	150-193	-	172	177	-	-	170	-
Filing Clerk	71	67-78	-	71	-	76	70	71	73
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	93	71-118	93	92	-	81	85	-	93
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	98	84-115	111	97	110	108	-	-	104
Material Record Clerk	121	78-153	125	118	-	110	-	-	-
Office Boy	86	69-100	89	86	88	-	-	-	-
Order Clerk	127	96-150	130	124	-	121	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	106	81-119	102	106	112	-	89	112	93
Secretary, Senior	117	97-135	113	118	124	-	107	121	107
Stenographer, Junior	88	75-102	-	88	89	-	90	87	-
Stenographer, Senior	104	91-121	103	104	174	100	-	103	-
Tabulating Machine Operator	119	81-145	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	84	66-104	87	83	90	85	84	87	-
Typist, Junior	80	69-103	-	79	82	77	79	80	79
Typist, Senior	91	81-104	-	91	91	87	87	92	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	-	-	4.09	-	4.14	3.73	-	-	3.71
Electrician	4.39	3.88-5.07	4.22	4.44	4.23	3.81	-	4.99	-
Machinist	4.20	3.65-4.58	4.29	4.03	-	3.62	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.86	3.25-4.20	3.73	3.88	4.03	3.69	-	-	-
Millwright	4.27	3.83-4.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	4.13	3.81-4.87	4.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	3.88	3.20-4.01	3.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	4.10	3.25-4.67	-	-	4.31	3.37	-	-	3.93
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	4.88	4.32-5.73	4.72	4.95	-	-	-	4.93	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	4.42	3.41-5.00	4.43	4.41	-	-	-	4.34	4.13
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.45	3.34
Stationary Fireman	3.13	2.74-3.73	-	3.05	-	-	-	2.96	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	-	-	3.25	3.25	2.95	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	3.31	2.78-3.65	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	3.11	2.20-3.55	3.20	3.07	3.03	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1971

REGINA

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	100	80-116	-	100	-	-	93	91	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	129	104-162	-	125	142	-	-	127	123
Billing Machine Operator	77	61-95	-	76	72	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	142	96-173	-	138	-	-	-	137	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	87	72-111	101	85	-	87	78	-	-
Calculating Machine Operator	97	69-111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	81	67-127	-	81	111	-	-	69	-
Clerk, Intermediate	104	77-137	115	103	119	120	-	93	-
Clerk, Senior	133	103-176	-	133	145	123	-	120	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	122	80-141	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	128	106-158	-	136	-	-	-	137	-
Draughtsman, Senior	162	138-173	-	159	-	-	-	163	-
Filing Clerk	74	63-85	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	77	63-93	-	76	-	-	-	77	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-
Material Record Clerk	-	-	148	114	-	-	-	-	-
Office Boy	70	61-90	-	72	-	65	-	61	-
Order Clerk	114	70-141	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary, Senior	112	90-129	-	111	-	111	-	110	-
Stenographer, Junior	85	68-99	-	85	89	-	-	85	84
Stenographer, Senior	97	75-112	118	95	113	96	95	93	90
Tabulating Machine Operator	111	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	79	66-90	-	77	-	77	-	79	82
Typist, Junior	77	61-90	-	77	-	80	-	74	76
Typist, Senior	89	69-112	-	89	77	-	-	94	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	3.34	2.88-3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrician	4.20	3.44-4.87	4.49	3.99	4.07	-	-	-	-
Machinist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.58	2.80-4.16	3.80	3.53	-	-	-	-	-
Millwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	4.07	2.69-4.87	4.92	3.40	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	4.04	3.00-4.87	-	3.66	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	4.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	-	-	4.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.87	3.27-4.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	3.29	2.97-3.75	-	3.27	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	3.07	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	-	-	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	3.04	2.30-3.58	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	-	-	-	-	-	2.09	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1971

SASKATOON

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				$ per week					
Accounting Clerk, Junior	92	68-111	-	92	-	89	76	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	132	100-156	-	130	-	122	-	-	-
Billing Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	148	104-180	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	89	68-105	96	87	-	92	78	-	-
Calculating Machine Operator	85	59-105	86	84	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	92	64-114	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	114	96-123	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk, Senior	149	121-176	157	147	155	-	-	-	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	134	96-175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Senior	155	94-185	-	160	-	-	-	155	-
Filing Clerk	74	59-90	-	74	-	82	66	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	80	66-93	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	99	62-105	-	99	-	98	-	-	-
Material Record Clerk	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Boy	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order Clerk	117	87-136	112	118	-	117	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	99	73-119	-	100	-	-	88	110	92
Secretary, Senior	112	88-130	-	110	-	103	105	115	108
Stenographer, Junior	81	68-97	-	81	87	-	77	84	-
Stenographer, Senior	95	85-111	-	95	113	-	93	97	-
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	81	61-98	94	79	-	81	79	-	81
Typist, Junior	74	65-83	77	73	-	79	-	-	75
Typist, Senior	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES				$ per hour					
Carpenter	3.53	2.74-4.27	-	3.41	-	3.72	-	-	-
Electrician	4.33	3.45-5.35	4.37	4.32	4.05	-	-	-	-
Machinist	3.90	3.09-4.39	4.06	3.75	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	3.79	3.30-4.03	3.76	3.79	-	-	-	-	-
Millwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	3.88	2.60-4.38	-	3.69	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.92	3.14-4.05	-	3.94	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	4.29	4.00-4.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	4.11	3.16-4.83	4.36	3.32	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	3.19	2.39-3.68	-	3.15	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	3.00	2.23-3.65	3.32	2.90	-	2.50	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	3.09	2.44-3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	-	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES

OCTOBER 1, 1971

WINNIPEG

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

	All Industries Average	All Industries Predom. Range	Mfg. Av.	Non-Mfg. Av.	Transp. etc. Av.	Trade Av.	Fin. Av.	Pub. Admin. Av.	Serv. Av.
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS			$ per week						
Accounting Clerk, Junior	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting Clerk, Senior	138	104-164	132	140	144	-	-	-	-
Billing Machine Operator	83	65-98	-	88	-	82	-	-	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	136	92-165	-	140	-	140	-	-	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	85	69-100	88	85	91	85	77	-	-
Calculating Machine Operator	88	72-118	94	86	-	80	-	-	-
Clerk, Junior	-	-	76	-	90	-	77	-	-
Clerk, Intermediate	-	-	109	121	-	109	-	114	-
Clerk, Senior	143	118-173	143	143	-	130	-	139	-
Cost Accounting Clerk	116	78-148	119	114	-	116	-	-	-
Draughtsman, Junior	114	81-140	-	116	-	-	-	-	106
Draughtsman, Intermediate	139	103-167	123	141	-	-	-	146	-
Draughtsman, Senior	173	151-200	177	-	-	-	-	169	-
Filing Clerk	73	60-81	-	74	-	-	68	-	67
Key-Punch Operator, Junior	94	-	85	95	101	84	68	-	-
Key-Punch Operator, Senior	-	-	-	91	94	-	-	-	-
Material Record Clerk	113	75-140	109	114	-	114	-	-	-
Office Boy	74	58-89	-	76	78	69	-	-	-
Order Clerk	115	87-148	122	113	-	112	-	-	-
Secretary, Junior	107	75-130	88	110	-	89	108	-	92
Secretary, Senior	109	87-134	106	110	123	-	105	-	101
Stenographer, Junior	-	-	77	-	-	-	79	-	82
Stenographer, Senior	105	80-124	99	106	115	-	94	-	92
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tel. Switchbd. Op. and Recept.	78	65-93	75	79	88	78	-	-	78
Typist, Junior	77	65-109	72	78	81	73	74	-	-
Typist, Senior	88	74-104	85	88	99	84	83	-	89
MAINTENANCE TRADES			$ per hour						
Carpenter	3.93	3.52-4.04	3.70	3.95	-	3.50	-	-	-
Electrician	4.02	-	4.27	4.00	4.02	-	-	-	-
Machinist	3.98	3.78-4.04	-	3.98	3.99	-	-	4.20	-
Mechanic	3.75	3.01-4.04	3.66	3.76	3.95	3.34	-	3.88	3.15
Millwright	4.12	3.50-4.75	3.90	4.19	4.21	-	-	-	-
Pipefitter	4.01	3.90-4.03	-	3.98	3.99	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	3.80	2.45-4.24	3.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder	3.98	3.78-4.03	-	3.99	4.00	3.41	-	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS									
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.94	-
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	4.23	3.70-4.72	4.49	4.14	-	-	-	4.14	4.12
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	3.71	3.30-4.07	3.84	3.67	-	-	-	3.61	3.71
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	3.29	2.75-3.74	3.08	3.33	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	3.21	2.40-3.82	-	-	3.45	-	-	-	-
Truck Driver, Light and Heavy	2.74	2.05-3.27	-	2.74	2.74	-	-	-	-
Industrial Truck Operator	3.04	2.25-3.57	3.09	-	-	2.67	-	-	-
GENERAL LABOURER	2.92	2.25-3.22	2.55	2.98	2.79	-	-	-	-

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	Box 730	R8A 1N5	687-3461	A. Wilson
Morden	Box 1418	R0G 1J0	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	Box 1117	R1N 3C5	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A 0T7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	R0A 2A0	326-6475	A. MacAskill
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A 0K2	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	677-2391	J.P. Erler
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	A.E. Christensen
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	S4A 0S2	634-3624	H.D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	S6H 2M2	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	S9A 0V7	445-9481	J.A.D. Shaw
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	S0M 1V0	236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street, E.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K 0E3	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	S0E 1A0	752-2810	G. Garbe
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	S9H 1M2	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street, N.E.	S4H 0W3	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue, N.	S3N 1C1	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
ALBERTA			(403)	
Calgary	510-12th Ave. S.W.		263-2343	R.H. Huey
Drumheller	Box 550		823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue		429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building		672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street		352-5956	G.H. McIntosh
Edson	5005-5th Avenue		723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.		743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue		532-4411	D.S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building		523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.		327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510		562-2816	E.D. Brown
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue		825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.		526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street		624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue		346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309		645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	Federal Bldg., 5104-50th Ave.		742-4421	E.F. Arndt
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Inuvik	Box 1678		979-2122	R. Pelletier
Yellowknife	Box 1170		873-2746	Miss J. McAskill

UNIVERSITY CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
Alberta	Students Union Bldg., Box 854		432-4291	M. Zuk
Brandon	Federal Bldg., 153-11th St.	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall		289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	B. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall, 515 Portage Ave.	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm. 5, Physical Education Bldg.	S4S 0A2	536-9544	Mrs. A.A. Martin
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall	S7N 0W0	652-2301	Mrs. M.S. Dorosz
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H 0J9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street		474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave. N.W.		289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Box 1520	S7K 3R5	652-1800	E. Lautermilch
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Ave. N.W.	S6H 4R4	692-0691	J. Radu
CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES				
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.		262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta		653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta		344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Ave.		424-0251	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	R0A 0L0	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building		328-5588	J.D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	S0C 1W0	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	S6V 1C6	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	S4P 2J2	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street E.	S7K 0E2	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-2225	J.N. Harder
TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue, S.E.		263-0540	B. Musgrove
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street		429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	S4P 0C1	525-8171	D. Lynnes
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	S7M 1M6	652-2301	D. Rimmer
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	R3C 1A9	985-5398	G. Fluke
DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.		263-0540	K. Shackleford
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue		429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K 0E3	652-2301	E.A. Flichel
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1200 Portage Avenue	R3G 0T5	985-2478	W.J. Lockhart

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March-April 1972

MANPOWER REVIEW

prairies and northwest territories

Issued May 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

Statistics and Developments to

April 1972

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

foreword

The **Manpower Review – Prairies and Northwest Territories** is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is assembled and finalized for publication by Mrs. Joanne Gerwing under the guidance of the Regional Economist. This issue features an article highlighting career outlook for university and community college graduates in the 1970's.

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Current Labour Statistics
Prairies and Canada

	Prairies	(%) Change	Canada	(%) Change
Population				
June 1970	3,556,000[P]		21,377,000	
June 1971	3,542,000	- 0.4	21,569,000	0.9
Immigration				
1970	17,940		147,713	
1971	15,380	-14.3	121,900	-17.5
Labour Force				
April 1971	1,356,000		8,396,000	
April 1972	1,409,000	+ 3.9	8,677,000	+ 3.3
Employment				
April 1971	1,283,000		7,737,000	
April 1972	1,338,000	+ 4.3	8,085,000	+ 4.5
Unemployment				
April 1971	73,000		659,000	
April 1972	71,000	- 2.7	592,000	-10.2
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)				
April 1971	5.4%		7.8%	
April 1972	5.0%	N.A.	6.8%	N.A.
Average Weekly Earnings ($) (Industrial Composite)				
February 1971[A]	126.47		132.50	
February 1972[A]	137.64	+ 8.8	144.35	+ 8.9

P Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 35,000 for 1971
A Advance figures
N.A. Not applicable

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

APRIL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Employment in the Prairie Region increased 36,000 from March to 1,338,000 in April. This level is substantially higher than the 1,283,000 employed in April 1971. Male employment increased to 904,000 in April from 877,000 in March. The increase in female employment, from 425,000 in March to 434,000 in April was more than the usual change recorded between the two months.

Employment was up in all age groups from March to April. The age group 14 - 19 recorded a higher than normal increase of 11,000 between the two months. Of the 36,000 increase in employment, half of the improvement was made up of a normal seasonal increase in agricultural employment. This rose from 192,000 in March to 211,000 in April. The remainder of the improvement was made up of an increase in employment mainly in Construction, Community Business and Personal Service and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Non-agricultural employment increased to 1,128,000 in April, up 18,000 from the March level. Non-agricultural employment this April was 64,000 above the April 1971 level.

The Prairie Region labour force was up 33,000 in April from 1,376,000 in March. Both the male and female components in the labour force recorded increases which were higher than usual. Men in the labour force increased to 956,000 in April from 933,000 in March. Women in the labour force rose 10,000 to 453,000 in April. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) increased to 56.6% in April from 55.4% in March. The male participation rate was 76.5% in April, up from 74.7% in March. The female participation rate also increased to 36.6% from 35.8% in March.

Unemployment decreased in the Prairie Region to 71,000 in April from 74,000 in March. Unemployment in April 1971 was 73,000. Male unemployment decreased to 52,000 from 56,000 in March. Female unemployment was 19,000 in April. The unemployment rate in April was 5.0%, down from the 5.4% recorded in March and lower than the April 1971 level of 5.4%.

Labour force figures for March and April are summarized in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
March 1972	1,376,000	1,302,000	74,000	5.4
April 1972	1,409,000	1,338,000	71,000	5.0
Change	+33,000	+36,000	-3,000	-0.4

On a year to year basis, all regions experienced a decline in actual unemployment rates. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada
April 1971	5.4	11.6	10.0	6.5	8.1	7.8
April 1972	5.0	10.9	9.2	4.9	7.5	6.8
Change	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.6	-0.6	-1.0

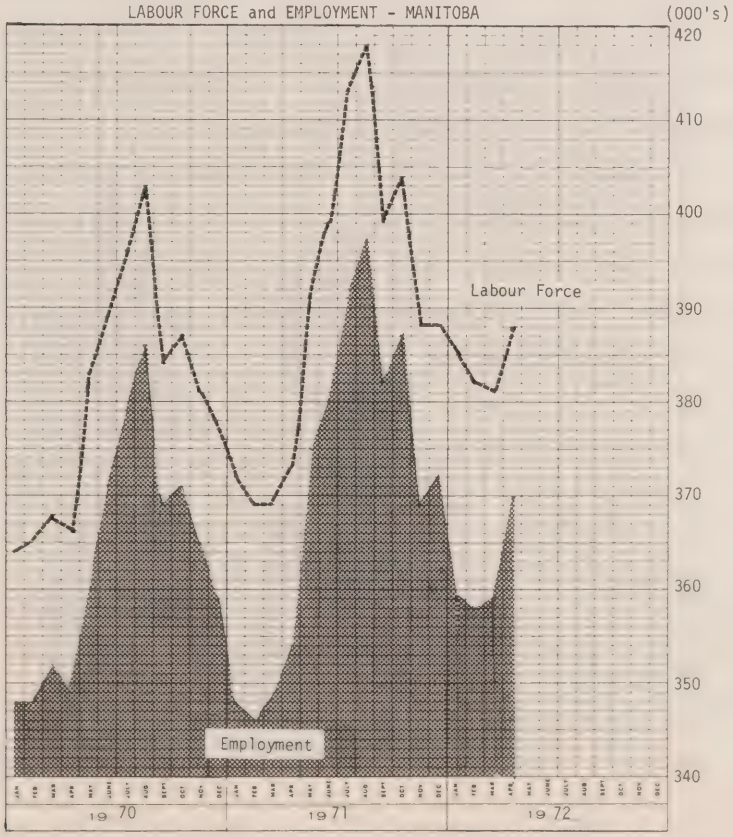
On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate decreased to 5.8% in April from 6.0% in March. The seasonally adjusted rates declined between March and April in British Columbia (from 8.0% to 7.0%), in the Atlantic Region (from 8.3% to 7.7%) and in Ontario (from 4.7% to 4.2%). In Quebec the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 7.5% to 7.7% in April, and in the Prairie Region, it increased to 4.1% in April from 4.0% in March.

MANITOBA

Employment in Manitoba was estimated at 359,000 in March, compared to 358,000 for the previous month and 349,000 for the corresponding month last year. The Manitoba labour force was 381,000 in March, up 12,000 from the labour force in March 1971. The total labour force was made up of 250,000 males and 131,000 females. Women reporting labour force attachment in March accounted for slightly more than 34% of the Manitoba labour force. Year over year increases in female labour force participation has continued pretty much unabated since mid-1971.

The minor changes that occurred in the labour force and employment figures had the effect of producing a slightly lower unemployment reading. The unemployment rate in March was 5.8% compared to 6.3% in February. Unemployment registered at 22,000 in March compared to 20,000 in March 1971. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.4%.

Construction in Winnipeg is highlighted by the $15 million convention centre which is anticipated to attract significant other redevelopment. Construction on the centre began last fall with completion expected by 1974. The block long centre will accomodate gatherings of up to 8,000 people. A



Winnipeg company has already embarked on $30 million worth of construction in the adjoining block. That development includes the $10 million, 17 story Holiday Inn; a $4 million, 25 story apartment tower; and a $2 million, 6 story office building. The office tower is to be completed by September, the first apartment tower by January 1973, and the Holiday Inn by June, 1973.

Other construction in Winnipeg includes a 15 story federal building for the Canadian Grain Commission, a 15 story medical arts building, a 23 story House of York apartment and a 23 story senior citizen's residence. Construction of the Winnipeg branch of the Royal Canadian Mint is also due to begin in 1972. The mint will employ 150 people upon completion. Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd., a farm equipment manufacturer is building a $1.5 million plant in Transcona. It is expected to employ 220 employees when completed. CCIL also purchased 42 acres of Transcona property from CNR for future expansion needs.

Details were recently announced concerning re-opening Lake Winnipeg for commercial fishing this summer. Major areas of the lake were found to be within the safe limits of 0.5 parts per million mercury in fish set by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Continued emphasis has been placed on Manitoba's northern development evidenced by estimates of current expenditure for 1972-73 tabled in the Manitoba legislature. Expenditures by the Commissioner of Northern Affairs for shared community projects increased by approximately $700,000 and proposed expenditure by the Department of Agriculture was $691,000 for the Northern Manpower Corps. The corps program was designed to help northern people gain first access to northern jobs. Also, proposed expenditures under the Canada-Manitoba ARDA Agreement will increase by $1.6 million to $2.5 million.

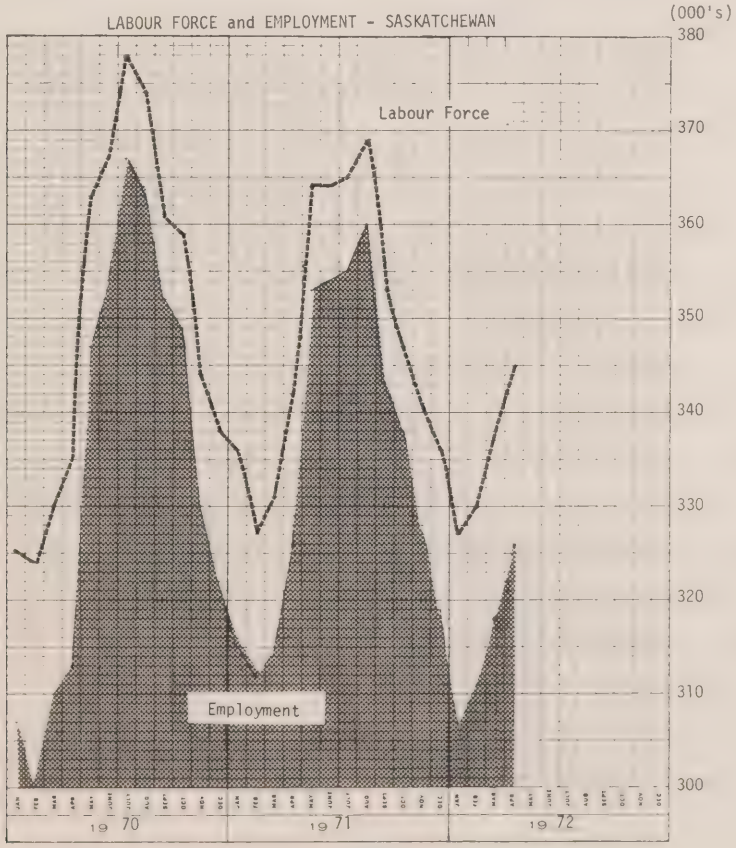
A recently announced highway program in Manitoba provides for new construction and completion of carry-over programs totalling about $40.5 million. The program includes new development on the Trans-Canada Highway as well as extensive work on Provincial Road 391 from Thompson to Lynn Lake. Grading and gravelling will be carried out on 63 miles of road from Lynn Lake to Leaf Rapids and on 63 miles from the Nelson House access road to the Suwannee River. Work has already begun on the 48 mile road connecting highway 391 near Wabowden with the site of Manitoba Hydro's dam and power station at Jenpeg. In addition, a 24 mile road from Clearwater Lake to the community of Cormorant has been awarded.

SASKATCHEWAN

Normal seasonal strengthening in employment occurred in Saskatchewan during March. According to national survey results for the week ended March 18, 1972, there were 318,000 people employed compared to 311,000 for the previous month and 315,000 for the corresponding month last year. March was the first month in 1972 that employment surpassed the levels of the previous year. This improvement was anticipated since the beginning of the year, given the direction of other economic indicators.

The Saskatchewan labour force was estimated at 338,000 in March, up from 330,000 in February. Labour force expansion resulted largely from a significant increase in the participation rate to 52.0% compared to 50.8% last month and 50.6% last year. Numbers unemployed remained at 20,000 with the unemployment rate dropping slightly in March to 5.9% from 6.1% in February. With a smaller labour force in March, 1971, the unemployment rate was 4.8%.

Wheat marketing statistics to date show an encouraging pace of activity both in Canadian export clearances and in farmers deliveries at the local level. As of mid April farmers marketings of wheat in Canada



totalled 274 million bushels, compared to 157 million bushels in mid April, 1971. Marketings by Saskatchewan farmers represent about two-thirds of these totals. Overseas clearance levels increased to 284 million bushels from 219 million bushels last year. Indications are that clearances will continue to surpass last year's levels as Canada moves to capture a larger share of this year's limited world wheat market. Total exports are predicted to reach 529 million bushels for the 1971-72 crop year ending June 30, compared to 409 million bushels last year.

Saskatchewan farmers have responded to the up tempo in wheat marketings by planning to increase acres in wheat production by a significant 9% in 1972. Such a step runs concurrent with intentions to cut back in the production of barley and rapeseed. Both of these grains seem likely to match export records of last year and both represent favourable alternatives in the process of diversification, especially in light of low prices and tenuous demand patterns in the world wheat market.

In the Estevan area, the M. & S. Coal Co. is expanding to meet future contract obligations in the supply of coal to the Boundary Dam power station. Staff will be increased by approximately fifty men within the next two months. Also, M. & S. is planning to accelerate production by 50% in the charcoal and briquette division, necessitating the hiring and training of an additional 18 people. Potential labour shortages during this initial staffing-up period should be offset by the availability of trained men in the area who are now on seasonal layoff.

In Regina, Burns Food Ltd. has reversed its decision to close its Regina plant this spring. Concurrently, Intercontinental Packers announced plans to expand its packing plant in the city. A livestock supply in southern Saskatchewan sufficient to meet the requirements of both operations on an extended scale is questionable at the present time.

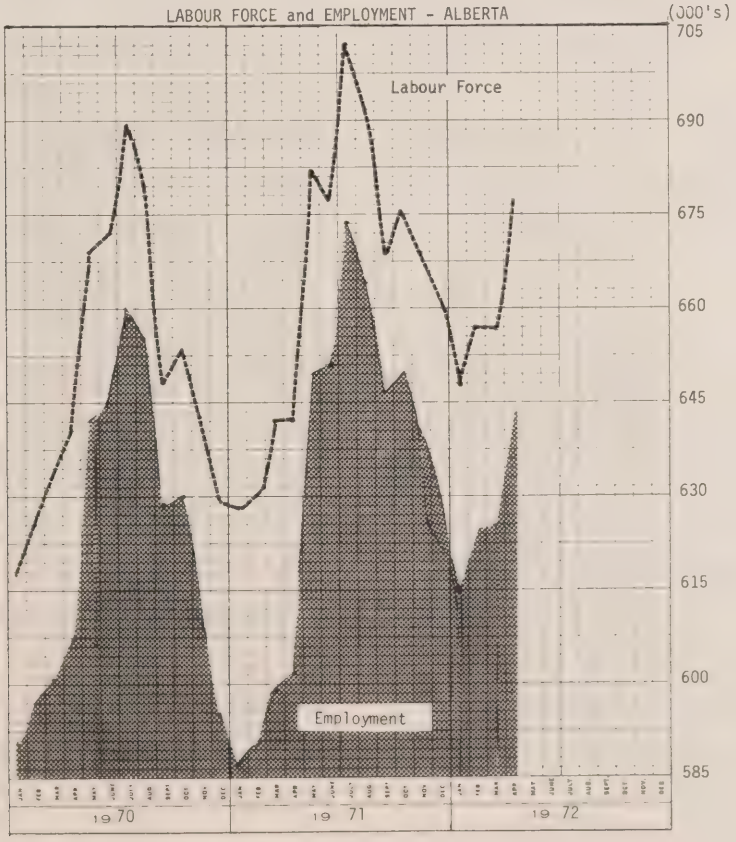
Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Ltd. of Regina will undertake an expansion designed to double steel ingot production and increase employment by 250 men. A $2 million expansion of the company's steel ingot plant will be undertaken via the addition of a fourth electric furnace. The larger plant will increase capacity to 600,000 tons of ingots from 300,000 and employ an additional 200 men. A $1.7 million expansion to pipe production facilities will include the addition of a fourth spiral weld mill. This will increase capacity for large diameter pipe such as that required for a northern Canadian pipeline. This second project is expected to employ an additional 50 men.

ALBERTA

Employment in Alberta was 625,000 in March, up 26,000 from the number employed in March 1971. The March labour force survey results showed almost no change in the level of employment or the size of the labour force compared to a month earlier. During March the total Alberta labour force remained steady at 657,000. This was comprised of 445,000 males and 212,000 females.

The decline in Alberta unemployment, in evidence since November 1971, continued into March. The unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.0% in February and 5.1% in January. The March 1971 unemployment rate was 6.6%. Unemployment registered at 32,000, a significant drop from the 42,000 unemployed in Alberta last March.

Year-end figures show production of crude oil in Alberta totalled 416 million barrels during 1971, an average of 1,140,000 barrels per day. Of this total, sales in Canada accounted for 184 million barrels and sales in the U.S. accounted for 232 million barrels. The wellhead value of crude oil production was $1.2 billion for the year, an increase of 22% over 1970. The value of natural gas sales increased 9% during 1971 to $266 million.



Construction of Procter and Gamble's Grande Prairie pulp mill is reported to be on schedule with some wood operations starting this fall. The mill is designed to produce 750 tons of pulp daily. Some 300 men will be employed in the woodlands operations and the mill itself will employ approximately 400 upon completion in the summer of 1973.

Construction is expected to begin shortly on a $9 million distillery in Lethbridge with an annual capacity of 2 million gallons. Completion is expected in the fall of 1973. Fleetwood enterprises has announced plans to build a trailer manufacturing plant in Red Deer. The plant will employ about 150 persons and operation is expected to begin in October. Construction will start this summer on a $6 million petrochemical plant in Medicine Hat for production of carbon black by thermal decomposition of natural gas.

Several centers in Alberta are being considered for construction of a $25 million hog processing plant. North American Integrated Food Processing Co. Ltd. has received approval for operation of the firm, conditional upon the requirement that it purchase all its hogs through the Hog Marketing Corporation. First stage of the project calls for the construction of grain storage and handling facilities, an abbatoir, a cannery and a packing plant.

Tar sands development continues to dominate activity in the Fort McMurray area. Syncrude has announced that Canadian Bechtel Ltd. will be the managing contractor on their project. It is expected that new accommodation in Fort McMurray will not keep pace with the demand for housing. Major expansion to school facilities is being planned and several new retail establishments opened this winter.

Major construction projects of recent note in Calgary include the $170 million Imperial Oil product and distribution terminal. Completion is expected in 1973. Plans for the Calgary Convention Centre include a 2,800 seat convention hall, the new Glenbow Alberta Institute Museum, a 400 room hotel and commercial outlets. Construction is to start this fall and the centre will require about 2 1/2 years to complete. The $10 million Alberta Government Telephones Tower will be constructed on the old Greyhound bus site this fall, with building completion scheduled for 1974. Other significant projects in Calgary include the $20 million Capitol Plaza complex with commercial office tower and two theatres; the $7 million Hull Estates 26 story apartment and townhouse complex; and the $3.7 million Canadian Pacific Ogden freight car repair shop.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

History was made recently with the movement of a heavy duty truck convoy travelling on all-weather and winter roads from Edmonton to Inuvik. Three trucks left Edmonton on February 16 and arrived in Inuvik after a nineteen day journey down the Mackenzie River Valley. The trucks owned by North Star Esso and Construction were to be leased to Imperial Oil Ltd. for use in oil exploration activity.

Work on the Dempster Highway was in full swing in early March with Catre Construction and Watsco Construction crews working on their respective contracts. However, a minor halt in activity is expected for three to six weeks during the break-up period in May. Plans for Federal Government construction activity in Inuvik for 1972-73 includes a thirty unit one bedroom and bachelor apartment block and twenty-four housing units.

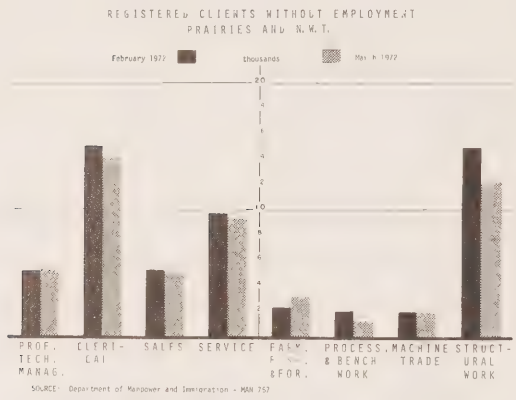
A $1 million five story office building will be constructed in downtown Yellowknife by Pre-Cambrian Mining Services Ltd. and Shield Resources Ltd. The building will be constructed so that an additional five floors may be added on in the future to a maximum of ten stories. The final plan for the new Forest Park Subdivision was approved by Yellowknife City Council. The plan calls for 260 dwelling units, with 77 of the lots allocated to single family dwellings, including trailers. Thirty-five lots will be ready for purchase soon and construction is expected to start in early summer.

A modern commercial office complex will be built this summer in Fort Smith. There is an urgent need for additional office space due to the recent announcement that Fort Smith will be the Department of Communications regional headquarters for the Northwest Territories.

Arctic Air Ltd. of Fort Simpson have established a Cessna 185 aircraft in Fort Norman for charter service. The settlement had only two scheduled flights per week; with the additional service greatly needed. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce opened in February its most northern branch at Resolute Bay, 640 miles north of the Arctic Circle. The branch will be open on a full-time daily basis from April 1 to October 31.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from February to March. The largest



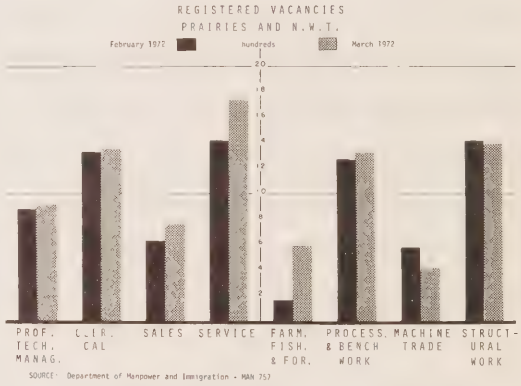
decreases on a percentage basis occurred in the Clerical, the Structural Work and the Processing occupations.

At the provincial level, registered clients decreased from February to March in Saskatchewan and Manitoba but increased marginally in Alberta. Registered clients also decreased in the Northwest Territories. The decrease in clients registered in the Professional, Technical and Managerial, the Clerical and the Sales occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Registered clients in the Farming, Fishing, and Forestry sector declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but showed a substantial increase from February to March in Alberta.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased significantly between February and March. Farming, Fishing and Forestry, Processing, Service and Sales occupations recorded the main increases between the two months.

Vacancies increased in all Prairie Provinces with the larger percent increases occurring in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Northwest Territories recorded an increase in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

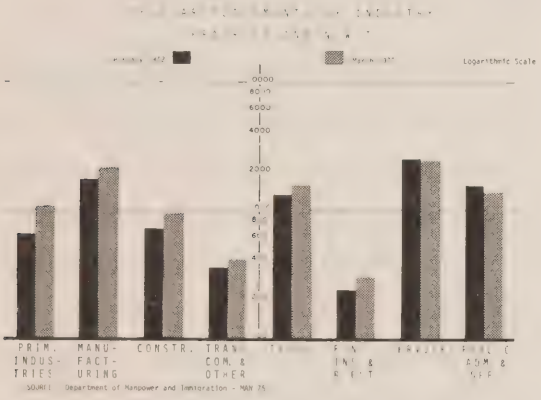


The increase of vacancies in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry and the Services occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Vacancies in the Bench Work, the Sales, and the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations rose in Manitoba and Alberta but decreased in Saskatchewan.

PLACEMENTS

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

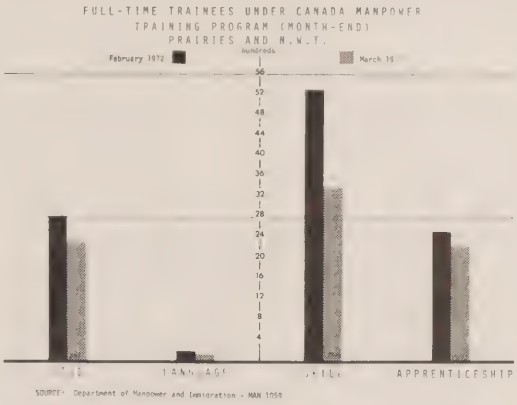
Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 9,143 in February to 10,278 in March. Major increases in placements occurred in three industries: in Primary Industries, in Finance Insurance and Real Estate and in Construction.



The largest percentage increase in placements occurred in Saskatchewan, followed by Manitoba and Alberta. Placements in the N.W.T. also increased but the absolute numbers involved were small. The major decreases in placements took place in the Public Administration and Defense and the Services industries.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.



Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; basic training for skill development (BTSD), language courses, vocational or skill courses and apprenticeship courses.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 10,678 in February to 8,016 in March. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded a decrease in numbers from February to March, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in the skill or vocational courses.

CAREER OUTLOOK IN THE 1970's

INTRODUCTION

By 1980 the population of Canada is estimated to reach 25 million. The labour force will grow even more because of the increase in the young adult population, immigration, and the large number of women who enter the labour market. Every year the number of professional and technical workers increases in the labour force, and employment in this group will continue to expand.

The pressure of the large young adult population on the labour market has resulted in a highly competitive situation which will probably continue in the 1970's. Qualifications and entrance standards may be raised to reduce oversupply and formal training may become standard in more occupations. The university and community college graduate will be better suited to compete in this labour market while at the same time following a career consistent with the changing goals of our society.

This article features factual information concerning enrollment at universities and community colleges, information on employer requirements and average starting salaries for both university and community college graduates. Two examples illustrate the supply and demand relationships for highly qualified manpower with forecasts to 1976.

UNIVERSITY CAREER OUTLOOK

Why are increasing numbers of university graduates having difficulty obtaining employment suitable to their education and talents? In the past, a university degree at any level was the passport to success in acquiring employment. Today, the tight labour market situation combined with a growing number of university graduates have resulted in a squeeze between supply and demand. The problem of a larger number of graduates looking for work will continue in the 1970's. This will lead to selective hiring in the labour market on the part of employers. Although a diploma of some form

Prepared by Joanne Gerwing

will improve a young person's position in the employment market, it cannot provide an automatic guarantee to success.

The increasing output of highly qualified manpower will probably end many long-time occupational shortages. This statement holds true in areas which previously experienced shortages because of the need for graduates with highly specialized training. Throughout the 1970's some balance between supply and demand can be expected in the health and welfare fields, environmental studies, urban and rural planning and computer sciences, which previously experienced acute shortages of qualified personnel. It should be noted, however, that competition in the labour market will continue to be strong even in these areas.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND - UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

Graduations at Canadian Universities increased substantially in the late 1960's. Table 1 presents tne number of degrees granted at Canadian Universities from 1964-65 to 1969-70 with estimated figures for 1970-71 and 1971-72.

An examination of Table 1 reveals that an estimated 80,900 degrees will be granted for the 1971-72 academic year, an increase of 6,610, or 9% over the 1970-71 academic year. University graduates of 1971 entered the labour market at a time when the economy was

Table 1

Degrees Granted at Canadian Universities for

Academic Years 1964-65 to 1971-72

Academic Year	Bachelor's or First Degree	Annual % Change	Master's Degree	Annual % Change	Doctorates	Annual % Change	Total Degrees	Annual % Change
1971-72*	67,600	7.3	11,510	18.1	1,790	16.2	80,900	8.9
1970-71*	63,000	4.1	9,750	16.8	1,540	12.0	74,290	6.0
1969-70	60,453	10.1	8,461	23.4	1,375	24.1	70,289	11.8
1968-69	54,886	11.2	6,858	-6.2	1,108	10.2	62,852	8.9
1967-68	49,377	12.6	7,314	17.0	1,005	27.9	57,696	13.4
1966-67	43,843	14.0	6,249	19.6	786	11.8	50,878	15.6
1965-66	38,470	14.8	5,227	27.6	703	23.6	44,000	15.3
1964-65	33,497	15.2	4,096	17.4	569	18.3	38,162	15.5

*Estimated

SOURCE: Supply and Demand New University Graduates 1971, Department of Manpower and Immigration, (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971), p. 9

soft and requirements for graduates were decreasing or cut back. Although economic recovery has begun, difficulties in finding suitable employment opportunities will still remain a problem because of the increased number of graduates seeking employment.

Data on requirements for new university graduates can be analyzed from a survey of large national employers conducted by the Department of Manpower and Immigration at the end of the 1970-71 academic year. The survey covered 766 employers across Canada of whom 550 or 72% replied.

According to the analysis of data from the employer survey, overall demand for graduates with a *pass bachelor* degree declined by 28% between 1970 and 1971 while for *honours* graduates the decline was 20%.[1] The largest demand decline for bachelor's degrees was among science graduates, followed by graduates in arts, commerce and business administration and engineering. At the honours level, commerce and business administration graduates responded to an increase in employer requirements of just under 4%, while the demand for arts graduates declined by 44% and the demand for science graduates declined by 33%.

Overall decline in demand at the master's level was 8%. Graduates with a master's degree in professional and other disciplines experienced an increase in demand of 36%, while those in engineering and commerce and business administration reported decreases of 55% and 31%, respectively.[2] Similarly, the demand for *Ph.D.s* declined for all faculties, ranging from 27% for arts graduates to 31% for science graduates.

In general, all industrial sectors reported a decrease in graduate requirements. The more noticeable decreases in requirements between 1970 and 1971 were reported by the following sectors: Education, Mining and Fuels, Transportation and Communication, and Manufacturing. The main exceptions included the Mining and Fuels sector which reported an increase for master's graduates in commerce and business administration; the Public Utilities sector which registered a 38% increase for Bachelor of Engineering graduates; the Retail and Wholesale Trade sector which reported an increase in demand for Bachelor of Commerce graduates to 110 in 1971 from 30 in 1970; and the Government sector which reported increases for master's graduates in arts, science and engineering.

In the past, interest has been expressed in projections of future manpower requirements. This type of information can be use-

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[1] Requirements and Salaries University Graduates 1971, Department of Manpower and Immigration, (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971), p.11.

[2] Ibid., p.11.

ful, particularly to high school students concerned about what occupations are likely to be in demand when they graduate from university. Projections of supply and demand in 1976 of physicists and engineers will be discussed in the following sections. These two examples have recently been studied in a research program concerning projections of highly qualified manpower.

Physicists

Generally speaking, the market for physicists will not be buoyant in the next five years if the demand for physicists continues at its historically observed pace and if student enrollments continue as in the past.[3] Requirements for physicists in 1976, as outlined in Table 2, are expected to total 4,613. The projected number of physicists in 1976 is 5,731.[4] Considering the supply and the demand for physicists by industrial, government and university employers, the expected surplus numbers 1,118, or 25% of projected requirements. As a result, many physicists will be underemployed in the sense that a certain degree level will not command the level of work in 1976 as it does today. However, it is not expected that the excess supply will be unemployed, especially if physicists can be employed in other fields where demand is greater than supply.

Engineers

The Canadian economy in 1976 will have approximately the same number of engineers seeking employment as the market may be able to absorb. Requirements for engineers, as outlined in Table 3, are expected to total 77,954. The projected supply of engineers

Table 2

Projected Requirements for Physicists in Canada - 1976

Classification	Main Subfields	Allied Subfields	Total
Industry	363	781	1,144
Government	684	1,337	2,021
University	1,086	362	1,448
Total	2,133	2,480	4,613

SOURCE: Peter Ross, Supply and Requirements Projections of Physicists in Canada 1976, Department of Manpower and Immigration, p. 24

Table 3

Projected Requirements for Engineers in Canada - 1976

Classification	Total
Industry	62,189
Government	13,590
Education	2,175
Total	77,954

SOURCE: J. Neill Fortune and Peter Ross, Supply and Requirements Projections of Engineers Canada 1976, Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1971, p. 12.

[3] Peter Ross, Supply and Requirements Projections of Physicists in Canada 1976, Department of Manpower and Immigration, p. 39.

[4] Ibid., p. 38.

is 74,096.[5] Considering the supply of and the demand for engineers, projected requirements are greater than projected supply in 1976 by 3,858. This gap between supply and demand can probably be closed however, by utilizing graduates from other disciplines where excess supply is projected, e.g. physicists.

SALARIES

Salaries for new university graduates by degree level and field of study were also reported in the survey of employers. Average salaries for graduates at the *bachelor's* level increased by 4.3% between 1970 and 1971, varying from 5.2% for arts graduates to 3.1% for commerce and business administration graduates. At the *master's* level, the average increase was less than 2%, ranging from 1.6% for arts graduates to 4.8% for graduates in engineering.[6] *Doctoral* graduates recorded an average salary increase of less than 1%.

According to data released from Student Placement Offices on campus, there was no consistent pattern of salary rate differences between regions in 1971. For *pass bachelor* degrees, however, Quebec and the Pacific regions provided the largest number of higher salary rates.[7] For *honour bachelor* degrees and *master* degrees in arts, science and commerce, the Ontario Region indicated the highest salary rates. Higher salary rates for Bachelor of Engineering degrees prevailed in the Prairie Region. An interesting feature was that in the overall totals, Ontario and Quebec provided the majority of higher salary rates followed in order by the Prairies, the Atlantic and the Pacific Regions. Average starting salary rates for university graduates by selected fields of study and degree level for the Prairie Region are presented in Table 4.

Average starting salary rates in the Prairie Region varied among disciplines at the *pass bachelor* level. The highest average salaries prevailed in engineering which ranged from $692 per month for physical engineering to $664 per month for electrical engineering. Average starting salary rates for graduates in professional and other disciplines varied from $706 for pharmacy to $542 for home economics. In arts, the highest average starting salary rates for bachelor graduates was in history followed by language and literature, and political

[5] J. Neill Fortune and Peter Ross, Supply and Requirements Projections of Engineers Canada 1976, Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1971, p.25.

[6] Op. cit., Requirements and Salaries University Graduates 1971, p.11.

[7] Ibid., p.29.

Table 4

Average Starting Salary Rates
Reported by Prairie Region Student
Placement Offices in 1971

Field of Study	Pass Bachelor Degree	Honours Bachelor Degree
	($ per month)	
Arts	540	577
Science	532	635
Commerce and Bus. Admin.	578	568
Engineering	686	-
Professional and Other	632	-

SOURCE: Requirements and Salaries University Graduates 1971, Department of Manpower and Immigration, (Ottawa; Information Canada, 1971), p. 29-31

science. In the science field, geology graduates received the highest salary of $575 per month. At the *honour's bachelor* level, science graduates received the highest average starting salaries, ranging from $698 for geology to $589 for mathematics. Average starting salaries at the *master's* level were recorded in the Prairie Region for commerce, geology and chemical engineering which listed monthly salaries at $841, $775 and $750, respectively.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAREER OUTLOOK

The pressure of the large young adult population on the labour market has resulted in a highly competitive situation for community college graduates. With this in mind the following analysis of supply, requirements for community college graduates and average starting salaries provides an indication of fields of study experiencing decreases in demand, maintaining demand or experiencing increasing requirements.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND - COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRADUATES

In the 1969-1970 academic year there were approximately 100,000 students enrolled in Canadian community colleges.[8] Enrollment increased in 1970-71 to 130,000 students of which 50,000 students graduated. This figure includes graduates from pre-university courses with a considerable number of them coming from Quebec's Public Colleges.

Data on requirements for new community college graduates can be analyzed from a survey of large national employers conducted by the Department of Manpower and Immigration at the end of the 1970-71 academic year. The survey covered 586 employers across Canada of whom 405 or 69% replied. Only a small percentage of all employers of

[8] Community College Career Outlook 71-72, Department of Manpower and Immigration (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971), p.9.

community college graduates is represented in this sample. However, major employers in the country are included and these employers hire, in some disciplines, a significant percentage of new graduates. Some evidence can be obtained, therefore, which will aid in identifying certain hiring trends in the labour market.

According to the analysis of data from the employer survey, overall demand for community college graduates declined by 24% between 1970 and 1971. The highest decrease in demand was among *applied arts* graduates (29%), followed by graduates in *technology* (27%) and *commerce* (14%). Employers reported no demand in the applied arts category for graduates in arts, journalism, photographic arts, and radio and T. V. arts in 1971. The only discipline within this category to record an increase in demand was recreation. Most disciplines in technology recorded a decrease in requirements between 1970 and 1971 with the largest decline for graduates in industrial technology. The only disciplines within technology to record an increase in employer requirements were metallurgy, surveying, mining, dental and biochemistry. In the commerce disciplines industrial management, and accounting and financial management registered an increase in employer demand while requirements for hotel, motel and restaurant, and computer programming graduates declined substantially.

In general, most industrial sectors reported a decline in graduate requirements. The more noticeable decreases in demand for commerce graduates between 1970 and 1971 were reported by the Transportation and Communication and the Mining and Fuel sectors. Only one industrial sector, Finance and Insurance, increased their requirements for commerce graduates by 10%. The demand for technology graduates suffered decreases in all industrial sectors except Transportation and Communication where a 12% increase was recorded.[9] Requirements for applied arts graduates were only reported by two sectors, Transportation and Communication and Service. However, both recorded decreases in demand in this field.

An examination of regional comparisons, based on the employer survey, reveals that the only region recording a marginal increase between 1970 and 1971 in the demand for graduates in all fields of study was the Atlantic region. Quebec experienced a 19% decrease in demand for all fields of study, with requirements for commerce graduates increasing by 50% and demand for applied arts graduates dropping by 56% In the Ontario

[9] Requirements and Salaries Community College Graduates 1971, Department of Manpower and Immigration, (Ottawa; Information Canada, 1971), p.9.

region, demand for all fields of study decreased by 29% between the two years, with applied arts recording the largest percentage decrease of 45%, followed by technology with a 31% decrease and commerce which registered a decline of 22%. The western provinces, which includes the Prairies and British Columbia, recorded an overall decrease in requirements of 23%. This was made up of a 28% decrease in commerce requirements, a 26% decrease in technology requirements and a less than 5% decrease in demand for applied arts graduates.

SALARIES

Salaries for new community college graduates were also reported by employers by industrial sector and discipline. In general, average salaries paid to community college graduates increased by 4.3% between 1970 and 1971. The lowest percentage increase, 2.4%, was for graduates in commerce and the highest, 10.3%, for graduates in applied arts. Technology graduates recorded a 4.4% increase in 1971. Higher percentage salary increases were experienced by medical radiological and x-ray graduates, with nearly a 20% increase in starting salaries in 1971 over 1970. This reflects the need for qualified personnel in health services. Those in library services received over 16% more and in medical laboratory, nearly 13% more.[10]

Average starting salaries for community college graduates by industrial sector are

Table 5

Average Starting Salaries by Field of Study and Industry for Graduates in 1970 and 1971

Industry	Commerce		Applied Arts		Technologies	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
	($ per month)					
All Industry	509	497	515	467	543	520
Mining and Fuels	539	498	-	-	586	556
Manufacturing	542	525	-	-	532	519
Transportation and Communication	530	508	-	496	532	496
Public Utilities	-	550	-	-	581	560
Wholesale and Retail Trade	517	501	-	-	-	395
Finance and Insurance	487	481	-	485	-	-
Service	449	404	514	461	514	492

SOURCE: Requirements and Salaries Community College Graduates 1971, Department of Manpower and Immigration, (Ottawa; Information Canada, 1971), p. 14 - 15.

10 Ibid., p. 9

summarized in Table 5. More than an 11% increase in salaries occurred between 1970 and 1971 for commerce and applied arts graduates in the Service industrial sector. Finance and Insurance Companies offered the lowest percentage increase of 1.2% to commerce graduates. The Mining and Fuels sector reported increases of more than 8% and 5%, respectively for graduates in commerce and technology, while for the Manufacturing sector, the corresponding increases were 3.2% and 2.5% respectively.[11]

Data from the employer survey also supplies information concerning regional average starting salary rates. Ontario provided the highest rates for community college graduates in 1971, followed by the western provinces. The lowest salary rates were reported by the Atlantic Region. Except for Ontario, all regions experienced higher rates for technology graduates than graduates in commerce or applied arts. In Ontario, the highest rates were reported for graduates in applied arts.

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[11] Ibid, p. 9

statistical appendix

labour force

unemployment rates

clients - vacancies

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(Thousands of persons)					
1969	July	1,411[b]	1,373[b]	1,099[c]	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407[b]	1,381[b]	1,093[c]	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352[b]	1,330[b]	1,058[c]	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342[b]	1,310[b]	1,060[c]	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333[b]	1,292[b]	1,072[c]	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334[b]	1,290[b]	1,086[c]	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626
	March	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634
	April	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630
	March	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641
	April	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660
1972	Jan.	1,360[b]	1,281[b]	1,082[c]	385	327	648
	Feb.	1,370[b]	1,293[b]	1,100[c]	382	330	657
	Mar.	1,376[b]	1,302[b]	1,110[c]	381	338	657
	April	1,409[b]	1,338[b]	1,128[c]	388	345	677

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)						
1969	July	4.1[d]	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	3.1
	Aug.	3.7[d]	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.8	2.7
	Sept.	3.4[d]	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.9	2.6
	Oct.	3.9[d]	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
	Nov.	4.4[d]	3.1	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.3
	Dec.	4.7[d]	3.3	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.8	3.0
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.7	3.3
	Feb.	6.5[d]	5.3	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.8
	March	6.7[d]	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.9
	April	6.6[d]	5.4	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.3
	May	6.1[d]	4.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8
	June	6.1[d]	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.7
	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.4
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.0
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.8	4.9
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.5
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.0
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.6	4.8
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.2
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.3	4.4
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.4
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.3
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.3	4.3
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	4.7
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.9
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	6.9	5.1
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.5	5.1
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	4.3
1972	Jan.	7.7[d]	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.2	4.2
	Feb.	7.3[d]	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.8	4.1
	Mar.	7.4[d]	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	4.0
	April	6.8[d]	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.1

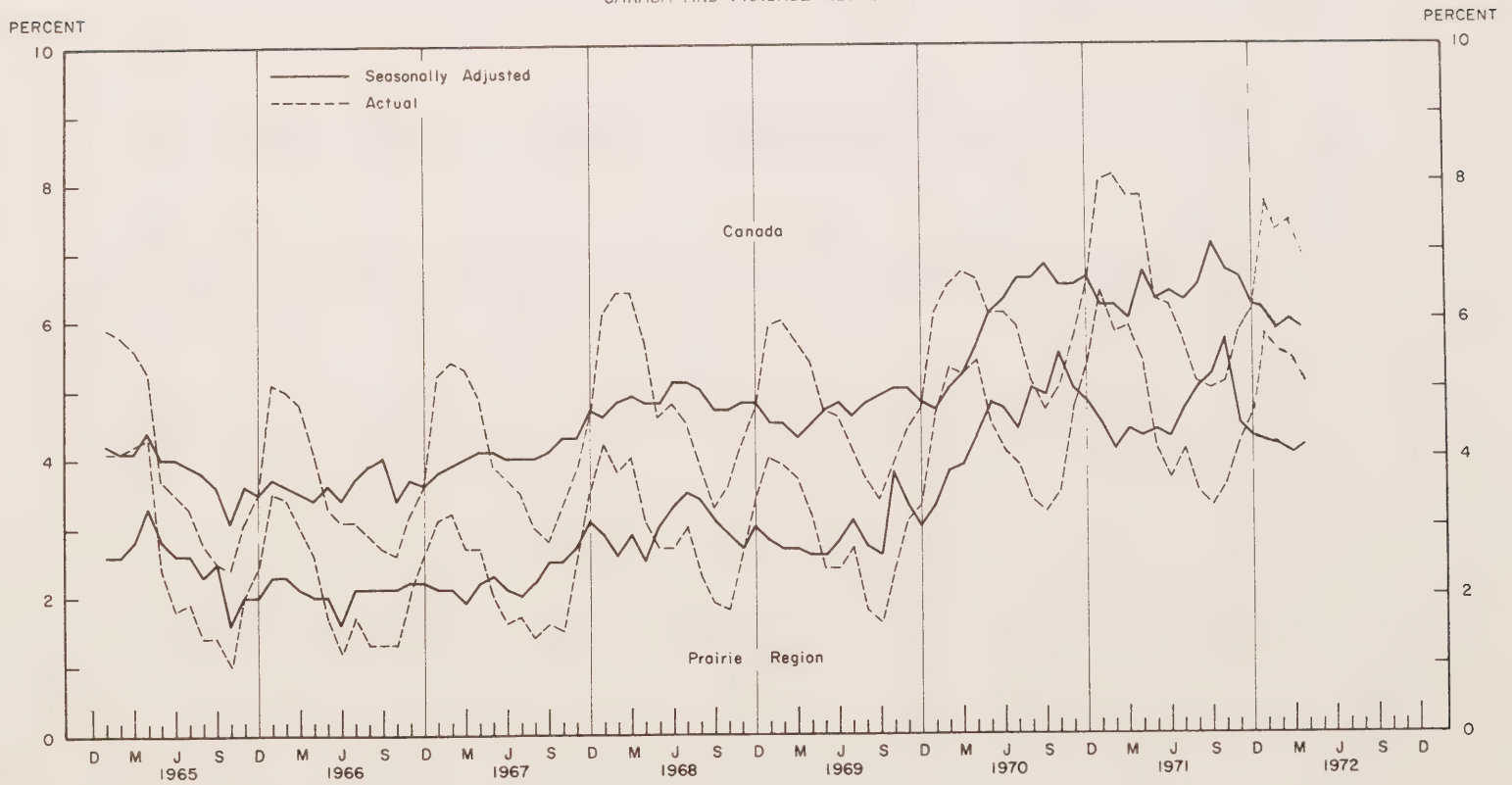
[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

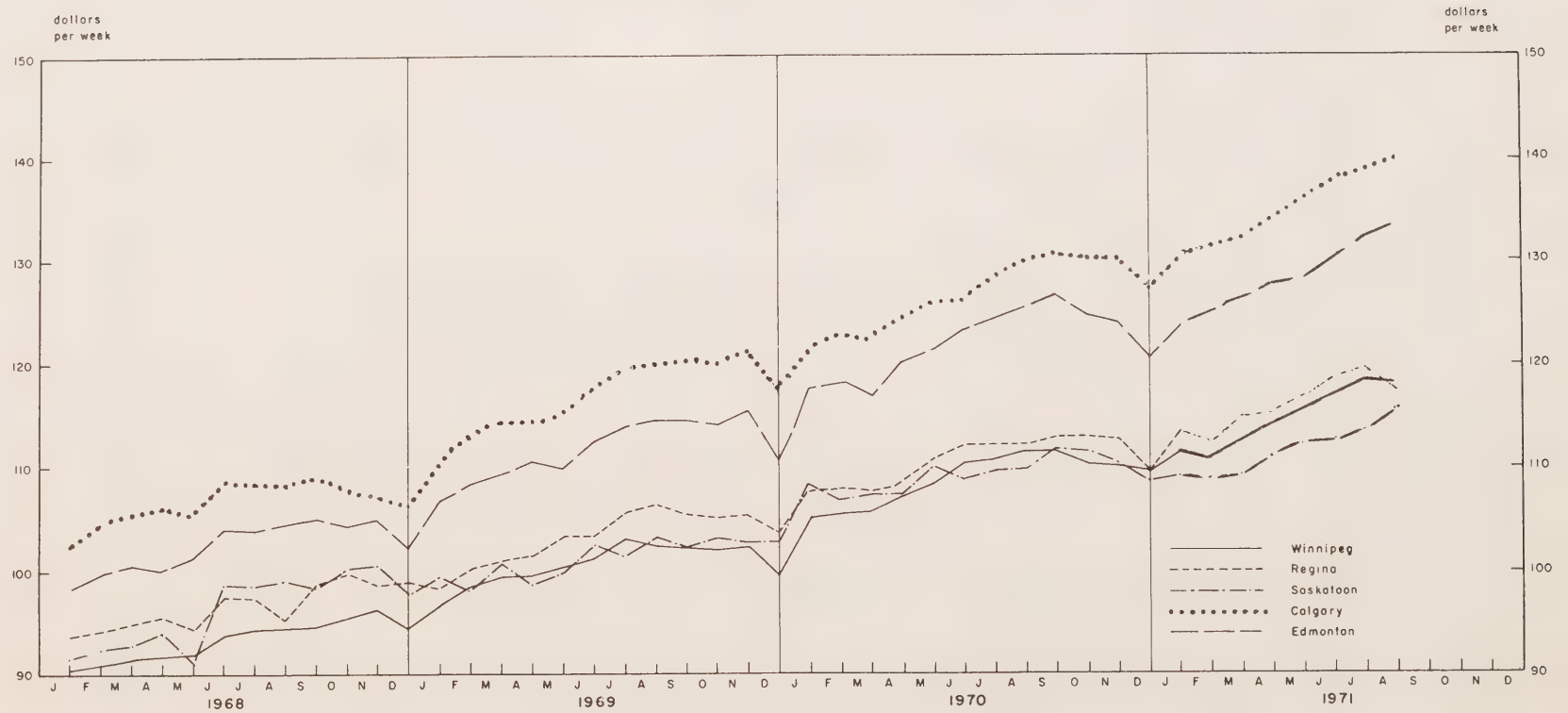
SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER
		(dollars per week)					
1969	January	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	February	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	August	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	September	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	October	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	November	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	December	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
1970	January	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	February	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	August	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66
	September	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56
	October	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94
	November	103.17	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.81	109.74
	December	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.45
1971	January	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55
	February	102.61	103.42	127.63	104.24	114.66	106.55
	March	102.62	106.40	127.68	106.22	113.29	108.95
	April	102.62	105.08	127.96	106.95	115.56	112.40
	May	103.77	108.76	127.93	108.37	117.03	115.74
	June	108.02	110.42	126.34	112.40	119.68	113.92
	July	108.94	110.52	126.80	114.92	117.48	119.47
	August	110.95	110.21	126.65	113.02	121.42	119.94
	September P	108.19	107.90	127.85	114.61	120.48	118.68

P Preliminary

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment Earnings and Hours.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REGIONAL CITIES



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
		(dollars per week)				
1969	January	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	February	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	August	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	September	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	October	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	November	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	December	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	January	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	February	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	August	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25
	September	111.18	112.62	112.73	130.68	126.11
	October	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79
	November	110.30	112.71	107.92	130.09	122.84
	December	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49
1971	January	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75
	February	111.13	112.09	108.29	132.47	124.18
	March	113.63	114.44	108.88	132.70	126.76
	April	114.89	115.02	111.79	134.22	127.25
	May	115.42	116.40	113.22	137.43	127.49
	June	116.96	118.72	113.84	138.85	130.14
	July	118.32	119.79	114.23	139.49	133.35
	August	117.97	117.90	115.75	140.06	134.31
	September[P]	119.60	118.92	116.89	141.28	134.75

P Preliminary

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment Earnings and Hours.

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

FEBRUARY 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,261	1,494	733	2,994	40
Vacancies	876	298	160	411	7
Clerical					
Registered Clients	15,018	4,059	2,894	7,942	123
Vacancies	1,329	392	151	769	17
Sales					
Registered Clients	5,291	1,116	1,582	2,570	23
Vacancies	631	154	171	306	-
Services					
Registered Clients	9,779	2,610	2,167	4,945	57
Vacancies	1,420	345	222	823	30
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	2,387	669	739	979	-
Vacancies	170	32	49	77	12
Processing					
Registered Clients	750	265	98	384	3
Vacancies	133	75	12	46	-
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,952	593	509	840	10
Vacancies	576	172	105	284	15
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,278	607	137	531	3
Vacancies	1,138	995	38	105	-
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	14,909	4,013	3,878	6,897	121
Vacancies	1,414	727	167	460	60

[1] *Registered Clients without employment*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

MARCH 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	N.W.T.
Professional, Technical & Managerial					
Registered Clients	5,140	1,476	719	2,915	30
Vacancies	934	331	139	447	17
Clerical					
Registered Clients	14,123	3,902	2,470	7,668	83
Vacancies	1,352	339	164	823	26
Sales					
Registered Clients	5,107	1,076	1,396	2,532	13
Vacancies	748	193	155	396	4
Services					
Registered Clients	9,508	2,329	2,045	5,039	95
Vacancies	1,742	495	275	922	50
Farming, Fishing & Forestry					
Registered Clients	2,652	639	614	1,396	3
Vacancies	589	98	180	274	37
Processing					
Registered Clients	718	303	109	305	1
Vacancies	165	62	11	90	2
Machine Trades					
Registered Clients	1,987	622	467	894	4
Vacancies	619	223	128	256	12
Bench Work					
Registered Clients	1,289	488	116	680	5
Vacancies	1,311	1,056	30	215	10
Structural Work					
Registered Clients	14,117	3,582	3,451	6,965	119
Vacancies	1,385	619	222	505	39

[1] *Registered Clients without employment*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

FEBRUARY,
MARCH,
APRIL

1972

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Manitoba (Percent)	Saskatchewan (Percent)	Alberta (Percent)
February					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	542	100	-	-
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	44	25	39	36
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	36	6	11	83
804.281	Sheet Metal Worker	34	94	-	6
306.878	Maid, General	31	16	13	71
March					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	665	100	-	-
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	58	26	19	55
306.878	Maid, General	45	11	13	76
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	42	5	12	83
250.358	Salesman, Real Estate	32	-	22	78
307.878	Nursemaid	31	19	49	32
April					
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	661	100	-	-
620.281	Automobile Mechanic	42	43	17	40
306.878	Maid, General	38	-	13	87
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	37	5	14	81
307.878	Nursemaid	33	-	70	30
250.358	Salesman, Real Estate	32	-	22	78
311.878	Waiter, Informal	31	10	22	68

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	Box 730	R8A 1N5	687-3461	Mrs. V. Davies
Morden	Box 1418	ROG 1J0	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	Box 1117	RIN 3C5	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A OT7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	ROA 2AO	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A OK2	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N OL5	677-2391	J.P. Erler
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	A.E. Christensen
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	S4A OS2	634-3624	
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	S6H 2M2	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	S9A OV7	445-9481	H. D. Krause
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	SOM 1VO	236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street, E.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth Street and 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K OE3	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	SOE 1AO	752-2810	G. Garbe
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	S9H 1M2	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street, N.E.	S4H OW3	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue, N.	S3N 1C1	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
ALBERTA			(403)	
Calgary	510-12th Ave. S.W.	T2R OH3	263-2343	A. Forsyth
Drumheller	Box 550	TOJ OYO	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J OH2	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Room 207, Federal Building	T4V OJ2	672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	T9A 1L1	352-5956	G.H. McIntosh
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	TOE OPO	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Bldg.	TOA 1KO	743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	T8V OX9	532-4411	D.S. Robertson
High Prairie	Box 360, Kovnats Building	TOG 1EO	523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	T1J 2G5	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	TOK OEO	562-2816	E.D. Brown
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	S9V OP8	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S. E.	T1A 2N1	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10015 - 98th Street	TOH 2XO	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	T4N 1XO	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	Box 309	TOA 3AO	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	Federal Bldg., 5104-50th Ave.	TOC 2LO	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Inuvik	Box 1678	XOE OTO	979-2122	R. Pelletier
Yellowknife	Box 1170	XOE 1HO	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	Room 610-125-9th Ave. S.E.	T2G OP6	263-0540	K. Shackleford
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J OH1	429-2621	W.J. Lockhart
Regina, Saskatchewan	5th Flr., 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-8414	G. Surkan
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1200 Portage Avenue	R3G OT5	985-2478	R.O. Crockett

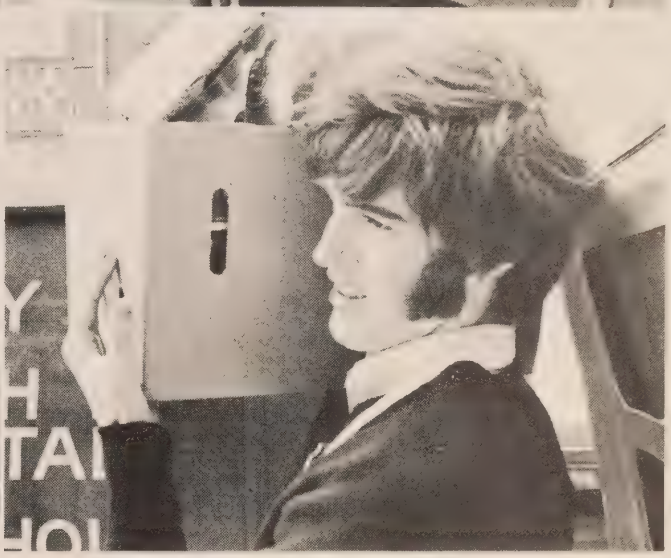
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Brandon, Manitoba	160-10th Street	R7A 4E6	727-0686	E. Mitchell
Calgary, Alberta	Fina Bldg., 736-8th Ave. S.W.	T2P 1H4	263-5876	G. Pollock
Edmonton, Alberta	801 One Thornton Court	T5J 2E7	423-2211	E. Block
Lethbridge, Alberta	323-7th Street South	T1J 1H6	328-8164	J. Kanashiro
Medicine Hat, Alberta	Rm. 1 Arcade Bldg., 419-3rd Street S.E.	T1A 0G9	527-8131	E. Keller
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	Rm. 225, 61 Ross St. W.	S6H 2M2	693-4626	J. Radu
Portage La Prairie, Manitoba	127 Saskatchewan Ave. S.E.	R1N 0L7	857-6933	R. McMillan
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	102 Tadman Bldg., 1320 Central Ave.	S6V 4W1	764-5201	B. Alexander
Red Deer, Alberta	5103 Gaetz Ave.		346-5724	J. Irvine
Regina, Saskatchewan	2411-11th Ave.	S4P 0K4	525-8171	A. Rudoski
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	233-22nd St. S.E.	S7K 0E3	244-8703	W. Hiebert
Winnipeg, Manitoba	460 Main Street	R3B 1B6	985-5520	R. Garrity
UNIVERSITY CENTRES				
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Brandon	Federal Bldg., 153-11th St.	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	2920-24th Ave. N.W.	T2N 1N4	289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Room 400, University Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	R. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall, 515 Portage Ave.	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm. 5, Physical Education Bldg.	S4S 0A2	536-9544	Mrs. A.A. Martin
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall	S7N 0W0	652-2301	Mr. W. Hiebert
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H 0J9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	T5G 2R1	474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	1301-16th Ave. N.W.	T2M 0L4	289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Box 1520	S7K 3R5	652-1800	E. Lautermilch
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. Street and 6th Ave. N.W.	S6H 4R4	692-0691	J. Radu
CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES				
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.	T2R 0H3	262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	T0K 0K0	653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	T0K 0N0	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Ave.	T5H 0M5	424-0251	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	R0A 0L0	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	T1J 2G5	328-5588	
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	S0C 1W0	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	S6V 1C6	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	S4P 2J2	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street E.	S7K 0E2	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Thompson, Manitoba	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	778-7607	R.W. Beirnes
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-2225	J.N. Harder
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Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	T5J 0L5	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Avenue	S4P 0C1	525-8171	D. Lynnes
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	S7M 1M6	652-2301	D. Rimmer
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MANPOWER REVIEW
prairies and northwest territories

Volume 5 No. 3
May-June 1972

Volume 5 nº 3
Mai-Juin 1972

Issued July 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey Statistics and Developments to June 1972

Publiée en juillet 1972

Relevé mensuel des statistiques et du développement de la population active jusqu'en juin 1972

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

DIRECTION DE L'ANALYSE DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL
MINISTERE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

REVUE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE
prairies et territoires du nord-ouest

forward

The Manpower Review - Prairies and Northwest Territories is published bi-monthly by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is assembled and finalized for publication by Mrs. Joanne Gerwing under the guidance of the Regional Economist. This issue features an article highlighting social and academic factors in the career decisions of Canadian youth.

Comments, requests for further information, requests for additional copies, notice of mailing address changes or placement on the mail distribution list (free of charge) should be sent to:

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avant - propos

La Revue de la Main-d'oeuvre - Prairies et Territoires du Nord-Ouest est une publication bimestrielle de la direction de l'Analyse du marché du travail du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. Elle est rassemblée et mise au point pour la publication par Mme Joanne Gerwing sous la direction de l'économiste régional. Dans ce numéro, vous pourrez lire un article de haut intérêt sur le rôle de l'école et de la société dans le choix d'une carrière chez la jeunesse canadienne.

Les lecteurs sont invités à nous faire parvenir leurs commentaires, leur demande de copies supplémentaires, leur changement d'adresse ou leur inscription à la liste de distribution postale (à titre gratuit). Ils devront les adresser à:

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Economiste régional

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Current Labour Statistics

Prairies and Canada

	Prairies	(%) Change	Canada	(%) Change	
Population					Population
June 1970	3,556,000[P]	- 0.4	21,377,000	+ 0.9	Juin 1970
June 1971	3,542,000		21,569,000		Juin 1971
Immigration					Immigration
1st.Q. 1971	3,411	-18.2	27,899	-15.5	1er trimestre 1971
1st.Q. 1972	2,789		23,567		1er trimestre 1972
Labour Force					Main-d'oeuvre
June 1971	1,440,000	+ 3.5	8,859,000	+ 3.3	Juin 1971
June 1972	1,490,000		9,149,000		Juin 1972
Employment					Emplois
June 1971	1,387,000	+ 3.8	8,308,000	+ 3.3	Juin 1971
June 1972	1,440,000		8,581,000		Juin 1972
Unemployment					Chômage
June 1971	53,000	- 5.7	551,000	+ 3.1	Juin 1971
June 1972	50,000		568,000		Juin 1972
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)					Taux de chômage (en % de la Main-d'oeuvre)
June 1971	3.7%	N.A.	6.2%	N.A.	Juin 1971
June 1972	3.4%		6.2%		Juin 1972
Average Weekly Earnings ($) (Industrial Composite)					Salaires et traitements hebdomadaires moyens ($) (moyenne industrielle)
April 1971	127.72	+11.0	135.69	+ 9.4	Avril 1971
April 1972[A]	141.77		148.44		Avril 1972[A]

Les Indicateurs du Marché du Travail

Prairies et Canada

Prairies	Changement en%	Canada	Changement en%

P Includes 33,000 population in N.W.T. for 1970 and 35,000 for 1971

Y compris 33,000 habitants des T.N.O. pour 1970 et 35,000 habitants pour 1971

A Advance figures

Chiffres provisoires

N.A. Not applicable

Non applicable

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

Statistique Canada et le Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

JUNE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Employment in the Prairie Region increased 41,000 from May to 1,440,000 in June. This level was substantially higher than the 1,387,000 employed in June 1971. Male employment increased to 974,000 in June from 955,000 in May. The increase in female employment, from 444,000 in May to 466,000 in June was more than the usual change recorded between the two months.

Employment was up in all age groups from May to June. The age groups 20-24, 25-44, and 45-64 all recorded higher than normal increases in numbers employed. The improvement in employment resulted from a more than usual increase of 44,000 in the non-agricultural sector. This improvement was made up of employment increases mainly in Retail Trade, Community, Business and Personal Services, Construction and Manufacturing. Agricultural employment decreased to 243,000 in June.

The actual size of the Prairie Region labour force increased from 1,454,000 in May to 1,490,000 in June; a greater than usual gain. Both the male and female components in the labour force recorded

LA SITUATION DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL EN JUIN

Le niveau de l'emploi s'est élevé de 41,000 en juin dans la région des Prairies, soit un total de 1,440,000 personnes employées. Ce niveau était nettement plus élevé qu'en juin 1971 alors que le total était de 1,387,000. Le nombre d'emplois masculins est monté à 974,000 en juin, de 955,000 qu'il était en mai. L'augmentation du nombre d'emplois féminins, de 444,000 en mai à 466,000 en juin, était supérieure au changement normalement enregistré entre ces deux mois.

De mai à juin, le niveau de l'emploi était en hausse dans tous les groupes d'âges. Des augmentations supérieures à la normale ont été enregistrées dans les groupes des 20 à 24 ans, des 25 à 44 ans et des 45 à 64 ans quant au nombre de personnes employées. L'amélioration de l'emploi résultait d'une augmentation inusuelle de 44,000 dans le secteur non-agricole. Elle provenait surtout de la hausse du niveau de l'emploi dans les services communautaires, commerciaux et personnels, dans le bâtiment et dans la fabrication. Par contre, l'emploi dans le secteur agricole est tombé à 243,000 en juin.

Le total de la population active est passé de 1,454,000 en mai à 1,490,000 en juin dans la région des Prairies, une augmentation plus forte que de coûtume. Une augmentation était enregistrée aussi bien par l'élément masculin que par

increases between the two months, but the female labour force increase was greater than usual. Men in the labour force increased to 1,006,000 in June from 992,000 in May. Women in the labour force increased to 484,000 in June from 462,000 in May. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over, in the labour force) increased to 59.7% in June from 58.3% in May. The male participation rate was 80.2% in June, while the female participation rate increased to 39.0% in June from 37.2% in May.

Unemployment decreased in the Prairie Region to 50,000 in June from 55,000 in May. Male unemployment decreased to 32,000 in June from 37,000 in May, and female unemployment remained unchanged at 18,000. The June unemployment rate was 3.4% down from the 3.8% recorded in May and lower than the June 1971 level of 3.7%. Prairie Region labour force figures for May and June are summarized in the following table.

l'élément féminin de la main-d'oeuvre. Toutefois, l'élément féminin enregistrait une augmentation supérieure à la normale. Dans le total de la population active, on comptait 1,006,000 hommes en juin, une nette augmentation par rapport à 992,000 en mai. Chez les femmes, les chiffres étaient de 484,000 et de 462,000 respectivement. Le taux de participation (la proportion de la population de 14 ans et plus dans la main-d'oeuvre) est passé à 59.7% en juin par rapport à 58.3% en mai. Le taux de participation pour les hommes était de 80.2% en juin alors que pour les femmes, il passait à 39.0% en juin par rapport à 37.2% en mai.

Le nombre de chômeurs est tombé de 55,000 en mai à 50,000 en juin. Chez les hommes, il a baissé de 37,000 en mai à 32,000 en juin et chez les femmes il est demeuré au même niveau, à 18,000. Le taux de chômage de juin était de 3.4%, une baisse sensible par rapport aux 3.8% enregistrés en mai et aux 3.7% de juin 1971. Les chiffres se rapportant à la main-d'oeuvre de la région des Prairies pour les mois de mai et de juin sont résumés dans le tableau suivant.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	May 1972	June 1972	Change	
Labour Force	1,454,000	1,490,000	+36,000	Main-d'oeuvre
Employed	1,399,000	1,440,000	+50,000	Emploi
Unemployed	55,000	50,000	-5,000	Chômage
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.4	-0.4	Taux de chômage (%)

	Mai 1972	Juin 1972	Changement	

SITUATION DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL

On a year to year basis, all regions except the Atlantic and Quebec experienced a decline in actual unemployment rates. Unemployment rates for the regions and Canada are presented in the following table.

Le taux de chômage réel a, sur une base annuelle, accusé une baisse dans toutes les provinces, sauf dans les Maritimes et le Québec. Le taux de chômage des différentes régions et celui du Canada sont donnés au tableau suivant.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada	
June 1971	3.7	6.7	7.8	5.8	7.1	6.2	Juin 1971
June 1972	3.4	7.2	8.1	5.5	7.7	6.2	Juin 1972
Change	-0.3	+0.5	+0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	Changement
	Prairies	Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Pacifique	Canada	

TAUX DE CHOMAGE

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate remained at 6.2% in June. The seasonally adjusted rates declined between May and June in the Atlantic Region (from 9.7% to 9.3%), in British Columbia (from 8.1% to 7.8%), and in the Prairies (from 4.0% to 3.9%). In Ontario the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.4% to 4.8% in June and in Quebec it increased to 8.4% in June from 8.1% in May.

Le taux de chômage du Canada corrigé des variations saisonnières est demeuré constant à 6.2%. Le taux de chômage désaisonnalisé a baissé entre mai et juin dans la région de l'Atlantique (de 9.7 à 9.3%), en Colombie britannique (de 8.1 à 7.8%) et dans les Prairies (de 4.0% à 3.9%). En Ontario, le taux de chômage désaisonnalisé est monté de 4.4% à 4.8% en juin et, au Québec, il est passé à 8.4% en juin de 8.1% qu'il était en mai.

MANITOBA

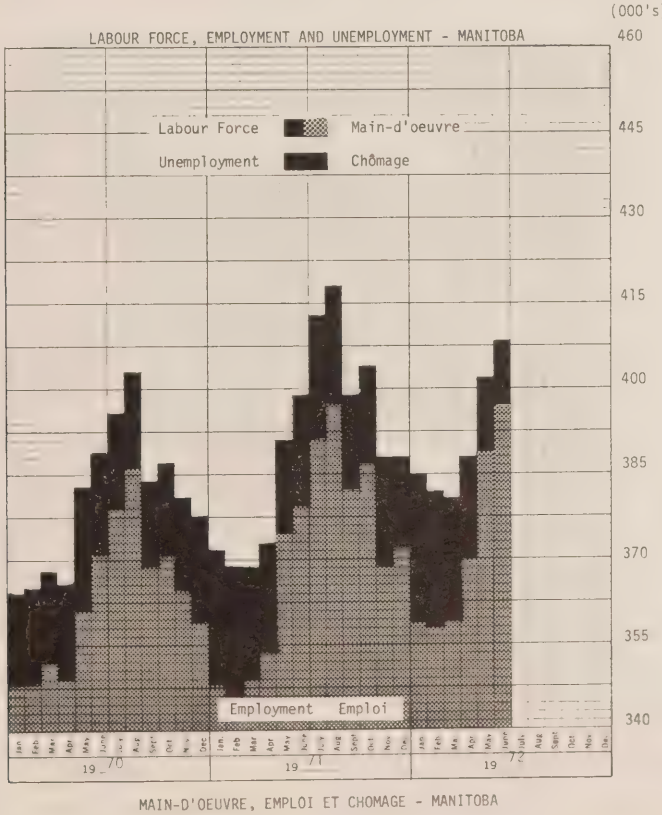
The results of the May labour force survey in Manitoba showed that employment increased to 389,000 in May, up 19,000 from April. The labour force increase, from 388,000 in April to 402,000 in May was about normal, as measured by the average increase over the past three years. The total labour force was made up of 263,000 males and 139,000 females.

In May the level of unemployment in Manitoba was 13,000, the lowest number recorded since December, 1969. The actual unemployment rate was 3.2%, down from 4.6% in April.

MANITOBA

Les résultats de l'enquête de mai sur la main d'oeuvre au Manitoba font ressortir une augmentation de 19,000 emplois, soit un total de 389,000 personnes employées en mai. L'augmentation de la main d'oeuvre de 388,000 en avril à 402,000 en mai était à peu près normale si l'on compare aux chiffres des trois dernières années. La population active était composée de 263,000 hommes et de 139,000 femmes.

Au mois de mai, on comptait 13,000 chômeurs au Manitoba, le chiffre le plus bas qui ait été enregistré depuis décembre 1969. Le taux réel de chômage était de 3.2%, une baisse sensible par rapport aux 4.6% d'avril.



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - MANITOBA

Flyer Industries Limited in Winnipeg have reached an agreement to provide American Motors General Corporation with bus bodies. To meet the increased demand, the company is building a new 150,000 square foot plant and increasing the work force from approximately 250 to more than 600 during the next 18 months.

Canadian Pacific Railways have opened a new semi-automatic paint shop as part of a $5.6 million development at their Weston Shop site. The $750,000 paint shop can completely paint a box car within an hour, and it is estimated that eighty percent of their 82,000 piece fleet will be painted at this facility.

Contracts worth almost $10 million have been awarded to three Winnipeg based aerospace companies. The Bristol Aerospace contract, valued at $5.3 million is for repair and overhaul of 20 CF-101 Voodoo jet aircraft and will provide continued employment for more than 460 persons. A $4 million contract was awarded to Standard Aero Engine Ltd. to repair, overhaul and modify miscellaneous engines and air frame components. CAE Aircraft Ltd. was also awarded a contract for $393,000.

A new 100 room CP hotel is scheduled to open in Brandon in June. Key personnel will be brought in from other hotels

Les "Flyer Industries Limited" de Winnipeg sont arrivées à une entente avec la "American Motors General Corporation" pour la livraison de carrosseries d'autobus. La compagnie se voit donc, pour satisfaire ce contrat, dans l'obligation de construire une nouvelle usine de 150,000 pieds carrés et d'engager de 250 à 600 employés au cours des 18 mois qui vont suivre.

Le CP Rail vient d'ouvrir un atelier de peinture semi-automatisé sur le terrain des ateliers Weston où un projet de 5.6 millions de dollars est en voie de développement. Dans cet atelier de $ 750,000 un wagon couvert est entièrement peint en une heure. Il est estimé que 80 pour cent de leur matériel roulant (82,000 unités) seront peints à cet endroit.

Des contrats d'une valeur de 10 millions de dollars ont été adjugés à trois compagnies aéronautiques de Winnipeg. Le contrat de la Bristol Aerospace s'élève à 5.3 millions de dollars et couvre l'entretien et la révision générale de 20 avions à réaction CF-101 Voodoo. Cela fournira du travail à plus de 460 personnes. Un contrat de 4 millions de dollars portant sur la réparation, la révision générale et la modification de différents moteurs et de pièces détachées de cellule a été accordé à la Standard Aero Engine Ltd. La CAE Aircraft Ltd a, elle, reçu un contrat de $ 393,000.

Le CP Hotel a annoncé l'ouverture d'un nouvel hôtel de 100 chambres à Brandon, au mois de juin. Le personnel de base viendra des autres

with the remainder of the staff being hired locally. The hotel will have an operational staff of nearly 100, with approximately one-third of these being part-time employees.

hôtels de cette chaîne alors que les employés seront engagés sur place. L'hôtel emploiera approximativement 100 personnes dont un tiers environ de celles-ci à temps partiel.

The Dept. of Highways sign shops which were formerly located at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin are to be consolidated at the Gimli Industrial Park. Another development at Gimli involves the establishment of the first Canadian Locomotive Engineer Training Centre by the CNR. Training began on June 4 and was scheduled to run for 7 to 12 weeks. The CNR will also be installing a locomotive simulator at the centre within the next year.

Les ateliers de fabrication des panneaux du Ministère de la voirie qui étaient anciennement à Winnipeg, à Brandon et à Dauphin seront rassemblés en un seul, situé dans le parc industriel de Gimli. Egalement à Gimli, le CNR a installé dans cette localité le premier centre de formation des mécaniciens de locomotive. L'entraînement a commencé le 4 juin et doit se poursuivre durant 7 à 12 semaines. Le CNR compte installer un simulateur de conduite des locomotives à ce centre d'ici un an.

A program has recently been announced concerning development of the Lower Nelson River power sites. The program involves four locations; Long Spruce, Upper Limestone, Lower Limestone, and Gillam Island. These will be similar in size and have a total estimated power potential of about 4,000 megawatts. The estimated costs of developing the four sites is expected to approach $1.5 billion. It is anticipated that the four Lower Nelson sites, together with the minor power supplies assured from the Jenpeg and Notigi locations, will take care of Manitoba's electrical requirements for the next fifteen years.

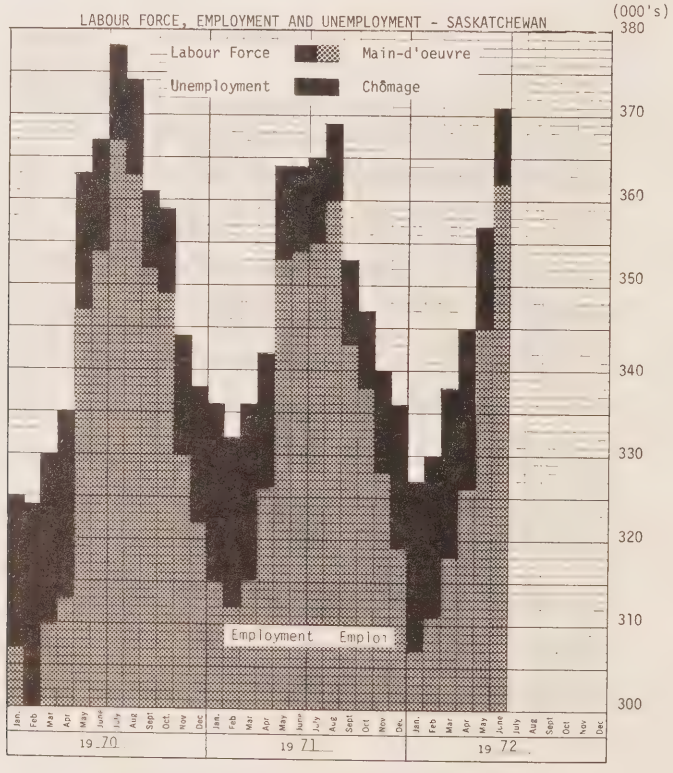
Un programme de développement de l'énergie hydro-électrique de la Rivière Nelson dans son cours inférieur vient d'être annoncé. Ce programme englobe quatre sites naturels ; Long Spruce, Upper Limestone, Lower Limestone et Gillam Island. Ces quatres endroits sont pratiquement de la même importance et leur énergie potentielle totale est estimée à 4,000 mégawatts. Le devis estimatif du développement des quatre sites s'élève à environ 45 milliards de dollars. La puissance développée à ces quatre endroits, plus les usines hydro-électriques de moindre importance de Jenpeg et de Notigi, devrait être suffisante pour faire face à la demande d'énergie électrique au Manitoba durant les quinze prochaines années.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment in Saskatchewan moved upward during May in line with seasonal trends. An estimated 345,000 persons were employed in May compared to 326,000 in April. The level of employment for May, however, was below that of May 1971 when 353,000 persons were estimated to be at work. The labour force increased to 357,000 in May from 345,000 in April as seasonal re-entries, particularly students, swelled the ranks of the labour force. Accordingly, the participation rate increased to 54.8% in May from 53.1% in April.

SASKATCHEWAN

Au cours du mois de mai, le nombre d'emplois en Saskatchewan s'est accru en accord avec les tendances saisonnières. Environ 345,000 personnes avaient un emploi au mois de mai en comparaison de 326,000 en avril. Toutefois, la situation du marché du travail au mois de mai était bien en-dessous de celle de mai 1971 alors que le nombre de travailleurs était de 353,000. La population active est passée de 345,000 en avril à 357,000 en mai vu la réinscription des ouvriers saisonniers et surtout des étudiants, qui sont venus en grossir les rangs. Le taux de participation a augmenté d'autant, passant de 53.1% en avril à 54.8% en mai.



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - SASKATCHEWAN

Levels of unemployment decreased from April as the growth in employment surpassed the increase in labour force numbers. The unemployed in Saskatchewan dropped to 12,000 from 19,000 in April yielding an unemployment rate of 3.4% of the labour force.

Recent statistical evidence has confirmed an improvement in Saskatchewan's agrarian economy. Farm cash receipts to provincial producers reached $911 million in 1971 representing a 26% increase from receipts of $725 million in 1970, and a 27% increase from receipts of $718 million in 1969. Receipts for the first four months of 1972 have shown continued strengthening with a dollar total 68% above that recorded for the corresponding period of 1971. Grain sales are expected to reach near record levels for 1972. In all likelihood farm cash receipts will surpass $1,000 million by year end, for the first time since 1966. The cash flow arising in the agricultural sector is making itself felt throughout the provincial economy. Retail sales are showing consistent year over year improvement averaging better than 10%. Notably, tractor sales for the first four months of 1972 were 56% above those for the corresponding period in 1971.

La croissance des emplois ayant surpassé l'augmentation de la population active on a assisté à une diminution du chômage à compter du mois d'avril. Le nombre des chômeurs en Saskatchewan est tombé de 19,000 en avril à 12,000 ce qui représente un taux de chômage de 3.4% de la main-d'oeuvre.

Des statistiques récentes ont confirmé l'amélioration de l'économie agricole en Saskatchewan. Les rentrées d'argent des exploitants provinciaux se sont élevées à 911 millions de dollars en 1971, une augmentation de 26% par rapport à des rentrées de 725 millions en 1970 et une augmentation de 27% par rapport à des rentrées de 718 millions en 1969. Les rentrées des quatre premiers mois de 1972 ont révélé un affermissement soutenu par un montant global de 68% plus élevé que celui qui avait été enregistré pendant la même période de 1971. Les ventes de céréales devraient atteindre le niveau des records en 1972. Selon toute probabilité, les rentrées d'argent dans les exploitations agricoles surpasseront le milliard de dollars en fin d'année, et cela pour la première fois depuis 1966. Le produit disponible dans le secteur agricole a eu un effet certain sur l'économie provinciale. Le commerce de détail est en amélioration constante depuis plusieurs années,amélioration dont la moyenne est supérieure à 10%. Les ventes de tracteurs pour les quatre premiers mois de 1972 sont notamment de 56% plus élevées que celles qui avaient été enregistrées durant la même période en 1971.

Private construction activity is also reflecting the uptempo in consumer purchasing and investment. Major centers in Saskatchewan recorded acceleration in house building particularly in low cost developments aided by provincial and federal housing assistance programs. A limited number of commercial and public projects were underway but forward activity on many of these was suspended by the strike action of several major trades in the province. Five trade locals centred in southern Saskatchewan took strike action against the Saskatchewan Construction Association early in June. Subsequently work stoppage spread to additional trades and also to a number of the corresponding Northern Saskatchewan locals. Settlement has been reached with the iron workers whose final negotiated wage was $6.85 per hour.

Another five cents was added to the Saskatchewan minimum hourly wage July 1, bringing the new minimum wage to $1.75 per hour. This increase followed the major labour standard amendments of last January which brought the minimum up from $1.50 urban and $1.40 rural and reduced the standard work week to 40 hours from 48. The new minimum wage applies to all employees in the province except those employed in farming, ranching, market gardening and domestic service.

Un regain d'activité se fait sentir dans le domaine de la construction privée suite aux achats personnels et aux placements. Une certaine accélération dans la construction de maisons particulières est enregistrée dans les grands centres de la Saskatchewan, surtout pour des logis à loyer modéré bâtis grâce aux programmes d'aide des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Un nombre limité de projets commerciaux et publics sont en cours mais les travaux sont arrêtés sur la plupart des sites en raison des grèves qui frappent les principaux métiers du bâtiment. Cinq centrales syndicales dont l'action se fait sentir surtout dans le sud de la Saskatchewan ont décrété une grève contre la Saskatchewan Construction Association au début de juin. Les arrêts de travail se sont étendus depuis à d'autres métiers ainsi qu'aux centrales correspondantes du nord de la province. Les discussions ont abouti à un accord avec les charpentiers en fer dont les salaires finalement négociés étaient de $6.85 de l'heure.

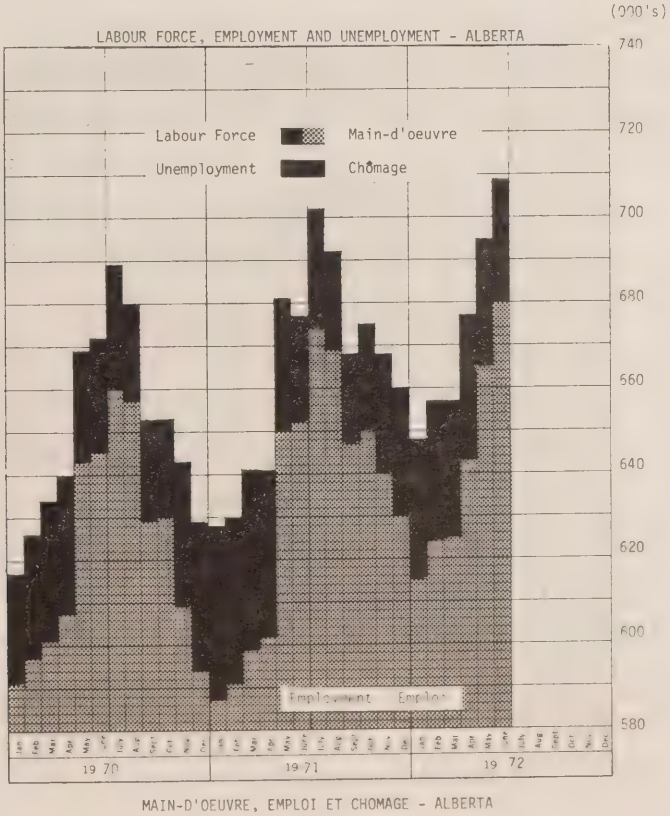
Le salaire minimal garanti de la Saskatchewan a monté de cinq cents de l'heure le 1er juillet, soit un nouveau minimum de $1.75 de l'heure. Cette augmentation suit les amendements aux normes du travail de janvier dernier alors que le minimum était relevé à $1.50 dans les villes, à $1.40 dans les campagnes et que la semaine normale de travail était ramenée à 40 heures au lieu de 48 heures. Le nouveau salaire minimal garanti s'applique à tous les employés de la province sauf à ceux qui travaillent chez des agriculteurs, des éleveurs et des maraîchers, ainsi qu'au personnel de maison.

ALBERTA

Employment in Alberta was 665,000 in May, up 22,000 from April. The increase in employment reflected the strengthening of the economy and the normal upswing expected for that time of year. The Alberta labour force grew 18,000 to 695,000 in May with most of the increase from April occuring in the male sector. Unemployment declined to 29,000 in May from 35,000 in April. The unemployment rate was 4.2%, down from 5.2% in April and 4.6% in May 1971. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over in the labour force)

ALBERTA

Au mois de mai, on comptait 665,000 emplois remplis en Alberta, une augmentation de 22,000 par rapport à avril. Cet accroissement du nombre d'emplois a pour source le raffermissement de l'économie et la reprise normale des affaires à cette époque de l'année. La population active a augmenté de 18,000 personnes, soit 695,000 en mai, augmentation ayant eu lieu principalement chez les hommes. Le nombre de chômeurs est tombé de 35,000 en avril à 29,000 en mai. Le taux de chômage n'était que de 4.2%, une baisse marquée par rapport aux 5.2% d'avril et aux 4.6% de mai 1971. Le taux de participation (la proportion de la population de 14 ans et plus dans



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - ALBERTA

was 60.8% in May compared to 59.3% in April.

During 1971, twenty-seven coal mines employed 2,068 people in Alberta. Eight major mines produced 90% of the 8.2 million tons of coal; the total production in Alberta in 1971. About 42% of Alberta coal is exported to Japan.

Alberta on farm stocks of grain as of March 31, 1972 were 253 million bushels, the lowest level for that time of year since 1968. Due to increased feed and export requirements, no oversupply of grain is expected. In the first quarter of 1972, the strongest gains in farmer cash receipts over the same period a year ago were in wheat and rye, while declines were evident in oats and barley.

The Proctor and Gamble pulp mill at Grande Prairie has 1200 construction workers presently on site. Approximately 75% are local residents and the same porportion is anticipated when plant and woods operations begin. The mill is scheduled to start woods operations in November, with one camp component to be involved mainly with basic clearing and skid road construction. The official opening of the plant is

la main-d'oeuvre) était de 60.8% en mai au lieu de 59.3% en avril.

En 1971, 2,068 personnes étaient employées dans 27 mines de charbon de l'Alberta. Les huit plus importantes mines ont produit 90% d'une production totale de 8.2 millions de tonnes de charbon. Environ 42% du charbon de l'Alberta sont exportés vers le Japon.

Les stocks de céréales conservés dans les exploitations agricoles s'élevaient au 31 mars 1972 à 253 millions de boisseaux, le niveau le plus bas depuis 1968 pour cette époque de l'année. Les demandes de céréales pour l'alimentation des animaux et pour l'exportation augmentant, il est peu probable qu'il y ait des excédents de céréales. Les agriculteurs ont tiré de plus gros revenus, en termes d'argent comptant, du blé et du seigle au cours du premier trimestre de 1972 que pendant la même période de l'année précédente; par contre, une diminution était évidente dans l'avoine et dans l'orge.

L'usine de papeterie de Proctor et Gamble située à Grande Prairie emploie sur place 1200 ouvriers du bâtiment. Approximativement 75% de ceux-ci sont de la région. Il est prévu que les proportions resteront sensiblement les mêmes lorsque l'usine commencera à fonctionner. L'abattage du bois doit débuter en novembre. Les hommes de l'un des camps verront principalement à préparer les coupes et les chemins de débardage. L'ouverture officielle de l'usine est

scheduled for July, 1973 with the plant expected to be in full operation by January, 1974.

Both permanent and temporary accommodation is in short supply in Fort McMurray. Four hundred acres are being assembled for a housing development and a new high school is planned for completion in September, 1973.

Construction activity in Edmonton for the first half of 1972 was 1½ times the level for the same period in 1971. The major increase was in the institutional class which reflected intense activity on the University of Alberta campus. Commercial and residential construction is expected to maintain high levels for the next two years. The acceptance by Edmonton city council of plans for a new hockey coliseum and expansion of the race track will also contribute to the higher level of construction activity. Major construction projects of recent note in Edmonton include the $50 million Project Century office towers, hi-rise apartment and hotel and the $50 million Edmonton Centre office towers and department store shopping mall. Completion is expected by 1977.

prévue pour juillet 1973 et, d'ici janvier 1974, celle-ci devrait fonctionner à plein rendement.

Le logement aussi bien permanent que temporaire est très rare à Fort McMurray. Quatre cents acres de terre sont donc remembrées en vue de la construction d'un village et l'école secondaire qui y sera bâtie ouvrira ses portes en septembre 1973.

Dans le bâtiment, les travaux entrepris à Edmonton au cours des premiers six mois de 1972, représentaient une fois et demie la valeur de ceux de la même période de 1971. Cette augmentation provenait surtout des immenses travaux qui ont lieu sur le terrain de l'Université de l'Alberta. Dans les domaines commerciaux et résidentiels, la construction de nouveaux édifices devrait rester à un niveau élevé pendant les deux prochaines années. Le conseil municipal d'Edmonton ayant accepté les plans d'un nouveau palais des sports pour le hockey sur glace et de l'agrandissement du champ de courses, l'activité sera également élevée dans ce domaine de la construction. Parmi les grands projets qui prennent vie à Edmonton il faut en noter deux d'une valeur de 50 millions de dollars; le "Project Century" englobant des immeubles administratifs et locatifs ainsi qu'un hôtel; et le "Edmonton Centre", un ensemble d'édifices à bureaux et de grands magasins. Ces projets devraient être terminés d'ici 1977.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Due to increased oil company activity this season, a record barge cargo volume on the MacKenzie River is expected by Northern Transportation Company Ltd. The company will also be testing an air cushion transportation vehicle with a flat cargo bed and twenty ton payload. Positive results from the marine and cold weather trials may lead to year-round service by the corporation.

The Department of Public Works have announced that 52 housing units will be built in Yellowknife this year for the Federal Government. Work has also started on the $1.5 million shopping mall-office building complex in Yellowknife. The new shopping centre will feature a two story totally enclosed mall with 20,000 square feet of shop space.

In Hay River the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation will complete construction of a fish processing plant as a result of a $700,000 grant from the Dept. of Indian Affairs & Northern Development. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is responsible for the purchasing, processing and marketing of fish production from Great Slave Lake.

LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Les compagnies de pétrole ayant redoublé d'activité avec la belle saison, la compagnie Northern Transportation Ltd. s'attend à un volume record de marchandises transportées par train de chalands sur la rivière MacKenzie. La compagnie mettra aux essais un véhicule de transport à coussin d'air pouvant embarquer jusqu'à vingt tonnes de marchandises. Si les résultats sont concluants sur l'eau et par temps froid, la compagnie compte offrir ses services en toute saison.

Le Ministère des Travaux Publics a déclaré que 52 unités de logements seront construites cette année à Yellowknife pour le compte du gouvernement fédéral. Les travaux ont également commencé sur un groupe de magasins-bureaux à Yellowknife. Ce nouveau centre d'achats de deux étages offrira 20,000 pieds carrés pour des magasins de chaque côté d'une allée couverte. Le coût de ce projet est estimé à 1.5 million de dollars.

A Hay River, la Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation parachèvera la construction d'une usine pour le traitement des poissons suite à une subvention de $ 700,000 du Ministère des Affaires Indiennes et du Développement du Nord. La Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation est responsable de l'achat, du traitement et de la commercialisation du poisson du Grand Lac de

The new plant will enable the corporation to purchase and process certain species of fish, which have not been harvested to date, as well as to increase production of whitefish and lake trout.

l'Esclave. La nouvelle usine permettra à cette entreprise de se procurer et de traiter certaines espèces de poissons qui n'ont pas encore été pêchées industriellement et d'augmenter ainsi la production du poisson blanc et de l'omble grise.

The construction of the Northern Canada Power Commission pole line to provide power to the community of Tuktoyaktuk is near completion. The electric power distribution line, the first constructed north of the Arctic Circle in Canada, was built with three crews functioning separately, a rigging crew, a pole setting crew, and a stringing crew. The line from the Inuvik plant, however, is not expected to be in service until mid-summer. The success of this venture will be a major factor in determining a similar direct service to other communities within a one hundred mile radius of Inuvik.

L'érection des pylônes d'une ligne à haute tension pour la Commission de l'Energie du Canada en vue de fournir de l'énergie à la communauté de Tuktoyaktuk est pratiquement achevée. Cette ligne de transport d'énergie électrique, la première à être construite au nord du cercle arctique au Canada, a été construite par trois équipes indépendantes : l'équipe de montage, l'équipe de gréement des pylônes et l'équipe d'installation des fils. Toutefois, la ligne qui part de l'usine d'Inuvik ne sera vraisemblablement pas en service avant la mi-été. Le succès de cette entreprise sera un facteur décisif dans l'établissement d'un service direct du même genre pour désservir les autres villages dans un rayon de 700 milles d'Inuvik.

Work will begin this summer on a 753 mile all weather highway link from Fort Simpson to Tuktoyaktuk along the MacKenzie River Valley. The cost of the program is estimated at between $70 million and $100 million. When completed, the MacKenzie Highway will stretch 1,050 miles from the 60th parallel to the Arctic Ocean.

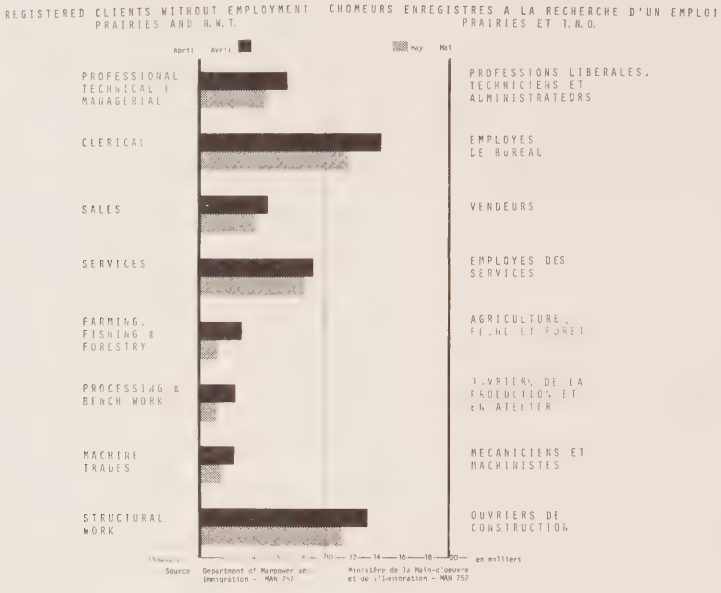
Cet été, des travaux commenceront sur un chemin toute-saison de 753 milles reliant Fort Simpson à Tuktoyaktuk sur la rivière MacKenzie. Le coût de ce programme est évalué entre 70 et 100 millions de dollars. Lorsqu'elle sera achevée, la route du MacKenzie s'allongera sur 1,050 milles depuis le 60^{e} parallèle jusqu'à l'Océan Arctique.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from April to May. The largest decreases on a percentage basis occurred in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry and the Processing and Bench Work occupations.

LES CHOMEURS ENREGISTRES

Le total des chômeurs inscrits ne cherchant pas de travail à plein temps ou à temps partiel dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a diminué entre avril et mai. Les plus importantes diminutions, quant au pourcentage, ont eu lieu dans l'agriculture, la pêche, la production et le travail d'atelier.



Registered clients decreased from April to May in all three Prairie Provinces. Registered clients increased however in the Northwest Territories. The only categories to register an increase in clients were the Professional, Technical and Managerial and the Processing occupations in the province of Saskatchewan.

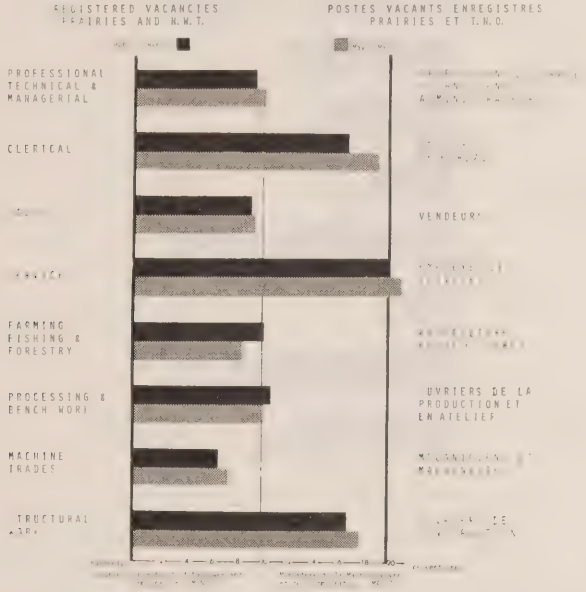
Le nombre de chômeurs inscrits a diminué d'avril à mai dans les trois provinces des Prairies. Il a, par contre, augmenté dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. La seule catégorie où une augmentation a été enregistrée est celle des professions libérales, techniques et administratives et les ouvriers de l'industrie de transformation en Saskatchewan.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased between April and May. Processing, Service and Machine Trade occupations recorded the main increases between the two months.

LES POSTES VACANTS ENREGISTRES

Le total des postes vacants enregistrés dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a augmenté entre avril et mai. Les ouvriers de l'industrie de transformation et des services ainsi que les machinistes ont été les plus frappés au cours de ces deux mois.



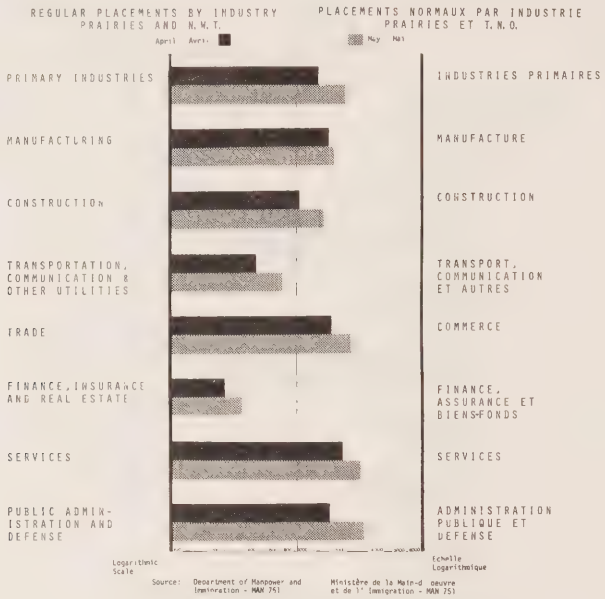
Vacancies increased in all Prairie Provinces with the largest percent increase occurring in Alberta. The Northwest Territories recorded an increase in vacancies but the absolute numbers involved were small.

Le nombre de postes vacants a augmenté dans toutes les provinces des Prairies, le plus gros pourcentage ayant eu lieu en Alberta. Les T.N.O. ont enregistré une augmentation, mais les chiffres absolus restaient très faibles.

An increase of vacancies in Service occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Vacancies in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations rose in Saskatchewan and Alberta but decreased in Manitoba.

Une augmentation des postes vacants dans les services était évidente dans les trois provinces des Prairies. Les postes vacants dans les professions libérales, techniques et administratives ont augmenté en Saskatchewan et en Alberta mais ont diminué au Manitoba.

When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.



Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 11,272 in April to 16,769 in May. Major increases in placements occurred in three industries: in Public Administration and Defense, in Primary Industries and in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities.

The largest percentage increase in placements occurred in Saskatchewan, followed by Manitoba and Alberta. Placements in the N.W.T. also increased but the absolute numbers involved were small.

Lorsqu'un emploi est rempli, l'employeur confirme que c'est un chômeur qui lui a été envoyé directement par le centre de Main-d'oeuvre qu'il occupe.

Les emplois remplis de cette façon ont augmenté dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest de 11,272 en avril à 16,769 en mai. L'augmentation s'est surtout fait sentir dans trois industries: dans la fonction publique et la défense, dans les industries primaires et dans le transport, les communications et les autres services publics.

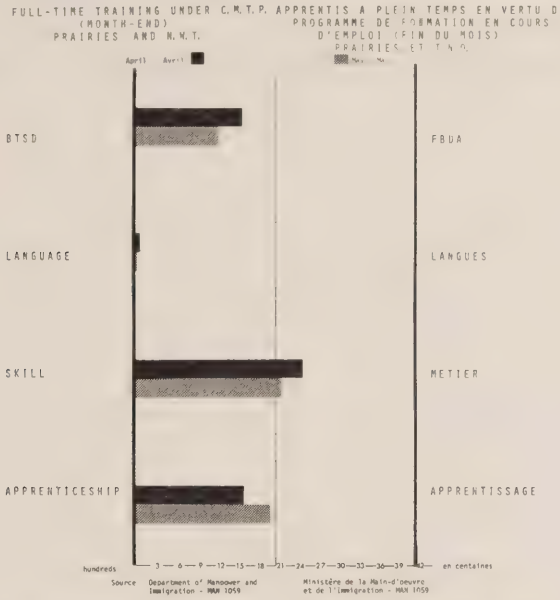
Du point de vue pourcentage, la plus grosse augmentation dans les placements a eu lieu en Saskatchewan puis au Manitoba et pour finir en Alberta. Les placements ont également augmenté dans les T.N.O. mais, en chiffres absolus, l'augmentation était très faible.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.

LA FORMATION A TEMPS PLEIN

Le programme du Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre est destiné à aider les travailleurs à apprendre de nouveaux métiers et ainsi à se qualifier pour de meilleurs emplois et pour de meilleurs salaires tout en remplissant la demande pour des ouvriers hautement qualifiés.



Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; basic training for skill development (BTSD), language courses, vocational or skill courses and apprenticeship courses.

La formation à temps plein en vertu du programme du Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, se divise en quatre catégories; la formation de base pour le développement des aptitudes, les cours de langues, les cours professionnels et les cours d'apprentissage.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 5,936 in April to 5,500 in May. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Each category of full-time training recorded a decrease in numbers from April to May, except for apprenticeship which recorded an increase in the number of trainees.

Le nombre total de stagiaires au PFMC dans les Prairies et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a diminué de 5,936 en avril à 5,500 en mai. Les cours de développement des aptitudes englobaient la plus grande partie des stagiaires durant ces deux mois. Le nombre de stagiaires dans chaque catégorie de formation à temps plein a accusé une baisse d'avril à mai, sauf dans le cas de l'apprentissage où une hausse a été enregistrée.

Social and Academic Factors in the Career Decisions of Canadian Youth

Career development is a complex process. The difficulties or facilitating factors that an adolescent experiences in his career development emanates partly from his social background and partly from his personal characteristics. But, and perhaps more important, these difficulties and facilitating factors arise from the particular set of circumstances under which he lives and from the interactions between his social and psychological background and his social and organizational situation.

Exerpts are presented in this article drawn from a recent report[1] describing

[1]Raymond Breton, *Social and Academic Factors in the Career Decisions of Canadian Youth* , Department of Manpower and Immigration,(Ottawa, Information Canada, 1972)

Le Rôle de l'Ecole et de la Société dans le Choix d'une Carrière chez la Jeunesse Canadienne

Le choix d'une profession est un processus complexe. Les difficultés ou les facilités que l'adolescent va rencontrer alors qu'il doit prendre une décision quant à son avenir proviennent tout autant de son milieu social que de sa personnalité. Ces difficultés ou ces facilités ressortent peut-être et ceci est très important, de la conjoncture socio-économique dans laquelle il vit et de l'interaction entre ses caractéristiques individuelles et la structure sociale.

Vous trouverez dans cet article des extraits d'un récent rapport[1] décrivant les facteurs qui

[1]Raymond Breton, *Le rôle de l'école et de la société dans le choix d'une carrière chez la jeunesse canadienne*, Ministère de la Main d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, (Ottawa, Information Canada, 1972)

factors affecting career decisions of Canadian youth. These are set forth in the following sections organized under the headings: student's relationship to the future; community characteristics; social and family situation; the role of other significant persons such as family and friends and the school experience. These factors were examined for their impact on vocational indecision, educational intentions and the level of occupational preferences.

The assessments an individual makes regarding his career decisions are based on the feedback obtained from the social environment and on the individual's personality, social traits and behaviour which he brings into the social environment. The nature of this feedback depends on the environmental structure, on the individual's performance and the reactions of other persons to the individual himself.

To collect the information needed for the study, a sample of 373 publically operated secondary schools in Canada was selected. Included were urban and rural schools located in each of the ten provinces stratified by type: academic, technical and vocational, commercial and composite schools. Part of the data were collected by a questionnaire com-

affectent le choix d'une profession chez la jeunesse canadienne. Ceux-ci sont présentés dans les sections suivantes intitulées : La situation de l'élève par rapport à l'avenir ; les caractéristiques de la localité ; la situation sociale et familiale ; le rôle d'autres personnes d'importance, par exemple les parents et les amis ; et l'expérience scolaire. Ces facteurs ont été examinés à la lumière de l'effet profond qu'ils avaient sur l'indécision quant à la profession, les intentions quant à la poursuite d'études supérieures et le niveau de ses préférences quant à la profession.

Lorsqu'une personne porte un jugement sur sa carrière, elle est influencée à la fois par la réponse de son milieu social et par ce qu'elle apporte, en tant qu'individu, à ce milieu. La nature de cette réponse dépend de la structure du milieu même, du comportement de la personne dans ce milieu, des réactions des autres personnes à l'égard de sa personnalité, de ses caractéristiques sociales et de son attitude.

Afin de recueillir les données nécessaires pour l'étude, un échantillon de 373 écoles secondaires publiques du Canada a été choisi. Il englobe des écoles urbaines et rurales situées dans chacune des dix provinces et stratifiées par type - cours général, technique et professionnel, commercial - et des écoles polyvalentes. Une partie des données ont été collectées au moyen d'un questionnaire rempli par environ

pleted by approximately 150,000 secondary grade students in the selected schools. This questionnaire was accompanied by a brief intelligence test. A second questionnaire completed by all school teachers and guidance personnel, included sections on teaching experience, school organization, ideas and opinions on secondary education, and student counselling.

The analysis attempted to measure the causal relationships between those variables such as family and community structure, the school and the adolescent's position or experience in the above environments *and* vocational indecision, educational intentions and occupational preferences.

STUDENT'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE FUTURE

The adolescent's formulation of an educational plan and career goal is based on his views of the future and of himself in relation to it. This concept considers that behaviour is a function of the individual's expectation that a given behaviour will elicit the appropriate reinforcement. It may be useful to emphasize some of the specific findings surrounding this issue.

(a) The perception of a future with meagre opportunities -- poor

150,000 élèves du secondaire dans les écoles choisies. Ce questionnaire s'accompagnait d'un court test d'aptitude mentale. Un second questionnaire rempli par tous les professeurs et les conseillers d'orientation portait sur l'expérience de l'enseignement, l'organisation de l'école, les idées et les opinions sur l'éducation secondaire ainsi que sur l'orientation des élèves.

L'analyse a essayé de mesurer la causalité entre des variables telles que la famille et la structure du milieu ; l'école et la position ou l'expérience de l'adolescent dans le milieu survisé, ainsi que son indécision quant au métier, ses projets d'études et ses préférences quant à la profession.

LA SITUATION DE L'ELEVE PAR RAPPORT A L'AVENIR

L'adolescent précise ses objectifs de carrière et fait ses projets d'études en se fondant sur sa conception de l'avenir et de lui-même par rapport à cet avenir. Selon cette théorie, le comportement est fonction des résultats que l'on en attend, c'est-à-dire fonction des prévisions de la personne qui pense qu'un comportement donné provoquera l'apparition du renfort nécessaire. Il est utile de mettre ici l'accent sur certains des résultats précis obtenus à ce sujet.

(a) L'anticipation d'un avenir peu brillant -- peu de chances de succès dans la poursuite

chances of success in post-secondary school, anxiety about finding a job, and the feeling of having below average chances of getting a good one -- are attitudes that were found associated with the lack of a career goal.

(b) The sense of powerlessness about the future -- a low sense of control over the course of events and the sense that the individual's present activities are not relevant to his future -- are associated with vocational indecision.

(c) The more positive an adolescent's evaluation of the future, the more likely he is both to plan on finishing high school and to continue with post-secondary school. This holds true for the relationship toward the future defined from various points of view : chance of success in post-secondary school, sense of control over events, relevance of present activities for the future and level of anxiety about finding a job.

(d) Vocational indecision is associated with a low degree of vocational competence, especially among girls; also it is associated with dependence on others

d'études supérieures, une forte inquiétude devant les difficultés à trouver un emploi, le sentiment d'avoir des chances inférieures à la moyenne de trouver un bon emploi -- sont des attitudes qui vont de pair avec l'absence d'un objectif de carrière.

(b) Le sentiment d'impuissance devant l'avenir -- un sens peu développé de maîtrise des événements et l'impression que les activités du moment seront inutiles pour l'avenir -- est associé à l'indécision quant à la profession.

(c) Plus un adolescent considère l'avenir d'une façon positive, plus il est susceptible d'envisager de terminer des études supérieures. Ceci demeure vrai si l'on considère la situation par rapport à l'avenir sous différents angles : les chances de succès dans les grandes écoles, le sens de maîtrise des événements, le rapport étroit entre les activités actuelles et l'avenir et enfin, le degré d'inquiétude devant les difficultés à trouver un emploi.

(d) L'indécision quant à la profession va de pair avec une faible compétence pour le choix d'un métier, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les filles ; en outre, elle est fréquente aussi chez les adolescents

for the individual's vocational decision.

The sense of opportunity regarding the future is largely a matter of the opportunities which actually exist and the possibilities a given person has to gain access to them. Manipulating the structure of opportunity is likely to have an impact on the career decisions of adolescents.

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

In many ways, the adolescent's access to educational opportunities is determined by the prevailing conditions in local and regional communities. The study found the following three variables related to community conditions; the province, the size of the community of residence, and the presence there of post-secondary educational institutions. Key findings include:

(a) the likelihood that career indecision is higher in the economically less prosperous provinces than in the more prosperous ones.

(b) the larger the community of residence, the greater likelihood of high educational intentions.

(c) low access to post-secondary institutions is associated both

qui dépendent des autres pour prendre une décision quant à la profession.

Le sentiment d'un avenir prometteur est lié, dans une grande mesure, aux occasions existantes et aux possibilités offertes à une personne donnée pour y accéder. Le fait de modifier la structure des possibilités pourrait influencer les décisions des adolescents quant à leur carrière.

LES CARACTERISTIQUES DE LA LOCALITE

Dans bien des cas, les projets d'études des adolescents sont déterminés par les conditions existant dans les communautés locales et régionales. Trois variables appartenant aux conditions existant dans la localité ressortent de l'étude; ce sont la province, la dimension de la localité de résidence et la présence d'établissements postsecondaires dans la localité.

Voici les constatations les plus importantes.

(a) Le nombre des adolescents indécis est plus grand dans les provinces les plus pauvres sur le plan économique que dans les provinces les plus prospères.

(b) Plus la localité de résidence est grande, plus sont nombreux les élèves ayant l'intention de poursuivre des études supérieures.

(c) Les difficultés d'accès aux établissements postsecondaires sont réliées à la fois à

with a somewhat higher probability of indecision and with low educational intention, particularly among males.

une probabilité plus forte d'indécision et à des projets d'études peu ambitieux surtout chez les garçons.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY SITUATION

The adolescent's social and family situation is important in facilitating or inhibiting access to existing opportunities. Socioeconomic background, linguistic affiliation, family structure and dynamics, birth order in the family, and parental behaviour and attitudes combine to shape the adolescent's willingness and ability to gain access to the opportunities which present themselves to him.

The main findings include:

(a) Educational intentions are related to the socioeconomic background of the student while the occupational status of the father revealed only a weak relationship with vocational indecision.

(b) English- and French-speaking boys do not differ in their intentions with respect to completing high school. English-speaking girls are somewhat more likely to finish school than are French-speaking girls. French-speaking students are more like-

LA SITUATION SOCIALE ET FAMILIALE

La situation sociale et familiale de l'adolescent joue le rôle important de faciliter ou d'empêcher son accès aux possibilités existantes. Le milieu socio-économique, l'appartenance linguistique, la structure et la dynamique de la famille, le rang de naissance dans la famille ainsi que le comportement et les attitudes des parents contribuent à influer la manière dont l'adolescent voudra ou pourra profiter des possibilités qui s'offrent à lui.

L'essentiel des résultats se résume à ceci :

(a) Les projets d'études sont liés au milieu socio-économique de l'élève alors que le statut professionnel du père n'a qu'un faible rapport avec l'indécision quant à la profession.

(b) Chez les garçons, on ne remarque aucune différence entre les anglophones et les francophones en ce qui concerne l'intention de terminer des études secondaires. Les filles anglophones sont plus susceptibles de terminer des études secondaires que les filles francophones. Les élèves francophones sont plus nombreux à envisa-

ly to continue with post-secondary school than English-speaking students.

(c) Students from large families are more likely to be without a career goal than those from small families. Girls, however, are less affected by the size of their family than boys.

(d) The size of the family is negatively correlated with educational intentions; the correlation is stronger with high school plans than with post-secondary school plans.

(e) The situation of an oldest or only child is associated with higher educational aspirations. This relationship is partly explained by the fact that only and oldest children tend to rank higher in mental ability which may be due to greater exposure to cognitive stimulation by adults.

(f) Adolescent participation in family decisions is associated with a lower probability of vocational indecision. The association is fairly strong among boys but still stronger among girls. Adolescent participation in family decisions is also somewhat positively related to educational aspirations.

ger de poursuivre des études postsecondaires que les élèves anglophones.

(c) Les élèves venant de famille nombreuse sont plus susceptibles de ne pas avoir d'objectif de carrière que ceux qui viennent de familles de petite dimension. Toutefois, les filles sont moins influencées par la dimension de leur famille que les garçons.

(d) La dimension de la famille est liée de façon négative aux projets d'études ; la corrélation est plus forte avec les projets d'études secondaires qu'avec les projets d'études postsecondaires.

(e) Le fait d'être l'aîné d'une famille, ou un enfant unique, va de pair avec des aspirations scolaires plus élevées. Cette relation s'explique en partie par le fait que les enfants uniques et les aînés ont une tendance à avoir des aptitudes intellectuelles supérieures, fait qui peut être dû au plus grand contact qu'ils ont avec des adultes, ce qui stimule leurs facultés de connaissance.

(f) La participation de l'adolescent aux décisions de la famille va de pair avec une faible probabilité d'indécision quant à la carrière. Le rapport est assez étroit chez les garçons mais encore plus chez les filles. La participation de l'adolescent aux décisions de la famille est aussi liée positivement aux aspirations scolaires.

(g) Girls whose mothers are working are less likely to be undecided about the pursuit of a career than other girls. One exception to this overall result is that those who rank high in mental ability appear unaffected by the employment status of their mothers.

(g) Les filles dont les mères travaillent seront moins susceptibles d'être indécises quant à la poursuite d'une carrière que les autres. Il y a cependant une exception à ce résultat d'ensemble : les filles qui ont des aptitudes intellectuelles exceptionnelles semblent ne pas être influencées par le statut d'emploi de leur mère.

ROLE OF OTHER SIGNIFICANT PERSONS

Another aspect of the adolescent's social situation is the set of persons with whom he is associated. The judgement of teachers, counsellors, principals, parents, relatives, and friends tends to influence the adolescent's image of himself. A summary of results pertaining to this factor includes the following points:

(a) Vocational support from other significant persons is strongly related to the formulation of a career goal and to the adolescent's degree of self-knowledge; the greater the variety of significant persons e.g., parents, friends who offer vocational support, the lower the likelihood of indecision and the higher the degree of self-knowledge.

LE ROLE DE PERSONNES D'IMPORTANCE

L'ensemble des personnes fréquentées par l'adolescent est un autre aspect de sa position sociale. Le jugement des professeurs, des conseillers, des directeurs d'écoles, des parents, des relations et des amis a tendance à modifier l'image que l'adolescent a de lui-même. En bref, les résultats obtenus à ce sujet, englobent les points suivants :

(a) L'appui des personnes d'importance touchant le choix d'une profession est étroitement lié à l'absence d'un objectif de carrière et au degré de connaissance de soi-même ; plus les types de personnes d'importance, par exemple : les parents, les amis qui encouragent l'adolescent dans son choix sont nombreux, plus la probabilité d'indécision sera faible et plus le degré de connaissance de soi-même sera élevé.

(b) Parents and school faculty have more impact than friends upon the likelihood of vocational decision among boys. Parents and school personnel have about the same importance in this respect. With regard to vocational indecision among girls, friends appear to be the most important, and parents the least; of course, these various sources of support tend to have more influence when combined than when taken singly.

(c) Support for high educational attainment from parents is by far the most important source of encouragement for educational intentions; support from a member of the school faculty is the next most important and support from friends the least important.

(b) Les parents et le personnel de l'école ont plus d'influence que les amis sur la probabilité d'indécision quant à la carrière, chez les garçons. Les parents et le personnel de l'école semblent avoir à peu près la même importance à cet égard. Quant à l'indécision sur la profession chez les filles, ce sont les amis qui semblent avoir la plus grande importance et les parents le moins. Il va de soi que ces diverses sources d'encouragement ont tendance à avoir plus d'influence lorsqu'elles sont combinées que si on les prend une par une.

(c) L'appui des parents est de loin la source la plus importante d'encouragement quant aux projets d'études supérieures , l'appui d'un membre du personnel de l'école vient en deuxième lieu et enfin, l'appui des amis est le moins important.

SCHOOL CONTEXT AND EXPERIENCE

The school as a formal organization and the adolescent's experience in it have an effect on the student's career development, preferences, and intentions. In a way, choice of program, evaluation procedures, guidance counselling, and other related factors constitute the very ingredients of the voca-

LE CONTEXTE ET L'EXPERIENCE SCOLAIRES

L'école en tant qu'organisation formelle et l'expérience de l'adolescent dans cette organisation ont un effet sur l'évolution de la carrière de l'élève, sur ses préférences et sur ses projets de carrière. D'une certaine façon, le choix d'un programme, les méthodes d'évaluation, l'orientation et les autres facteurs connexes constituent la matière même des intentions, des

tional intentions, plans and expectations of the adolescent. These various features provide an indication of the kind of role and status which he is likely to occupy in the social structure. Some relevant findings are:

(a) The type of program (academic or vocational) is strongly associated with educational intentions.

(b) The greater number of programs offered by a school, the greater the likelihood of a career goal.

(c) A high rate of failure in school decreases the probability of a student continuing with post-secondary education. This occurs whether or not the student has experienced failure. The effect of the failure rate, however, is greater for a student who has failed a subject.

(d) A student is more likely to be without a career goal if he is unaware of the school guidance services available. Consulting with a school counsellor is associated with a lower likelihood of vocational indecision and higher educational intentions, but not with the level of occupational preference.

(e) The number and variety of activities carried out in the school for the purpose of diffusing ed-

projets et des espérances des adolescents quant à leur carrière. Ces divers aspects donnent une idée du rôle et du statut qu'il est susceptible d'avoir dans la structure sociale. Voici quelques-uns des résultats de cette étude :

(a) Le type de programme (général ou professionnel) est étroitement lié aux projets d'études.

(b) Plus l'école offre de programmes, plus les élèves auront des objectifs de carrière.

(c) Un taux d'échec très élevé dans une école réduit la chance qu'un élève décide de poursuivre des études postsecondaires. Ceci demeure vrai que l'élève ait personnellement subi un échec ou non. Toutefois l'effet du taux d'échec est plus grand pour un élève qui a subi un échec dans une matière.

(d) Un élève qui n'est pas au courant des services d'orientation mis à sa disposition dans l'école sera plus susceptible de ne pas avoir d'objectif de carrière. Le fait de consulter un conseiller à l'école est relié à une probabilité plus faible d'indécision touchant la profession et à des projets d'études plus ambitieux, mais non pas avec le niveau de la profession préférée.

(e) Le nombre et la diversité des activités organisées par l'école dans le but de diffuser des renseignements sur les études et

ucational and occupational information is positively associated among students with the probability of their having formulated a career goal *and* with the degree of vocational competence they exhibit. Such activities are also positively associated among boys with post-secondary educational intentions and the level of occupational preference, but not among girls.

SUMMARY

A few of the main patterns of interaction emerging from the study can be summarized in three general hypotheses.

1. The effect of social structure variables on goalsetting behaviour tends to be more pronounced when an individual is not experiencing serious personal identity problems.
2. Compared with those from more privileged families, adolescents who are relatively disadvantaged in terms of their social background, as well as those who feel relatively disadvantaged, are generally more affected by their experience in school, by the type of school they attend and by the assistance available to them. Disadvantaged students can benefit

les professions sont positivement reliés chez les étudiants à la probabilité qu'ils se soient fixés un objectif de carrière et au degré de leur compétence pour se choisir une profession. Ces activités sont, en outre, positivement reliées chez les garçons aux projets d'études postsecondaires et au niveau des préférences quant à la profession, mais pas chez les filles.

RESUME

Les principaux effets d'interaction qui sont ressortis de cette étude peuvent se résumer en trois hypothèses générales :

1. L'effet des variables de structure sociale sur la détermination d'un objectif de carrière tendrait à être plus prononcé chez ceux qui n'ont pas de problèmes d'identité personnelle sérieux.
2. Les adolescents qui sont relativement défavorisés sur le plan social, ainsi que ceux qui ont le sentiment de l'être, sont également plus affectés par leurs expériences scolaires par le genre d'école à laquelle ils vont et par l'aide mise à leur disposition, que ceux qui viennent d'un milieu plus privilégié. Les élèves défavorisés peuvent gagner beaucoup à être placés dans des situations qui offrent des possibilités et des avantages dont ils ne

considerably from being placed in situations that offer opportunities and advantages to which they have not been previously exposed. Another important conclusion derived from the analysis was that the disadvantaged do respond positively to opportunities by elevating their goals and intentions.

3. The final hypothesis concerns the effects of two kinds of disadvantages: subordination in the liguistic stratification system and a combination of other kinds of disadvantages. When minority status occurs jointly with either objective disadvantages (e.g., living in a small community, low socio-economic background, a large family, low mental ability rank) or subjective disadvantages (e.g., low self-esteem, low sense of opportunity and low control over events), the effect is compounded in such a way that aspirations are lowered considerably under the influence of this *'double disadvantage'*. Alternately, aspirations may be increased to an unrealistically high level as the individual attempts to compensate for his disadvantages by disassociating himself from his background, or by combatting a negative sense of his worth and capabilities.

pouvaient jouir auparavant. Une autre conclusion importante que l'on peut tirer de l'analyse serait que les désavantagés répondent d'une façon positive aux avantages offerts, en élevant le niveau de leurs objectifs et de leurs projets.

3. L'hypothèse finale se rapporte aux effets de deux sortes de désavantages : la subordination dans le système de stratification linguistique et un ensemble d'autres désavantages. Lorsqu'un statut de minorité se joint à d'autres désavantages objectifs comme le fait de vivre dans une petite localité, d'appartenir à un milieu socio-économique modeste, d'être membre d'une famille nombreuse, d'avoir de faibles aptitudes intellectuelles, ou encore, à des désavantages subjectifs comme une pauvre estime de soi-même, un sentiment que l'avenir offre peu de chances de réussite et, un sens peu développé de maîtrise des événements, l'effet est composé, de sorte que les aspirations, sont considérablement rabaissées sous l'influence de ce *double désavantage*. D'un autre côté, les aspirations peuvent s'élever à une telle hauteur qu'elles cessent d'être réalistes, dans une tentative visant à compenser ces désavantages par la dissociation radicale de son milieu ou à combattre un sentiment négatif de sa valeur et de ses capacités propres.

statistical appendix

les statistiques

labour force

la population active

unemployment rates

le taux de chômage

clients - vacancies

les chômeurs - les postes vacants

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE				
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.		
		(Thousands of persons)							
1970	Jan.	1,306[b]	1,246[b]	1,052[c]	364	325	617	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	1,315[b]	1,245[b]	1,049[c]	365	324	626	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,332[b]	1,263[b]	1,065[c]	368	330	634	Mars	
	Apr.	1,341[b]	1,269[b]	1,062[c]	366	335	640	Avril	
	May	1,415[b]	1,351[b]	1,102[c]	383	363	669	Mai	
	June	1,428[b]	1,370[b]	1,123[c]	389	367	672	Juin	
	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680	Août	
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641	Mars	
	Apr.	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641	Avril	
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681	Mai	
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677	Juin	
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692	Août	
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	1,360[b]	1,281[b]	1,082[c]	385	327	648	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	1,370[b]	1,293[b]	1,100[c]	382	330	657	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,376[b]	1,302[b]	1,110[c]	381	338	657	Mars	
	Apr.	1,409[b]	1,338[b]	1,128[c]	388	345	677	Avril	
	May	1,454[b]	1,399[b]	1,153[c]	402	357	695	Mai	
	June	1,490[b]	1,440[b]	1,197	409	371	709	Juin	

		(en milliers de personnes)				
		Ensem. de la Main-d'oeuvre	Total des employés	Employés non-agricoles	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		REGION DES PRAIRIES			MAIN-D'OEUVRE DANS LES PROVINCES DES PRAIRIES		

LA POPULATION ACTIVE

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
Indicateurs alphabétiques	Ecart-type en pour cent

Désignation alphabétique des fluctuations normales exprimées en %

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Statistique Canada - La Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES [1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION		
		(Percentages)								
1970	Jan.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.8	3.2	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	6.5[d]	5.3	4.7	7.4	4.6	5.1	3.9	Fév.	
	March	6.7[d]	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.3	3.9	Mars	
	April	6.6[d]	5.4	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.4	Avril	
	May	6.1[d]	4.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.1	4.8	Mai	
	June	6.1[d]	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.2	4.7	Juin	
	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.4	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.4	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.6	4.8	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.3	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.4	5.0	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.2	Fév.	
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.3	4.4	Mars	
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.4	Avril	
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.3	4.3	Juin	
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	4.7	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	6.9	5.1	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.5	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	4.3	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	7.7[d]	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.2	4.2	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	7.3[d]	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.8	4.1	Fév.	
	March	7.4[d]	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	4.0	Mars	
	April	6.8[d]	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.1	Avril	
	May	6.2[d]	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.2	6.2	4.0	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.4	3.2	2.4	4.1	6.2	3.9	Juin	

(Pourcentage)

CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES
NON REDRESSES					CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES	

LE TAUX DE CHOMAGE[1]

[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to standard deviation 2.6% - 5.0%.

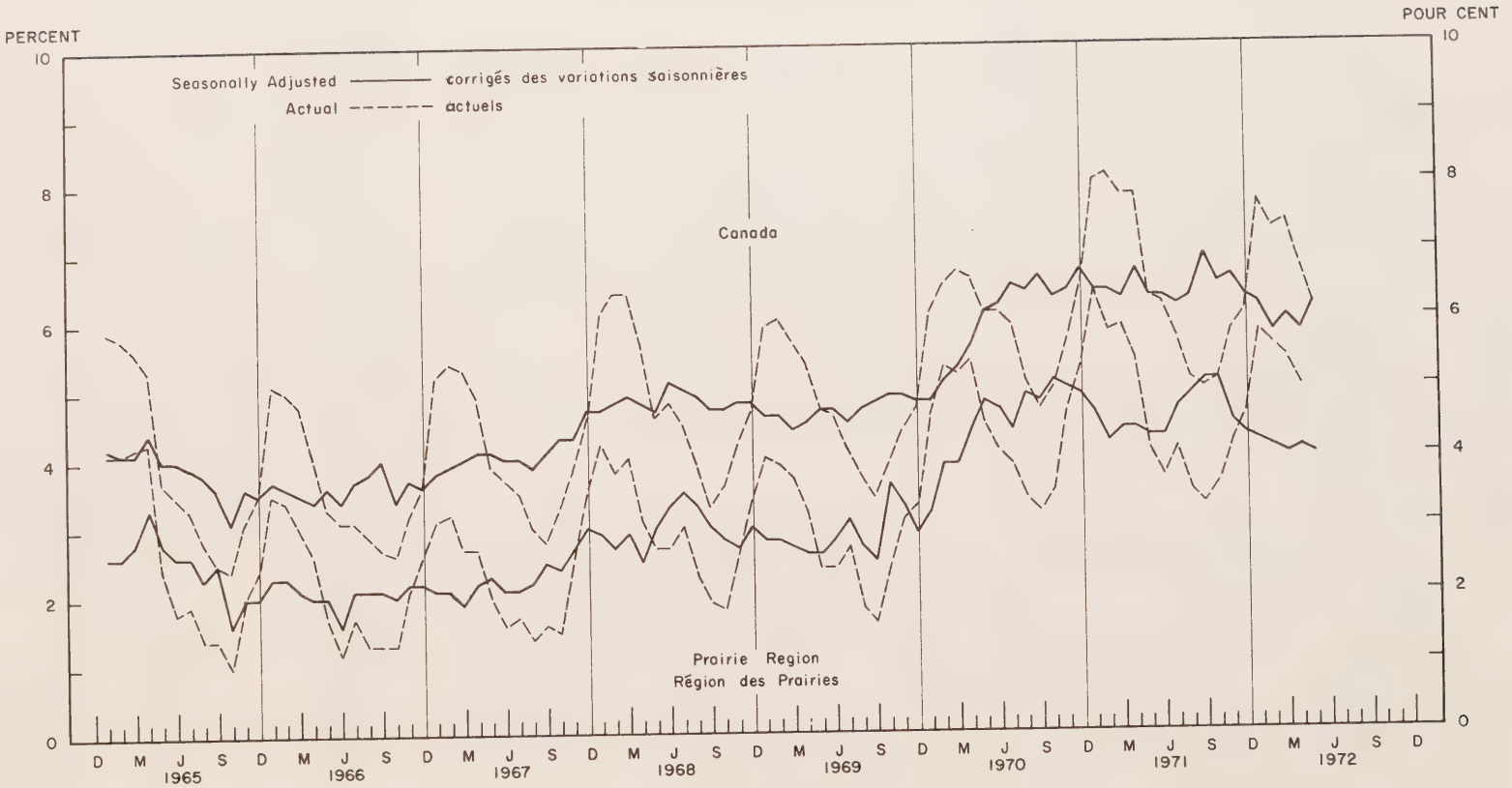
[1] Pourcentage des chômeurs par rapport à la population active
La lettre *(d)* signale une variation de 2.6% à 5.0%.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



TAUX DE CHOMAGE

ACTUELS ET CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES

CANADA ET REGION DES PRAIRIES

Source: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER		
		(dollars per week)							
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80	Jan.	1969
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25	Fév.	
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26	Mars	
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26	Avril	
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24	Mai	
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72	Juin	
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23	Juil.	
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03	Août	
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03	Sept.	
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43	Oct.	
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03	Nov.	
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98	Déc.	
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40	Fév.	
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47	Mars	
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14	Avril	
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98	Mai	
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44	Juin	
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66	Juil.	
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66	Août	
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56	Sept.	
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94	Oct.	
	Nov.	103.17	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.81	109.74	Nov.	
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.45	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	102.61	103.42	127.63	104.24	114.66	106.55	Fév.	
	March	102.62	106.40	127.68	106.22	113.29	108.95	Mars	
	April	102.62	105.08	127.96	106.95	115.56	112.40	Avril	
	May	103.77	108.76	127.93	108.37	117.03	115.74	Mai	
	June	108.02	110.42	126.34	112.40	119.68	113.92	Juin	
	July	108.94	110.52	126.80	114.92	117.48	119.47	Juil.	
	Aug.	110.95	112.67	126.65	112.51	121.97	120.29	Août	
	Sept.	108.11	109.22	127.99	114.62	120.16	118.58	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.32	110.06	132.31	115.04	123.10	127.23	Oct.	
	Nov.	107.35	107.47	135.70	113.27	122.90	124.98	Nov.	
	Dec.	108.42	108.99	143.36	114.83	123.72	120.96	Dec.	
1972	Jan.	107.60	115.81	133.37	114.16	122.74	127.78	Jan.	1972

(en dollars par semaine)

BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER

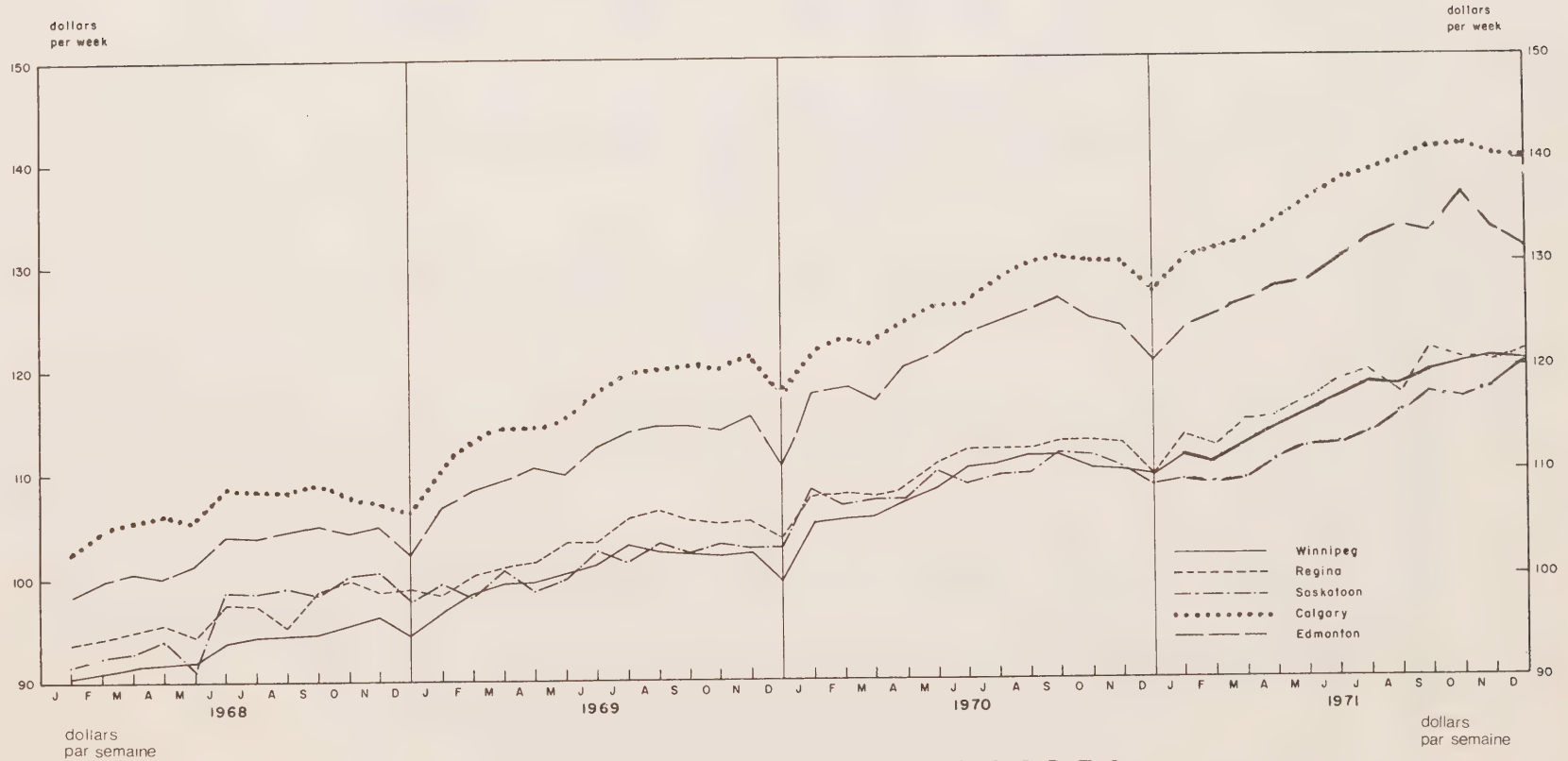
TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

PETITES VILLES REGIONALES

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002 Statistique Canada - 72-002

Employment, Earnings and Hours. Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REGIONAL CITIES



TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES
HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS
VILLES REGIONALES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON		
		(dollars per week)						
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90	Jan.	1969
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48	Fév.	
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63	Mars	
	April	99.51	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76	Avril	
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01	Mai	
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76	Juin	
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07	Juil.	
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74	Août	
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72	Sept.	
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26	Oct.	
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49	Nov.	
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94	Déc.	
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96	Fév.	
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97	Mars	
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14	Avril	
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32	Mai	
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03	Juin	
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30	Juil.	
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25	Août	
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	112.73	130.68	126.11	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79	Oct.	
	Nov.	110.30	112.71	107.92	130.09	122.84	Nov.	
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	111.13	112.09	108.29	132.47	124.18	Fév.	
	March	113.63	114.44	108.88	132.70	126.76	Mars	
	April	114.89	115.02	111.79	134.22	127.25	Avril	
	May	115.42	116.40	113.22	137.43	127.49	Mai	
	June	116.96	118.72	113.84	138.85	130.14	Juin	
	July	118.32	119.79	114.23	139.49	133.35	Juil.	
	Aug.	118.58	117.62	115.16	139.29	133.71	Août	
	Sept.	119.56	121.90	117.52	141.16	133.54	Sept.	
	Oct.	120.06	121.15	116.56	141.39	136.96	Oct.	
	Nov.	120.65	120.45	117.84	140.56	134.55	Nov.	
	Dec.	121.29	122.19	121.09	140.52	132.55	Dec.	
1972	Jan.	123.06	123.85	117.67	140.40	137.43	Jan.	1972

(en dollars par semaine)

WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON

TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

VILLES REGIONALES PRINCIPALES

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Statistique Canada - 72-002

Employment Earnings and Hours. Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

APRIL 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	6,909	1,542	804	4,543	20	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	968	216	135	591	26	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	14,391	4,337	2,695	7,308	51	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,738	442	259	996	41	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	4,925	1,231	1,315	2,366	12	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	885	225	188	462	10	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	8,966	2,292	2,216	4,391	67	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	2,005	501	399	1,057	48	Postes Vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	2,841	740	791	1,307	3	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,014	145	376	468	25	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	706	290	87	328	1	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	118	28	16	72	2	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	2,080	581	447	1,035	17	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	628	233	116	272	7	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,380	524	116	738	2	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	934	748	39	147	-	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	13,460	3,225	3,562	6,518	155	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,678	653	356	628	41	Postes vacants

PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.	PROFESSIONS

AVRIL 1972

LES CHOMEURS[1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1]*Registered clients without employment.* [1]*Chômeurs Enregistrés à la recherche d'un emploi.*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

MAY 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	5,678	1,609	952	3,188	19	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,028	213	168	623	24	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	12,819	3,760	2,641	6,341	77	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,833	536	268	978	51	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	4,082	980	1,140	1,948	14	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	928	180	219	520	9	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	8,130	2,115	2,083	3,810	122	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	2,394	580	469	1,289	56	Postes Vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	1,729	324	486	911	8	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	819	185	262	338	34	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	537	195	100	240	2	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	157	59	15	83	-	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	1,766	469	400	881	16	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	740	300	108	326	6	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,088	470	107	509	2	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	851	720	34	97	-	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	11,236	2,778	2,725	5,558	175	Chômeurs enregistrés
Vacancies	1,766	563	425	754	24	Postes vacants

PROFESSIONS	PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.

MAI 1972

LES CHOMEURS[1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1]*Registered clients without employment.* [1]*Chômeurs Enregistrés à la recherche d'un emploi.*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

MAY, JUNE

1972

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Man.	Sask. (Percent)	Alta.	
May						Mai
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	505	99	-	1	Opérateur de machine à coudre
620.281	Auto. Mechanic	60	38	12	50	Mécanicien d'automobile
306.878	Maid, General	40	-	20	80	Domestique
307.878	Nursemaid	40	12	63	25	Bonne d'enfants
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	33	21	43	36	Agent d'assurance
June						Juin
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	491	99	-	1	Opérateur de machine à coudre
421.883	Farm Hand, General	51	-	24	76	Ouvrier agricole
939.281	Miner	50	20	-	80	Mineur
306.878	Maid, General	49	8	33	59	Domestique
620.281	Auto. Mechanic	47	38	24	38	Mécanicien d'automobile
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	40	5	30	65	Agent d'assurance
807.381	Auto. Body Repairman	37	46	32	22	Ouvrier carrossier
		(Nbre)	(en pour cent)	(en pour cent)	(en pour cent)	
	Professions	Prairies	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	

RELEVE DES PROFESSIONS EN PENURIE

PENURIES PRINCIPALES

MAI, JUIN

1972

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Area Manager - Winnipeg	Rm. 202, 1311 Portage	R3G OV4	985-4975	A.W.H. Cheffins
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Morden	Box 1418	ROG 1JO	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	Box 1117	R1N 3C5	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A OT7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Flr. Federal Bldg.	ROA 2AO	326-6475	A. Wilson
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	A/A.E. Christensen
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
Area Manager - The Pas	333 Edwards Avenue	R9A OK2	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Flin Flon	Box 730	R8A 1N5	687-3461	Mrs. V. Davies
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A OK2	623-3453	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N OL5	677-2391	J.P. Erler
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Area Manager - Regina	5th Fl. 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-8414	H.W. Brown
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	S4A OS2	634-3624	
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	S6H 2M2	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
Regina	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Swift Current	50 Herbert St. E.	S9H 1M2	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street N.E.	S4H OW3	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue N.	S3N 1C1	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
Area Manager - Saskatoon	305-4th Avenue N.	S7K 2L8	652-9981	W. Hanson
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	S9A OV7	445-9481	H.D. Krause
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	SOM 1VO	236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street, E.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K OE3	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	SOE 1AO	752-2810	G. Garbe
ALBERTA			(403)	
Area Manager - Calgary	Rm.610,125-9th Ave.SE	T2G OP6	266-8954	R.J. MacTavish
Calgary	510-12th Avenue S.W.	T2R OH3	263-2343	A. Forsyth
Drumheller	Box 550	TOJ OYO	823-3365	D. Morgan
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	T1J 2G5	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Bldg., Box 510	TOK OEO	562-2816	E.D. Brown
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	T1A 2N1	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	T4N 1XO	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
Stettler	Fed. Bldg. 5104-50 Ave.	TOC 2LO	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
Area Manager - Edmonton	Rm. 1402,10015-103 Ave.	T5J OH1	424-4117	R. Huey
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J OH2	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Rm. 207, Federal Bldg.	T4V OJ2	672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	T9A 1L1	352-5956	G.H. McIntosh
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	TOE OPO	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Bx. 300, Profess. Bldg.	TOA 1KO	743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	T8V OX9	532-4411	
High Prairie	Bx. 360, Kovnats Bldg.	TOG 1EO	523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	S9V OP8	825-2246	E. Goulding
Peace River	10015-98th Street	TOH 2XO	624-4484	M. Simpson
St. Paul	Box 309	TOA 3AO	645-4428	R. Wilson
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Inuvik	Box 1678	XOE OTO	979-2122	R. Pelletier
Yellowknife	Box 1170	XOE 1HO	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE DU CANADA	ADRESSE	INDICATIF POSTAL	TELEPHONE	CHEF DE SERVICE

REGION DES PRAIRIES

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.	T2R OH3	262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	TOK OKO	653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	TOK ONO	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Ave.	T5H OM5	424-0251	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	50 International Hwy.	ROA OLO	373-2197	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	419 - 7th St. S.	T1J 2G5	328-5588	M. Diduck
North Portal, Sask.	Customs Immigration Bldg.	SOC 1WO	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	10 - 13th St.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101 - 22nd St. E.	S7K OE2	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Thompson, Manitoba	83 Churchill Drive	R8N OL5	778-7607	R.W. Beirnes
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-2225	J.N. Harder
CENTRES D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA				
CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES FOR STUDENTS				
Brandon, Manitoba	160-10th Street	R7A 4E6	727-0686	E. Mitchell
Calgary, Alberta	Fina Bldg.736-8th Ave.SW	T2P 1H4	263-5876	G. Pollock
Edmonton, Alberta	801 One Thornton Court	T5J 2E7	423-2211	E. Block
Lethbridge, Alberta	323-7th Street South	T1J 1H6	328-8164	J. Kanashiro
Medicine Hat, Alberta	Rm. 1 Arcade Bldg. 419-3rd Street S.E.	T1A OG9	527-8131	E. Keller
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	Rm. 225,61 Ross St. W.	S6H 2M2	693-4626	J. Radu
Portage La Prairie, Manitoba	127 Saskatchewan Ave. SE	R1N OL7	857-6933	R. McMillan
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	102 Tadman Bldg., 1320 Central Ave.	S6V 4W1	764-5201	B. Alexander
Red Deer, Alberta	5103 Gaetz Avenue		346-5724	J. Irvine
Regina, Saskatchewan	2411-11th Avenue	S4P OK4	525-8171	A. Rudoski
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	233-22nd St. S.E.	S7K OE3	244-8703	W. Hiebert
Winnipeg, Manitoba	460 Main Street	R3B 1B6	985-5520	R. Garrity
CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE POUR ETUDIANTS				
UNIVERSITY CENTRES				
Alberta	Students Union Bldg. Box 854	T6G 2J7	432-4291	M. Zuk
Brandon	Federal Building, 153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	2920-24th Ave. N.W.	T2N 1N4	289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Rm. 400, Univ. Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	R. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall,515 Portage	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm.5, Physical Educ.Bldg.	S4S OA2	536-9544	Mrs. A.A. Martin
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall	S7N OWO	652-2301	Mr. W. Hiebert
CENTRES UNIVERSITAIRES				
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H OJ9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	T5G 2R1	474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	1301-16th Avenue N.W.	T2M OL4	289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Box 1520	S7K 3R5	652-1800	E. Lautermilch
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MANPOWER REVIEW
prairies and northwest territories

Volume 5 No. 4
3rd Quarter 1972

Issued October 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey
Statistics and Developments to
September 1972

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DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

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prairies et territoires du nord-ouest

Volume 5 nº 4
3e trimestre 1972

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Relevé mensuel des statisques
et du développement de la population active
jusqu'en septembre 1972

DIRECTION DE L'ANALYSE DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL
MINISTERE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

forward

The Manpower Review - Prairies and Northwest Territories is published bi-monthly by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is assembled and finalized for publication by Mrs. Joanne Gerwing under the guidance of the Regional Economist. This issue features an article highlighting the economic advantages of immigration to Canada.

Comments, requests for further information, requests for additional copies, notice of mailing address changes or placement on the mail distribution list (free of charge) should be sent to:

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avant - propos

La Revue de la Main-d'oeuvre - Prairies et Territoires du Nord-Ouest est une publication bimestrielle de la direction de l'Analyse du marché du travail du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. Elle est rassemblée et mise au point pour la publication par Mme Joanne Gerwing sous la direction de l'économiste régional. Cette édition présente un article sur les avantages économiques de l'immigration au Canada.

Les lecteurs sont invités à nous faire parvenir leurs commentaires, leur demande de copies supplémentaires, leur changement d'adresse ou leur inscription à la liste de distribution postale (à titre gratuit). Ils devront les adresser à:

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Current Labour Statistics

Prairies and Canada

	Prairies	(%) Change	Canada	(%) Change	
Population					Population
June 1971	3,577,000[P]	+0.6	21,569,000	+1.2	Juin 1971
June 1972	3,599,000		21,830,000		Juin 1972
Immigration					Immigration
2nd Q. 1971	3,827	+1.3	31,278	-1.7	2e trimestre 1971
2nd Q. 1972	3,877		30,746		2e trimestre 1972
Labour Force					Main-d'oeuvre
3rd Q. 1971	1,459,000	+2.1	8,887,000	+3.0	3e trimestre 1971
3rd Q. 1972	1,490,000		9,161,000		3e trimestre 1972
Employment					Emplois
3rd Q. 1971	1,406,000	+2.1	8,420,000	+2.8	3e trimestre 1971
3rd Q. 1972	1,436,000		8,659,000		3e trimestre 1972
Unemployment					Chômage
3rd Q. 1971	53,000	+3.7	468,000	+7.2	3e trimestre 1971
3rd Q. 1972	55,000		502,000		3e trimestre 1972
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)					Taux de chômage (en % de la Main-d'oeuvre)
3rd Q. 1971	3.6%	N.A	5.3%	N.A	3e trimestre 1971
3rd Q. 1972	3.7%		5.5%		3e trimestre 1972
Average Weekly Earnings ($) (Industrial Composite)					Salaires et traitements hebdomadaires moyens ($) (moyenne industrielle)
June 1971	130.91	+10.4	138.06	+8.7	Juin 1971
June 1972[A]	144.57		150.15		Juin 1972[A]

Prairies	Changement en%	Canada	Changement en%

Les Indicateurs du Marché du Travail

Prairies et Canada

P	Includes 35,000 population in N.W.T. for 1971 and 36,000 for 1972	Y compris 35,000 habitants des T.N.O. pour 1971 et 36,000 habitants pour 1972
A	Advance figures	Chiffres provisoires
N.A.	Not applicable	Non applicable
SOURCE:	Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration	Statistique Canada et le Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3rd QUARTER RESULTS

The September labour force results for the Prairie Region displayed the usual seasonal pattern with large numbers of younger people withdrawing from summer employment and the labour force.

Altogether the labour force decreased by 56,000 between August and September, while employment decreased by an estimated 50,000. Unemployment, recorded at 56,000 in August, eased to 50,000 in September.

The Statistics Canada estimates put the Prairie Region labour force at 1,442,000 in September, and employment at 1,392,000.

By industry, there were employment declines in every sector except Agriculture, which remained unchanged from the August level. Trade, Construction and Manufacturing accounted for the larger declines. In Manufacturing the decline was somewhat more than normal for the time of year.

According to age groups, both employment and labour force dropped sharply in September for those under age 25, and increased for the over 25's. The decrease was most marked for the 14-19 age group as they terminated seasonal jobs with the reopening of the fall school term. The

LA SITUATION DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL

LES RESULTATS DU 3^{e} TRIMESTRE

Bien qu'un grand nombre de jeunes gens quittent leur emploi d'été et la main-d'oeuvre, l'enquête de septembre sur la main d'oeuvre dans la région des Prairies fait ressortir des movements normaux pour la saison.

La population active a diminué de 56,000 entre août et septembre alors que le niveau de l'emploi baissait d'environ 50,000. Le chomâge, au chiffre de 56,000 en août, n'était que de 50,000 en septembre.

D'après les estimés de Statistique Canada la population active des Prairies serait de 1,442,000 en septembre et le niveau de l'emploi de 1,392,000.

Le niveau de l'emploi, par industrie, a baissé dans tous les secteurs sauf dans l'agriculture où il est demeuré inchangé par rapport au mois d'août. Le commerce, le bâtiment et l'industrie manufacturière sont à la base de cette baisse importante. Dans l'industrie manufacturière, la perte d'emploi est plus forte que la normale pour cette époque de l'année.

En septembre, si l'on considère les groupes d'âges, aussi bien le niveau de l'emploi que celui de la population active ont subi une chute marquée pour les moins de 25 ans et une augmentation chez les plus de 25 ans. La baisse a été la plus forte dans le groupe des 14 à 19 ans alors que les emplois d'été prenaient fin et que l'é-

largest labour force and employment increases occurred for the 25-44 age group, with women (mainly) tending to re-enter the labour force for the fall and winter.

Although the total labour force dropped by 56,000 from August to September, females actually increased their numbers in the labour force slightly, and held a constant level of employment between the two months.

The following table offers a summary of the most recent changes in the labour force survey estimates.

cole recommençait. Le groupe des 25 à 44 ans a été celui où l'augmentation de l'emploi et de la population active s'est fait sentir le plus alors que les femmes (principalement) rejoignaient la main-d'oeuvre pour l'automne et l'hiver.

Quoique le total de la population active ait baissé de 56,000 d'août à septembre, l'élement féminin de la main-d'oeuvre a augmenté légèrement et a maintenu un niveau constant d'emplois entre ces deux mois.

Le tableau suivant fait ressortir les plus récents changements dans les résultats de l'enquête sur la main-d'oeuvre.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	August 1972	September 1972	Change	
Labour Force	1,498,000	1,442,000	-56,000	Main-d'oeuvre
Employed	1,442,000	1,392,000	-50,000	Emploi
Unemployed	56,000	50,000	-6,000	Chômage
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.5	-0.2	Taux de chômage (%)

Août 1972 | Septembre 1972 | Changement

SITUATION DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL

The Regional unemployment rate, at 3.5 percent, was down slightly from August's 3.7 percent. The September figure was the second lowest of the year, with June registering a 3.4 percent rate.

Le taux régional de chômage, au chiffre de 3.5 pour cent, était légèrement inférieur aux 3.7 pour cent du mois d'août. Seul le taux de chômage du mois de juin au chiffre de 3.4 pour cent, était inférieur à celui du mois de septembre.

For the 3rd Quarter of 1972 the unem-

La moyenne du taux de chômage au cours du 3^{e}

ployment rate averaged 3.7 percent compared with 4.1 percent in the 2nd Quarter and 5.6 percent for the first three months. The 3rd Quarter results in 1972 showed a marginally higher unemployment rate than the 3.6 percent for the 3rd Quarter last year.

trimestre de 1972 était de 3.7 pour cent par rapport à 4.1 pour cent pour le 2e trimestre et à 5.6 pour cent pour le premier. Les résultats du 3e trimestre de 1972 font ressortir un taux de chômage un tant soit peu supérieru aux 3.6 pour cent du 3e trimestre de l'an dernier.

The most recent unemployment rates show that four of the five regions had increasing unemployment rates this September compared to a year ago; the exception being Quebec.

Les taux de chômage les plus récents indiquent que quatre sur les cinq régions ont des taux de chômage plus élevés cette année qu'au cours du même mois l'année dernière, le Québec étant l'exception.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Prairies	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Pacific	Canada	
Sept. 1971	3.3	6.4	6.8	4.1	5.5	5.0	Sept. 1971
Sept. 1972	3.5	7.0	6.6	4.2	6.6	5.2	Sept. 1972
Change	+0.2	+0.6	-0.2	+0.1	+1.1	+0.2	Changement

	Prairies	Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Pacifique	Canada

TAUX DE CHOMAGE

For the Prairie Region, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has climbed sharply in the past three months. (The figures are adjusted to eliminate regular seasonal fluctuations, and thereby reveal the underlying trends in employment and unemployment.) In the 1st Quarter of 1972 the adjusted unemployment rate averaged 4.1 percent; in the 2nd Quarter it eased to 4.0 percent continuing the trend to improvement begun in the fall of 1971. Now

Le taux de chômage de la région des Prairies corrigé des variations saisonnières a augmenté d'une façon marquée au cours des trois derniers mois. (Les chiffres sont redressés pour éliminer les fluctuations dues aux saisons et, de cette manière, faire ressortir les tendances sous-jacentes de l'emploi et du chômage.) Au cours du 1er trimestre de 1972, la moyenne du taux de chômage désaisonnalisé etait de 4.1%; ce chiffre est baissé à 4.0% pendant le 2e trimestre et confirmait la tendance à l'amélioration qui avait commencé durant l'automne de 1971. La tendance

the trend has reversed again with the 3rd Quarter 1972 averaging 5.0 percent unemployment (4.3 percent in July; 5.3 in August and 5.3 in September.)

The Canadian seasonally adjusted rate has also moved higher in the 3rd Quarter of 1972: from 6.0 percent in the 1st Quarter; to 6.1 percent in the 2nd Quarter; to a 6.7 percent average for July-August-September.

The Prairie Region's labour force has grown by 31,000 between the 3rd Quarters of 1971 and 1972. In the same period employment has grown by 30,000. These increases work out to 2.1 percent for both labour force and employment.

s'est renversée à nouveau depuis le début de ce 3^{e} trimestre de 1972 alors que la moyenne du taux de chômage atteignait 5.0% (4.3% en juillet, 5.3% en août et 5.3% en septembre.

Le taux de chômage du Canada désaisonnalisé a également monté au cours du 3^{e} trimestre de 1972, d'une moyenne de 6.0 pour cent durant le 1er trimestre à 6.1 pour cent durant le 2^{e} et a 6.7 pour cent pour les mois de juillet, août et septembre.

La population active de la région des Prairies s'est accrue de 31,000 entre le 3^{e} trimestre de 1971 et 1972. Durant la même période, le nombre de chômeurs à grossi de 30,000 personnes. Ces augmentations s'établissent, dans les deux cas, à 2.1 pour cent du total.

MANITOBA

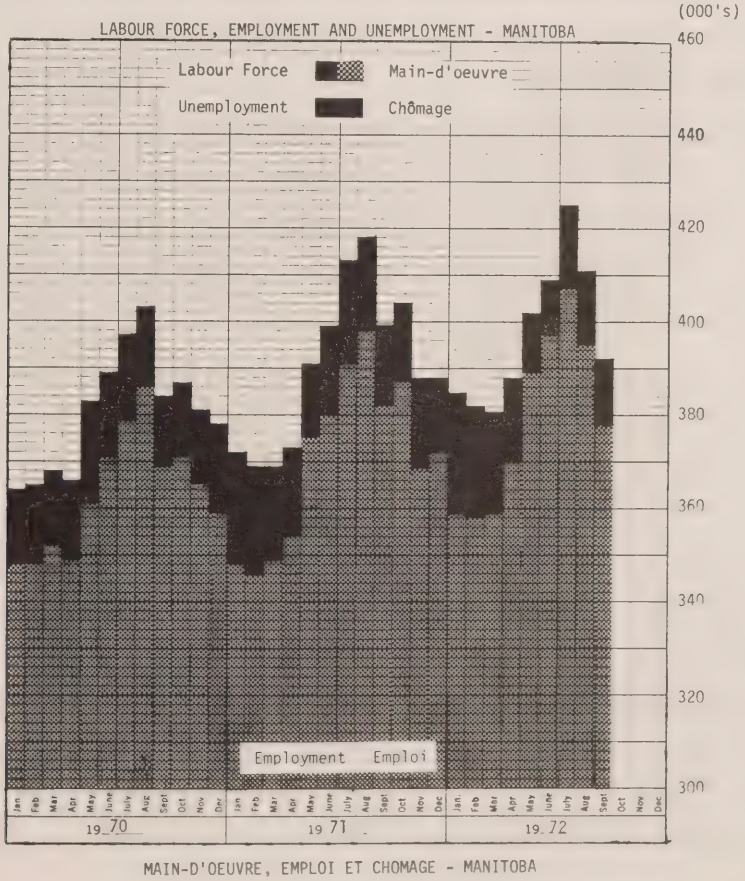
The Manitoba labour force was estimated at 411,000 in August according to Statistics Canada, representing an abnormally large decrease from 425,000 in July. Employment was 395,000 in August, down 12,000 from July. The drop in employment was an extreme deviation from the normal seasonal pattern since employment usually peaks in August.

Unemployment in Manitoba declined from 18,000 in July to 16,000 in August, causing the unemployment rate to drop from 4.2 percent in July to 3.9 percent in August.

MANITOBA

D'après Statistique Canada, la population active du Manitoba était estimée à 411,000 en août ce que représentait une chute importante par rapport à 425,000 en juillet. Le nombre d'emplois n'était que de 395,000 en août une baisse de 12,000 par rapport à juillet. Cette perte d'emplois est tout à fait anormale pour la saison car, les autres années, l'emploi est à son maximum au mois d'août.

Le nombre de chômeurs a baissé de 18,000 en juillet à 16,000 en août si bien que le taux de chômage est tombé de 4.2% en juillet à 3.9% en août. Les taux de chômage des sept premiers mois



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - MANITOBA

Unemployment rates in the first seven months of 1972 have shown some improvement over 1971 rates. For example, the unemployment rate last August was 4.5 percent.

Farm cash receipts in Manitoba for the first four months of 1972 totalled $119,057,000, an increase of 28.6 percent over cash receipts in 1971, when the total was $92,605,000. This year almost all major sectors are showing gains including grain, eggs and livestock.

Sixty manufacturing concerns have established new plants or have expanded existing plants in Manitoba during the first half of 1972. New jobs created as a result of those developments are estimated at 1,700 with total capital investment estimated at $19,250,000. Of the sixty firms, twenty-eight are new companies which have either started production or have begun construction of new plants.

A joint agreement was recently signed between the federal and provincial governments. Under the Agricultural Service Centres Agreement, the federal government will provide $10 million over the next five years to help finance and construct water supply and sewage disposal facilities. Construction will take place in selected centres of over 2,000 population which play an important role in servicing

de 1972 sont indicatifs d'une certaine amélioration par rapport à 1971. En août dernier, par exemple, le taux de chômage était de 4.5%.

Les rentrées d'argent sur les exploitations agricoles se sont élevées à $119,057,000 au Manitoba au cours des quatre premiers mois de 1972, une augmentation de 28.6% sur 1971 alors qu'elles se chiffraient à $92,605,000. Cette année presque tous les secteurs primaires, les céréales, les oeufs et le bétail, enregistrent des gains.

Soixante industries ont établi ou agrandi leurs succursales au Manitoba au cours des six premiers mois de 1972. Ces nouveaux développements ont eu pour résultat la création de nouveaus emplois qui sont évalués à 1,700 avec un capital investi estimé à $19,250,000. De ces soixante industries, 28 sont des nouvelles compagnies qui ont, soit commencé la production, soit entrepris la construction de nouvelles usines.

Un accord conjoint vient d'être signé entre les gouvernements fédéral et provincial. D'après l'accord sur les centres de Services agricoles, le gouvernement fédéral s'engage à fournir 10 millions de dollars étalés sur les 5 prochaines années afin d'aider au financement et à la construction d'un réseau d'égoûts. Ces constructions se feront dans des centres choisis dont la population s'élève à plus de 2,000 habitants et qui jouent un rôle important par les services qu'ils

Manitoba's agricultural areas. The $2.4 million grant and loan extended to Brandon in June 1971, under a special agreement was the first project to be assisted under this program. The new program is intended to supplement assistance for sewer and water services now available from federal and provincial sources.

The value of building permits issued in Winnipeg for July 1972 was $21.0 million compared to $12.3 million in July 1971. This brings the total value of building permits for the period January to July 1972 to $121.6 million compared with $88.0 million for the same period last year. The substantial increase in construction activity this year has resulted in a general shortage of tradesmen. Most firms are at peak staff at present.

Canadian National Railways recently opened a new $4 million express and intermodal centre in Winnipeg which provides shippers and receivers with improved techniques of handling express traffic. The new centre, which is open seven days a week, consolidates and modernizes existing express operations formerly conducted from six buildings in Canadian National's east yard complex.

offrent aux zones agricoles du Manitoba. L'octroi et le prêt de 2.4 millions accordés à la ville de Brandon en juin 1971 en vertu d'un accord spécial était le premier projet à profiter de ce programme. Ce nouveau programme à été formé dans le but d'offrir de l'aide pour le développement des services sanitaires, aide qui est disponible aussi bien de sources fédérales que de sources provinciales.

Les permis de contruire établis à Winnipeg en juillet 1972 se sont chiffrés à 21.0 millions de dollars par rapport à 12.3 millions en juillet 1971. Ceci porte la valeur totale des permis de construire à 121.6 millions pour la période allant de janvier à juillet 1972 en comparaison de 88.0 millions pour la même période l'an dernier. Cette forte augmentation dans le domaine du bâtiment a résulté en une pénurie générale d'ouvriers qualifiés. Le personnel de la plupart des compagnies est actuellement à son maximum.

Le CNR a récemment fait l'ouverture d'un centre de messagerie et de services intermodaux d'une valeur de 4 millions de dollars à Winnipeg. Il est équipé suivant des techniques ultra-modernes de manutention des marchandises en exprès aussi bien à l'arrivée qu'au départ. Le nouveau centre, qui est ouvert sept jours par semaine, permet de concentrer en un seul endroit les livraisons en exprès qui étaient anciennement dirigées à partir de six bâtiments situés en arrière de la gare du Canadian National.

SASKATCHEWAN

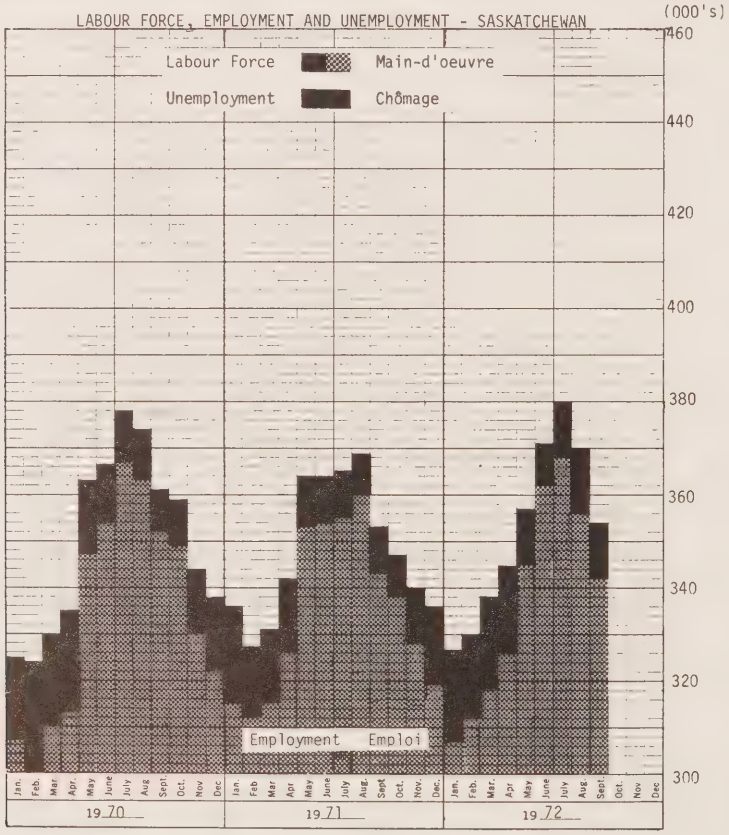
According to the August labour force survey, an estimated 369,000 persons were in Saskatchewan's labour force. Of this number, an estimated 356,000 were employed. These totals were both considerably lower than the estimates for July. In that month the labour force was estimated to be 380,000 persons, of whom 368,000 were working. In August, 1971 there were 369,000 labour force members, with an estimated 360,000 employed.

The survey provides preliminary indication that total employment in the province

SASKATCHEWAN

D'après l'enquête du mois d'août, la population active de la Saskatchewan est estimée à 369,000 personnes. De ce chiffre, 356,000 sont employées. Ces deux totaux sont beaucoup plus bas que les prévisions du mois précédent. En juillet, la population active était estimée à environ 380,000 personnes, 368,000 d'entre elles détenaient un emploi. Les chiffres de 1971 étaient de 369,000 et de 360,000 personnes respectivement.

Bien que les chiffres ne soient pas confirmés il semblerait que la courbe des variations sai-



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - SASKATCHEWAN

may have reached its seasonal peak a month earlier this year than in 1971.

Total numbers of unemployed in August was estimated at 14,000. This was an insignificant change from July's estimate of 13,000, but a more notable increase of approximately 5,000 persons from August of the previous year. The provincial unemployment rate rose from 3.4 percent in July to 3.8 percent in August.

Adverse weather conditions during September have retarded harvesting operations throughout the province. Although the extent of crop damage is not yet determinable, no major problems, aside from delay caused by the weather are anticipated at this time.

The 1971 Census revealed that total land used for agriculture in the province declined only marginally from the 1966 Census; from 65.4 million acres to 65.1 million acres. During the same period, however, average farm size increased from 763 acres to 845 acres, and the number of Saskatchewan farms decreased sharply. Wheat operations were especially affected; the number of Saskatchewan wheat farms fell by nearly one-half, from slightly over 51,000 in 1966 to 26,500 in 1971.

One of the methods relied upon by the

sonnières de l'emploi soit passée par son maximum un mois plus tôt qu'en 1971.

Le nombre de chômeurs était estimé à 14,000 au mois d'août. Ceci représentait un changement insignifiant par rapport aux 13,000 chômeurs du mois de juillet mais une augmentation marquée d'environ 5,000 personnes en comparaison du mois d'août dernier. Le taux de chômage de la province est monté de 3.4 pour cent en juillet à 3.8 pour cent en août.

Des conditions atmosphériques défavorables en septembre ont retardé la moisson dans toute la province. Bien que l'étendue des dommages ne puisse pas être établie, aucun problème majeur, sauf les délais causés par le mauvais temps, n'est anticipé pour le moment.

Il ressort du recensement de 1971 que la totalité des superficies consacrées à l'agriculture n'a que faiblement diminué par rapport au recensement de 1966, soit de 65.4 à 65.1 millions d'acres. Toutefois, au cours de la même période, la superficie des exploitations agricoles moyennes est passée de 763 à 845 acres et le nombre d'exploitations a accusé une diminution marquée. La production de blé a été la plus affectée; le nombre d'exploitations céréalières est tombé de près de moitié, de légèrement plus de 51,000 en 1966 à 26,500 en 1971.

L'une des méthodes sur laquelle compte le gou-

provincial government to respond to problems created by rapid farm consolidation has been to establish the Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission. Funded with an initial $10 million, this body is now receiving applications for sale of farm land. The Commission intends to lease out purchased land to those farmers who wish to expand their holdings to a more economically viable size. The Land Bank has announced that the initial interest charge for rented land is to be 6.5 percent of the land's appraised value.

Trade is reflecting the continued strengthening in provincial cash income indicated by record farm cash receipts to date. This year's retail trade activity is at an all-time high. Gross returns from retail sales amounted to an estimated $128.7 million in August, or nearly 20 percent greater than for August, 1971. The increase in trade volume is apparently being met by greater utilization of the current sales staff.

vernement provincial pour faire face au problème créé par le remembrement rapide des exploitations agricoles tient en l'établissement de la "Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission". Disposant d'une mise de fonds de 10 millions de dollars, cet office reçoit maintenant les demandes de vente de terres en culture. Il compte ensuite louer les terres achetées aux agriculteurs qui désirent agrandir leurs exploitations et arriver à des opérations plus rentables. La banque agraire a annoncé que le taux d'intérêt sur les terres louées serait initialement de 6.5 pour cent de l'évaluation de la valeur des terres.

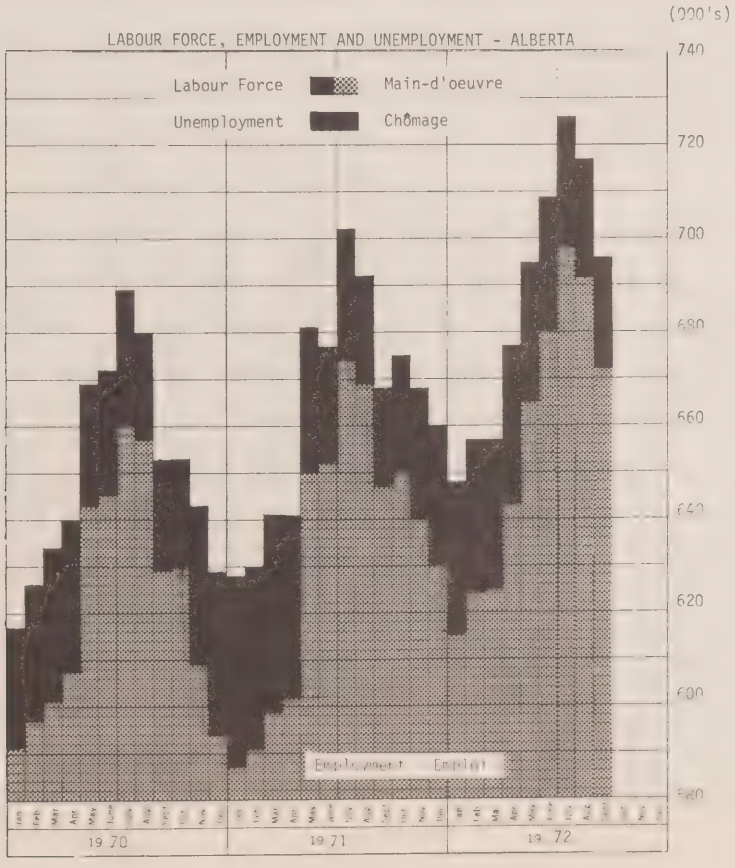
Des rentrées massives d'argent dans les exploitations agricoles sont à la base du raffermissement du produit disponible dans la province, raffermissement dont l'action est favorable au commerce. Les activités ont atteint un niveau-record dans le commerce de détail. Le revenu brut des ventes au détail est estimé à 128.7 millions de dollars en août, soit près de 20 pour cent de plus qu'en août 1971. L'augmentation du volume des affaires a permis une utilisation plus rationnelle du personnel employé dans la vente.

ALBERTA

Employment in Alberta was 691,000 in August, compared to 698,000 in July. The level of employment for August was above that of August 1971 when 669,000 persons were estimated to be at work. The Alberta labour force was 717,000 in August, up 25,000 from August 1971. Unemployment decreased marginally to 26,000 in August from 28,000 the previous month. The unemployment rate was 3.6 percent, down from 3.9 percent in July, but marginally up from the 3.3 percent estimated in August

ALBERTA

En août on comptait 691,000 emplois en Alberta par rapport à 698,000 en juillet. Le niveau de la main d'oeuvre pour le mois d'août était supérieur à celui du même mois en 1971 alors qu'environ 669,000 personnes travaillaient. La population active de l'Alberta était de 717,000 en août, une hausse de 25,000 en comparaison au mois d'août 1971. Le chômage n'a que faiblement baissé, de 28,000 le mois précédent à 26,000 en août. Le taux de chômage était de 3.6 pour cent, une baisse si l'on compare aux 3.9 pour cent du mois de juillet mais une hausse marginale quant au



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - ALBERTA

1971. The participation rate (the proportion of the population 14 years and over in the labour force) was 62.2 percent in August compared to 63.1 percent in July.

Oil and gas well drilling activity is very active in the area east of Medicine Hat. Alberta Eastern Gas Ltd. is drilling between 150 and 200 wells this year and expects similar activity over the next few years. Easy drilling to a shallow depth of 1,500 feet can produce high potential gas wells at very low expense. A new well casing method has greatly improved the efficiency of gas wells in the area. Gas pipeline work and compressor station construction should continue steady at moderate levels.

Construction projects of recent note in Edmonton include the $50 million Edmonton Centre complex and the Imperial Oil Refinery east of the city limits. The Edmonton Centre project is expected to provide initial employment for 200, increasing to 300 as work progresses. When fully developed the complex will include a five-story Woodward's department store, two office towers and more than 90 shops and offices including retail businesses, boutiques and restaurants. The first phase of the project,

chiffre estimatif de 3.3 pour cent du mois d'août 1971. Le taux de participation (la proportion de la population âgée de 14 ans et plus sur le marché du travail était de 62.2 pour cent en août par rapport aux 63.1 pour cent de juillet.

L'activité demeure très forte dans le domaine du forage des puits de pétrole et de gaz naturel à l'est de Medicine Hat. La "Alberta Eastern Gas Ltd." compte forer de 150 à 200 puits cette année et prévoit une activité aussi forte pour les années à venir. Un forage facile à une profondeur de 1,500 pieds peut produire des puits de gaz à très haut potentiel et à un coût très modique. Une nouvelle méthode de tubage a grandement amélioré l'efficacité des puits de gaz dans cette partie de la province. La construction d'une station de compression et la pose d'une pipeline pour le gaz devraient se poursuivre de façon régulière à un niveau modéré.

De récents projets de construction à Edmonton englobent la Place Edmonton au coût de 50 millions de dollars et la raffinerie de pétrole de l'Impérial à l'est de la ville. Il est prévu que la construction de la Place Edmonton fournira initialement 200 emplois et ira jusqu'à 300 à mesure que les travaux vont progresser. Quand il sera terminé, le complex comprendra un grand magasin Woodward's de 5 étages, deux tours pour bureaux ainsi que plus de 90 petits magasins et agences y compris des commerces de détail, des boutiques et des restaurants. La première phase du projet, c'est-à-dire le grand magasin Wood-

including the Woodward's store, a 25-story office tower and some retail base area is expected to be completed by the summer of 1974.

Completion of the $170 million Imperial Oil Refinery is scheduled for the fall of 1974. When completed it will be able to process 140,000 barrels of crude oil daily into gasoline, diesel fuel, oils and other petroleum products. The project currently employs 300 and a construction peak employment of 2,200 is expected in the summer of 1973. Construction has already been completed on two of eight, 8,000 - gallon per minute cooling towers. The entire refinery will have six million barrels of storage capacity when completed.

The Alberta Housing Corporation has established a $15 million mortgage fund to stimulate purchases of mobile homes. The ceiling is now $22,000 per unit as compared to the previous $18,000. This mortgage fund is expected to help solve the housing shortage in some rural areas. It will also contribute to increased sales and employment for Alberta's mobile home manufacturers.

ward's, une tour de 25 étages pour bureaux et quelques magasins seront terminés d'ici la fin de l'été 1974.

La raffinerie de pétrole de l'Impérial, au coût de 170 millions de dollars, devrait être terminée en automne 1974. Lorsqu'elle sera en service, 140,000 barils de pétrole brut seront transformés journellement en essence, en combustible pour moteur Diésel, en huile et en autres dérivés du pétrole. Ce projet emploie actuellement 300 personnes et on compte que 2,200 personnes seront employées au plus fort de la construction durant l'été de 1973. Deux refroidisseurs de 8,000 gallons à la minute sont déjà terminés. Les réservoirs de stockage de cette raffinerie auront une capacité totale de six millions de barils une fois terminés.

La Société d'Habitation de l'Alberta a établi un fonds de 15 millions de dollars pour stimuler l'achat d'habitations sur roues. Le plafond est maintenant de $22,000 par unité au lieu de $18,000. Ce fonds a pour but d'éliminer le manque de logements ruraux. Il contribuera également à l'augmentation des ventes et de l'emploi chez les fabricants de caravanes et d'habitations sur roues.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Increased construction activity continues in the Northwest Territories. Poole Construction was recently awarded a $135,000 contract for alterations to the air terminal building and operations building at the Yellowknife airport. Completion is expected in October. In Cambridge Bay, contracts were awarded for the construction of a post office and for site preparation of the Arctic Visual Omni-Range/Distance Measurement Equipment Facility. The new post office will be a one-story frame structure measuring 30 by 24 feet and will be completed by December. Work is already in progress on the distance measurement equipment facility and completion is scheduled for August, 1972.

A scientific research laboratory is to be built at Igloolik in the Fox Basin area at a cost of $500,000. The laboratory, to be started this year, will provide facilities for scientists and will lead to increased scientific research in the human sciences and in other major disciplines.

In Inuvik, Northern Construction has begun dredging operations to construct two islands for Imperial Oil Ltd. Major construction projects expected to start shortly include an expansion of the Inuvik General Hospital, expansion of the Northern Canada Power Commission and an indi-

LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Les Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont toujours le siège d'une activité accrue dans le domaine du bâtiment. La "Pool Construction" vient de recevoir un contrat de $135,000 pour modifications à l'aérogare et à la salle des opérations de l'aéroport de Yellowknife. Les travaux doivent être terminés pour le mois d'octobre. A Cambridge Bay, des contrats ont été accordés pour la construction d'un bureau de poste et pour la préparation de l'emplacement d'un radiogoniomètre d'approche couplé à un télémètre radar (station arctique VOR/DME). Le nouveau bureau de poste sera une construction à ossature de bois, à un seul étage, mesurant 24 sur 30 pieds et sera terminé d'ici décembre. Les travaux ont déjà commencé sur la station DME et ils devraient être terminés comme prévus en août 1972.

La construction d'un laboratoire de recherches scientifiques est prévue à Igloolik dans la région du Bassin de Fox, au coût de $ 500,000. Le laboratoire, dont la construction doit commencer cette année, fournira les installations nécessaires aux savants et conduira à l'accroissement des recherches scientifiques dans le domaine des sciences humaines et dans d'autres disciplines importantes.

A Inuvik, la "Northern Construction" a commencé les opérations de dragage en vue de la construction de deux îles pour la "Imperial Oil Ltd". Parmi les projets de construction qui doivent commencer d'ici peu nous trouvons: l'agrandisse-

vidual unit low rental project.

In general, there has been much activity in the mining industry with diamond drilling and exploration work being carried out in several areas of the Northwest Territories. Steadily increasing gold and silver prices are stimulating interest and activity in properties near Yellowknife. Diamond drilling projects are being carried out in several areas close to Great Bear Lake where there are known silver deposits.

The Canadian Arctic Co-op Federation opened a retail store in Yellowknife in July. The store is an outlet for the various products of Eskimo artists from the Northwest Territories.

Transients moving toward the north in search of work without prior advice or specific knowledge cause real problems in the area, since there continues to be a severe shortage of accommodation and limited jobs of a general nature. Recent announcements concerning highway construction have tended to lure even more people to the north making a bad situation worse. Those planning to look for work in the NWT should definitely seek advice from a southern Canada Manpower Centre first.

ment de la "Northern Canada Power Commission" et un projet d'habitations individuelles à loyer modéré.

En général, l'industrie minière a été très active alors que des forages et des travaux d'exploration étaient conduits dans plusieurs régions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Une augmentation soutenue des prix de l'or et de l'argent a amené un renouveau d'intérêt et d'activités dans des propriétés non loin de Yellowknife. Des forages d'exploration sont en bonne voie dans différentes régions du Grand lac de l'Ours où des gisements argentifères ont déjà été découverts.

La Fédération des magasins Coop de l'Arctic a ouvert un magasin de détail à Yellowknife en juillet. Ce sera un centre de revente des différents travaux des artistes esquimaux des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les travailleurs migrants qui vont vers le Nord à la recherche d'un travail sans conseil préalable ou connaissance spéciale créent un vrai problème dans cette région car le logement aussi bien que les emplois non spécialisés sont très rares. L'annonce de la construction d'une autoroute n'a fait qu'attirer encore plus de gens vers le Nord et aggraver une situation déjà déplorable. Ceux qui aimeraient à trouver du travail dans les TNO devraient demander conseil dans les centres de la Main d'oeuvre du Sud avant de s'engager dans cette voie.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from June to July. The largest decreases on a percentage basis occured in the Farming, Fishing and Forestry and the Machine Trade occupations.

Registered clients in all three Prairie Provinces decreased from June to July but the Northwest Territories experienced a slight increase in registered clients. The only categories with a significant increase in registered clients were Processing and Bench Work in Manitoba and Services in Saskatchewan.

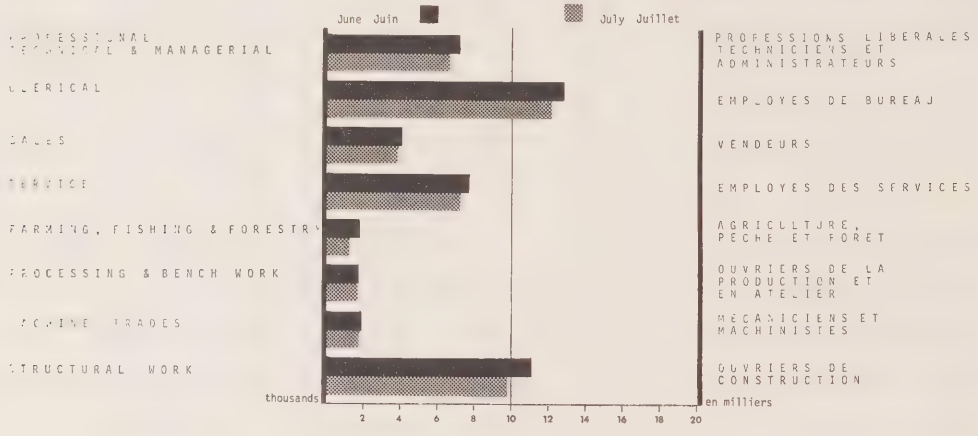
LES TRAVAILLEURS INSCRITS

Le total des travailleurs sans emploi se cherchant du travail à temps plein ou à temps partiel dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest à diminué entre juin et juillet. Les plus importantes diminutions quant au pourcentage ont eu lieu dans l'agriculture, la pêche et les exploitations forestières ainsi qu'en construction mécanique.

Le nombre de travailleurs inscrits a diminué dans les trois provinces des Prairies de juin à juillet alors qu'il augmentait légèrement dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les seules catégories qui ont enregistré une augmentation marquée sont la production et le travail d'atelier au Manitoba et les services en Saskatchewan.

REGISTERED CLIENTS
WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.

TRAVAILLEURS
SANS EMPLOI INSCRITS
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration -MAN 757

REGISTERED VACANCIES

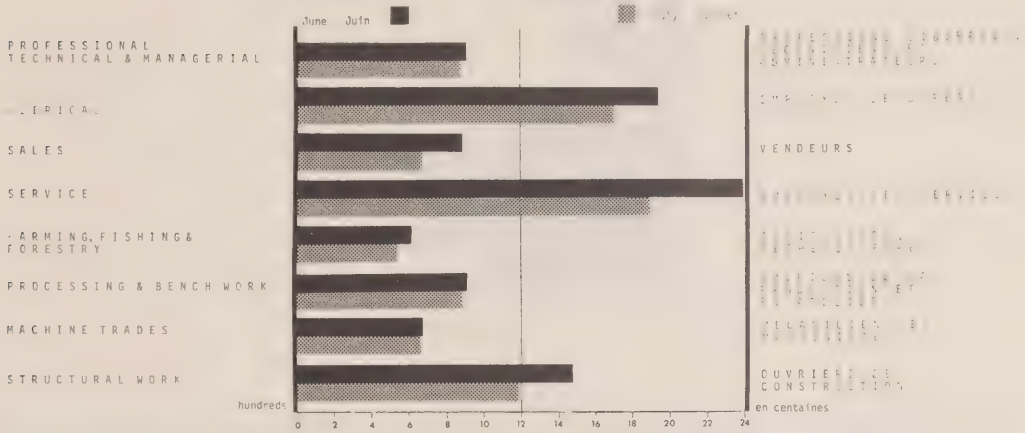
Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased between June and July. The Services and Structural Work occupations recorded the main decreases between the two months.

LES POSTES VACANTS ENREGISTRES

Le total des postes vacants enregistrés dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a diminué entre juin et juillet. Les diminutions se sont surtout fait sentir au cours de ces deux mois dans les services et la construction métallique.

REGISTERED VACANCIES
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.

POSTES VACANTS ENREGISTRES
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 757

Vacancies decreased in all Prairie Provinces with the largest percent decrease in Saskatchewan. However the Northwest Territories recorded a minor increase in registered vacancies although the absolute numbers involved were small.

Le nombre de postes vacants a diminué dans toutes les provinces des Prairies, le plus gros pourcentage ayant au lieu en Alberta. Toutefois, une légère augmentation a été enregistrée dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest mais, en valeur absolue, celle-ci était très faible.

A decrease of vacancies in Service, Structural Work, Clerical and Sales occupations was evident in all three Prairie Provinces. Vacancies in the Processing occupations in Manitoba and Machine Trades in Alberta decreased from June to July.

Une diminution des postes vacants dans les services, la construction métallique, le travail de bureau et la vente était évidente dans les trois provinces des Prairies. Les postes vacants dans la production au Manitoba et dans la construction mécanique en Alberta ont diminué entre juin et juillet.

PLACEMENTS

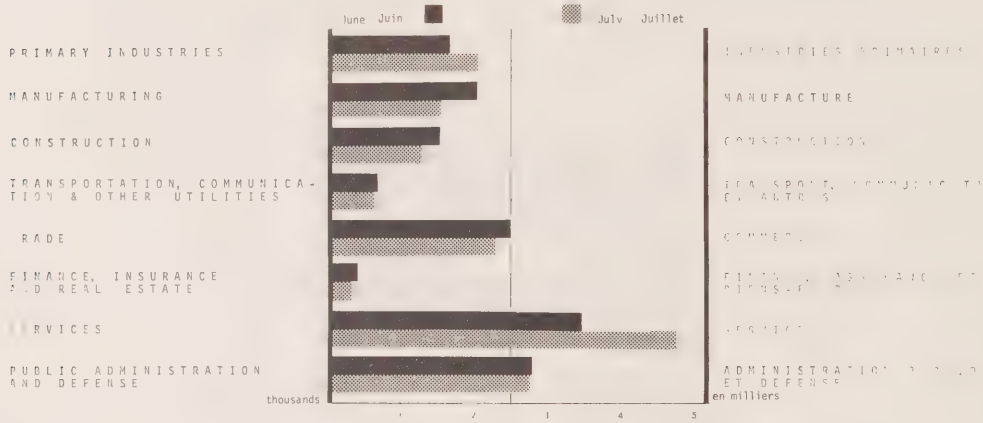
When a placement has been effected, an employer confirms his acceptance of a client who has been sent directly to that employer by a Canada Manpower Centre.

LES PLACEMENTS

Lorsqu'un emploi est rempli, l'employeur confirme que c'est un travailleur sans emploi qui lui a été envoyé directement par un centre de Main-d'oeuvre au'il occupe.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.

PLACEMENTS NORMAUX PAR INDUSTRIE
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 757

Regular placements in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 15,207 in June to 15,865 in July. The two industries responsible for the overall increase in regular placements were Services and Primary Industries. All other industries showed a small decrease in placements.

Placements increased in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and decreased slightly in Manitoba. Placements in the N.W.T. also increased but the absolute numbers involved were small.

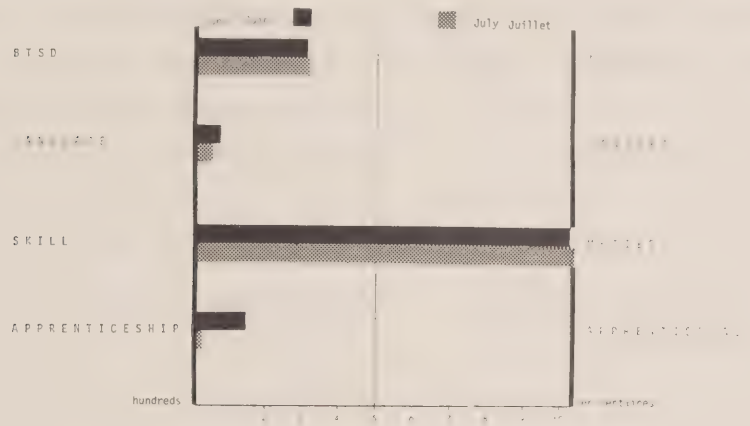
Les emplois remplis de cette façon ont augmenté dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest de 15,207 en juin à 15,865 en juillet. Les deux industries qui sont à la source de cette augmentation des placements sont les services et les industries primaires. Toutes les autres industries font montre d'une légère diminution de placements.

Les placements ont augmenté en Alberta et en Saskatchewan alors qu'ils diminuaient légèrement au Manitoba. Les placements ont également augmenté dans les T.N.O. mais, en valeur absolue, l'augmentation était très faible.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

The Canada Manpower Training Program is designed to help workers learn new skills so they can qualify for better jobs and wages and meet the need for more skilled manpower.

FULL-TIME TRAINING UNDER C.M.T.P.
(MONTH-END)
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059

Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; basic training for skill development (BTSD), language courses vocational or skill courses and apprenticeship courses.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased from 1,580 in June to 1,464 in July. Skill courses accounted for the largest proportion of trainees in both months. Two categories, BTSD and Skill, recorded small increases, while Apprenticeship and Language trainees dropped considerably from June to July.

LA FORMATION A TEMPS PLEIN

Le programme du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre est destiné à aider les travailleurs à apprendre de nouveaux métiers et ainsi à se qualifier pour de meilleurs emplois et salaires tout en remplissant la demande pour des ouvriers qualifiés.

APPRENTIS A PLEIN TEMPS EN VERTU DU
PROGRAMME DE FORMATION EN COURS
D'EMPLOI (FIN DU MOIS)
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

La formation à temps plein en vertu de ce programme de divise en quatre catégories; la formation de base pour le développement des aptitudes (FBDA), les cours de langues, les cours professionnels et les cours d'apprentissage.

Le nombre total de stagiaires au PFMC dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a diminué de 1,580 en juin à 1,464 en juillet. Les cours de développement des aptitudes englobaient la plus grande partie des stagiaires durant ces deux mois. Deux catégories, la FBDA et les cours professionnels ont enregistré une faible baisse alors que l'apprentissage et les cours de langues subissaient une diminution marquée entre juin et juillet.

Economic Advantages of Immigration

Almost every Canadian knows that immigration has made a massive contribution to the past development of Canada. It may not be so apparent, however, that immigration continues to play a key role in the nation's economic development.

In fact, major changes in the Immigration Act in 1967 reinforced its importance by ensuring that there would be a close link between the needs of the economy on the one hand and the "skill mix" of new immigrants on the other.

An assessment rating system was introduced as the means of carrying out the revised immigration policy. As it is non-discriminatory, the rating system is applied universally.

Under the system, prospective immigrants in the independent applicant category (the main category for immigrants destined for the labor force) normally must obtain 50 of 100 points. Nine factors are used in assessing their ability

Prepared by Brian Smith, Information Services, Prairie Region.

Les avantages économiques de l'immigration

Pratiquement tous les canadiens savent que l'immigration a apporté une contribution massive au développement du Canada dans le passé. Toutefois il n'est plus aussi évident qu'elle continue de jouer un rôle-clé dans le développement économique de la nation.

En fait, la refonte de la loi de l'immigration en 1967 donne une nouvelle valeur à celle-ci en s'assurant que des relations très étroites vont exister entre, d'un côté, les besoins de l'industrie et de l'autre, le mélange des connaissances techniques des nouveaux immigrants.

Une méthode d'évaluation des connaissances a été introduite comme étant le moyen de mener à bonne fin la politique d'immigration telle que modifiée. La méthode employée n'étant pas discriminatoire, elle est universellement appliquée.

En vertu de cette méthode, les futurs immigrants tombant dans la catégorie des postulants indépendants (la catégorie principale pour les immigrants destinés à la main-d'oeuvre) doivent normalement obtenir 50 points sur un total de 100. Neuf facteurs sont employés pour évaluer

Préparé par Brian Smith, Service de l'Information, Region des Prairies.

to establish themselves successfully in Canada: education and training, personal assessment, occupational demand, occupational skill, age, arranged employment, knowledge of English or French, presence of relatives able to help, and employment opportunities in the area of the applicant's intended destination.

This is a very brief explanation but two things are clear--an applicant's qualifications in relation to the labor market are of major importance and it is more difficult to be admitted in a period of above-average unemployment.

As the graph on the next page shows, there has generally been an inverse relationship between the volume of immigration and the level of unemployment for many years. The average yearly level of unemployment is depicted by the upper line of the graph while the lower line shows the number of immigrants entering the labour force.

Table 1 presents the actual immigration and unemployment figures for the period 1956-1971. In only two cases did immigration rise at the same time as unemployment. Both occurred in the first year of an uptrend in unemployment- in 1956-57 and 1966-67. The first occurrence was really a "special case" because of the movement of Hungarian refugees and the Suez crisis. It took several months to identify the up-

leur habileté à s'établir au Canada avec un certain succès : L'instruction et la formation, la valeur personnelle, la demande du marché du travail, la compétence professionnelle, l'âge, un emploi réservé à l'avance, la connaissance de l'anglais ou du français, la présence de parents capables d'offrir une aide et les chances de trouver un emploi dans la région où le postulant désire se rendre.

Deux choses ressortent très clairement de cette explication des plus succintes : les qualifications du postulant relativement au marché du travail sont d'une extrême importance et il est très difficile de se voir accorder le droit d'entrée alors que le chômage est à un niveau supérieur à la normale.

Ainsi qu'il en ressort du graphique suivant, il semble que le volume de l'immigration et le niveau du chômage soient d'une façon générale inversement proportionnels et cela depuis plusieurs années. La moyenne du niveau annuel de chômage y est représentée par une ligne continue alors que le nombre d'immigrants se joignant à la main-d'oeuvre est indiqué par une ligne pointillée.

Le tableau I donne les chiffres réels de l'immigration et du chômage pour la période allant de 1956 à 1971. Il est à noter que l'immigration et le chômage n'ont augmenté simultanément que dans deux cas. Ce phénomène s'est produit les deux fois au cours de la première année d'une hausse du niveau de chômage soit en 1956-57 et en 1966-67. Le premier cas était à vrai dire un "cas spécial" en raison du mouvement des réfugiés hongrois et de la crise de Suez. Plusieurs

CANADA 1956-71

Immigrants and Unemployed — Immigrants et Chômeurs

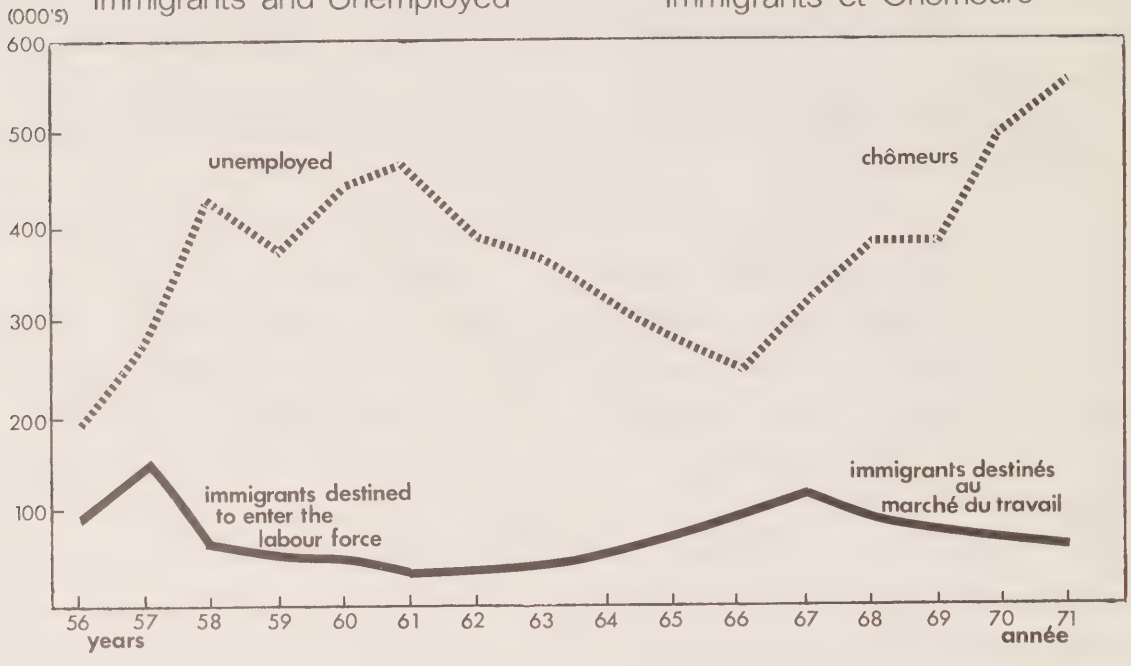


TABLE 1

Year *Année*	Average Unemployment *Moyenne du chômage*	Unemployment Rate *Taux de chômage*	Total Immigrants [1] *Immigrants total*	Immigrants Destined to Labour Force [1] *Immigrants destinés au marché du travail*
	(000's)	%	(000's)	(000's)
1956	197	3.4	165	91
1957	278	4.6	282	152
1958	432	7.0	125	63
1959	372	6.0	107	54
1960	446	7.0	104	54
1961	466	7.1	72	35
1962	390	5.9	75	37
1963	374	5.5	93	46
1964	324	4.7	113	56
1965	280	3.9	147	74
1966	267	3.6	195	99
1967	315	4.1	223	119
1968	382	4.8	184	95
1969	382	4.7	162	84
1970	495	5.9	148	77
1971	552	6.4	122	61

SOURCES: Dept. of Manpower & Immigration; Immigration Statistics Yearbooks Statistics Canada; The Labour Force survey

[1]Both columns on immigration have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Yearbooks give an exact figure.

SOURCE: Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration recueil annuel des statistiques sur l'immigration, Statistique Canada; Enquête sur la main-d'oeuvre.

[1]Les chiffres des deux colonnes se rapportant à l'immigration ont été arrondies au millier. Le recueil annuel donne les chiffres exacts.

swing in unemployment and to reduce the flow of immigrants.

The effect of immigration is anti-inflationary, especially in periods of rapid economic expansion. Immigrants help to do away with skill bottlenecks because the skill mix of new immigrants is tied to Canada's occupational needs.

As would be expected, there has been an increasing bias towards the immigration of highly skilled people. For example, the professional and technical component increased from nine per cent of the immigrants destined for the labor force during the 1950s to nineteen per cent in 1961 and twenty-seven per cent in 1971. In 1970 alone, Canada welcomed 1,113 physicians and surgeons, 72 dentists, and 905 medical and dental technicians. The mining industry attracted 115 mining engineers.

As well as relieving severe shortages of skilled personnel, immigrants often fill jobs which Canadian-born persons are reluctant to take, such as employment in mines and remote bush camps or on farms.

The assessment rating system does much to ensure that immigrants will find suitable jobs and be able to adjust successfully to life in Canada. A major Depart-

mois se sont écoulés avant qu'il ne soit possible d'identifier le grossissement du nombre des chômeurs et d'endiguer le flot d'immigrants.

Les effets de l'immigration sont anti-inflationnistes, spécialement dans les périodes d'expansion rapide de l'économie. La gamme de métiers que possèdent les nouveaux venus étant rattachée aux besoins du Canada, l'arrivée d'immigrants sur le marché du travail permet de remplir certains emplois qui autrement resteraient vacants.

Une plus grande partialité s'est développée envers l'immigration de personnes hautement qualifiées; il fallait s'y attendre. Par exemple, l'élément technique et professionnel est passé de 9 pour cent de la totalité des immigrants destinés à la main-d'oeuvre au cours des années 50 à 19 pour cent en 1961 et à 27 pour cent en 1971. Le Canada à lui seul a accueilli 1,113 médecins et chirurgiens, 72 dentistes et 905 techniciens dans les domaines médicaux et dentaires. L'industrie minière a attiré 115 ingénieurs des mines.

En plus de soulager la pénurie d'ouvriers qualifiés, les immigrants prennent souvent des emplois que les Canadiens de naissance ne veulent qu'à contre-coeur, tels que dans les mines, dans les chantiers isolés ou dans les exploitations agricoles.

La méthode d'évaluation des connaissances contribue pour beaucoup à l'établissement des immigrants au Canada et les aide à se trouver un emploi qui leur convient. Une étude importante

ment of Manpower and Immigration study showed that some 21 per cent of new arrivals during the winter of 1969 experienced no period of unemployment and about 80 per cent had employment within four weeks.

In addition, immigrants create employment by the simple fact that they are consumers, particularly of durable goods. About half of the newcomers each year play no other economic role - they do not enter the labor force.

Most Canadians are probably not aware of the very high value of the education and training which immigrants bring with them to Canada. For example, the value of the education of immigrants who arrived in 1968 has been estimated at $870 million. Looking back, the total value of education for newcomers who came between 1951 and 1961 has been estimated at about $4 billion more than the value of training lost through outmigration during the same period.

Many immigrants bring considerable capital with them as well. The 1970 total was about $320 million, or more than $2,100 per immigrant.

In general, immigration benefits both the newcomers themselves and their new homeland, partly because immigration flows respond well to economic opportunities in Canada.

du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration fait ressortir qu'environ 21 pour cent des nouveaux arrivés au cours de l'hiver de 1969 n'ont pas connu le chômage et que 80 pour cent d'entre eux s'étaient trouvé un emploi dans les quatre semaines qui ont suivi leur arrivée.

En outre, les immigrants créent de l'emploi par le simple fait qu'ils sont en même temps des consommateurs et plus particulièrement des consommateurs de biens durables. Chaque année, environ la moitié des nouveaux venus ne jouent pas d'autre rôle économique - ils n'entrent pas dans la main-d'oeuvre.

La plupart des Canadiens ne se rendent pas vraiment compte de la très grande valeur de l'instruction et de la formation que les immigrants apportent avec eux au Canada. Par exemple, la valeur de l'instruction des immigrants qui sont arrivés en 1968 a été estimée à 870 millions de dollars. Si nous regardons en arrière, la valeur totale de l'instruction des personnes qui sont entrées au Canada entre 1951 et 1961 a été évaluée à environ 4 milliards de dollars de plus que la valeur de formation perdue par l'émigration au cours de la même période.

Bien des immigrants apportent également avec eux des capitaux considérables. En 1970, le total était d'environ 320 millions de dollars, soit plus de $ 2,100 par immigrant.

En général, l'immigration profite à la fois aux nouveaux venus eux-mêmes et à leur nouvelle patrie. La raison principale étant que le flot d'immigrants répond assez bien aux possibilités économiques du Canada.

statistical appendix

les statistiques

labour force	la population active
unemployment rates	le taux de chômage
registered clients	les travailleurs inscrits
vacancies	les postes vacants

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE				
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.		
		(Thousands of persons)							
1970	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689	Juil.	1970
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680	Août	
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641	Mars	
	Apr.	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641	Avril	
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681	Mai	
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677	Juin	
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692	Août	
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	1,360[b]	1,281[b]	1,082[c]	385	327	648	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	1,370[b]	1,293[b]	1,100[c]	382	330	657	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,376[b]	1,302[b]	1,110[c]	381	338	657	Mars	
	Apr.	1,409[b]	1,338[b]	1,128[c]	388	345	677	Avril	
	May	1,454[b]	1,399[b]	1,153[c]	402	357	695	Mai	
	June	1,490[b]	1,440[b]	1,197[c]	409	371	709	Juin	
	July	1,531[b]	1,473[b]	1,212[c]	425	380	726	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,498[b]	1,442[b]	1,179[c]	411	369	717	Août	
	Sept.	1,442[b]	1,392[b]	1,128[c]	392	354	696	Sept.	

	(en milliers de personnes)			
Ensem. de la Main-d'oeuvre	Total des employés	Employés non-agricoles	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
REGION DES PRAIRIES			MAIN-D'OEUVRE DANS LES PROVINCES DES PRAIRIES		

LA POPULATION ACTIVE

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

Indicateurs alphabétiques — Ecart-type en pour cent

Désignation alphabétique des fluctuations normales exprimées en %

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force — Statistique Canada - La Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES [1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION		
		(Percentages)								
1970	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.4	Juil.	1970
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.4	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.6	4.8	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.3	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.4	5.0	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.2	Fév.	
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.3	4.4	Mars	
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.4	Avril	
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.3	4.3	Juin	
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	4.7	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	6.9	5.1	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.5	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	4.3	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	7.7[d]	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.2	4.2	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	7.3[d]	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.8	4.1	Fév.	
	March	7.4[d]	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	4.0	Mars	
	April	6.8[d]	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.1	Avril	
	May	6.2[d]	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.2	6.2	4.0	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.4	3.2	2.4	4.1	6.2	3.9	Juin	
	July	5.8[d]	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	6.3	4.3	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.4[d]	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	6.7	5.3	Août	
	Sept.	5.2[d]	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	7.1	5.3	Sept.	

LE TAUX DE CHOMAGE[1]

CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES
(Pourcentage)						
NON REDRESSES					CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES	

[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to standard deviation 2.6% - 5.0%.

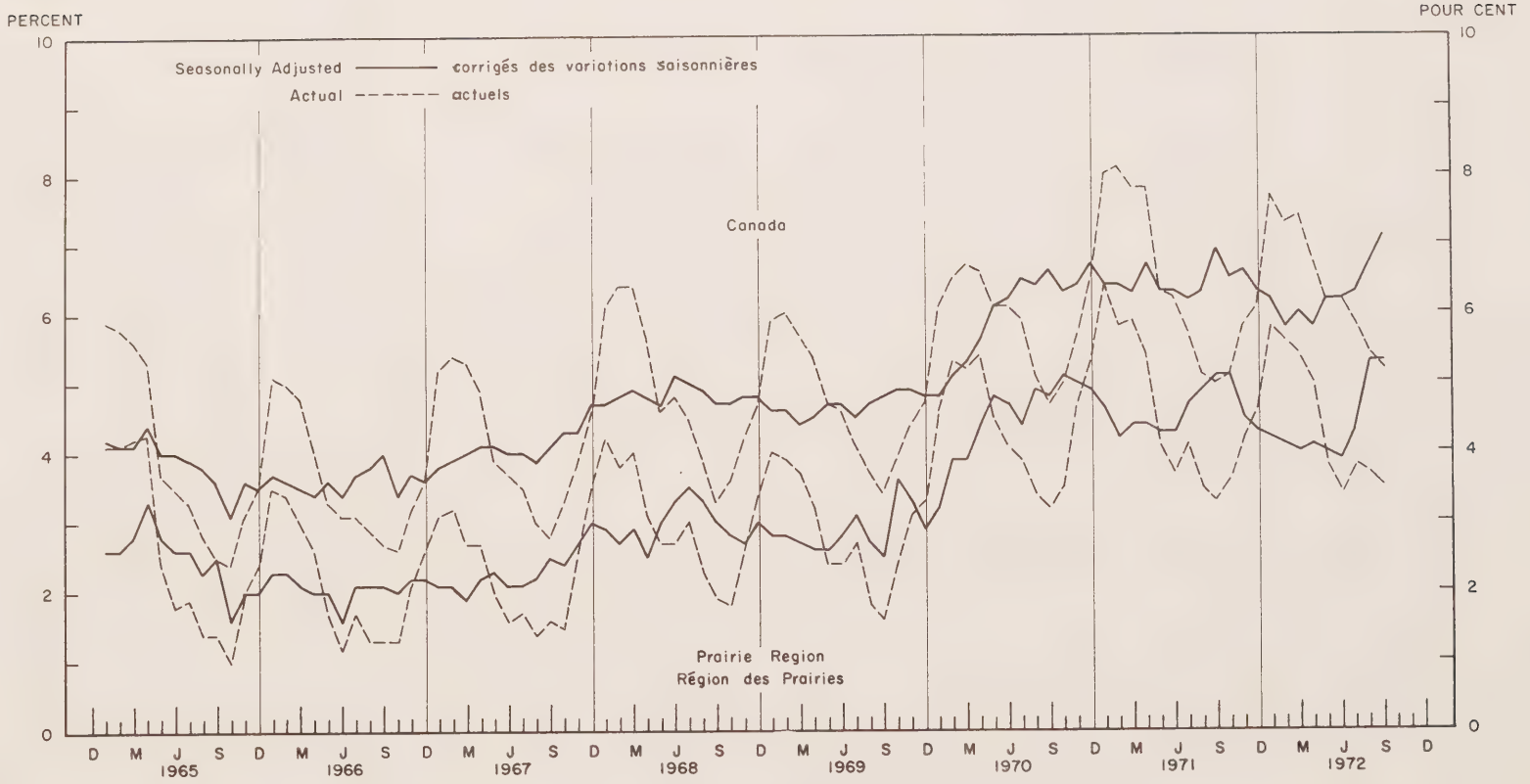
[1] Pourcentage des chômeurs par rapport à la population active
La lettre *(d)* indique une variation de 2.6% à 5.0%.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



TAUX DE CHOMAGE

ACTUELS ET CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES

CANADA ET REGION DES PRAIRIES

Source: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER		
		(dollars per week)							
1969	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80	Jan.	1969
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25	Fév.	
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26	Mars	
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26	Avril	
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24	Mai	
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72	Juin	
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23	Juil.	
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03	Août	
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03	Sept.	
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43	Oct.	
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03	Nov.	
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98	Déc.	
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40	Fév.	
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47	Mars	
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14	Avril	
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98	Mai	
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44	Juin	
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66	Juil.	
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66	Août	
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56	Sept.	
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94	Oct.	
	Nov.	103.17	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.81	109.74	Nov.	
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.45	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	102.61	103.42	127.63	104.24	114.66	106.55	Fév.	
	March	102.62	106.40	127.68	106.22	113.29	108.95	Mars	
	April	102.62	105.08	127.96	106.95	115.56	112.40	Avril	
	May	103.77	108.76	127.93	108.37	117.03	115.74	Mai	
	June	108.02	110.42	126.34	112.40	119.68	113.92	Juin	
	July	108.94	110.52	126.80	114.92	117.48	119.47	Juil.	
	Aug.	110.95	112.67	126.65	112.51	121.97	120.29	Août	
	Sept.	108.11	109.22	127.99	114.62	120.16	118.58	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.32	110.06	132.31	115.04	123.10	127.23	Oct.	
	Nov.	107.35	107.47	135.70	113.27	122.90	124.98	Nov.	
	Dec.	108.42	108.99	143.36	114.83	123.72	120.96	Dec.	
1972	Jan.	107.60	115.81	133.37	114.16	122.74	127.78	Jan.	1972

(en dollars par semaine)

BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER

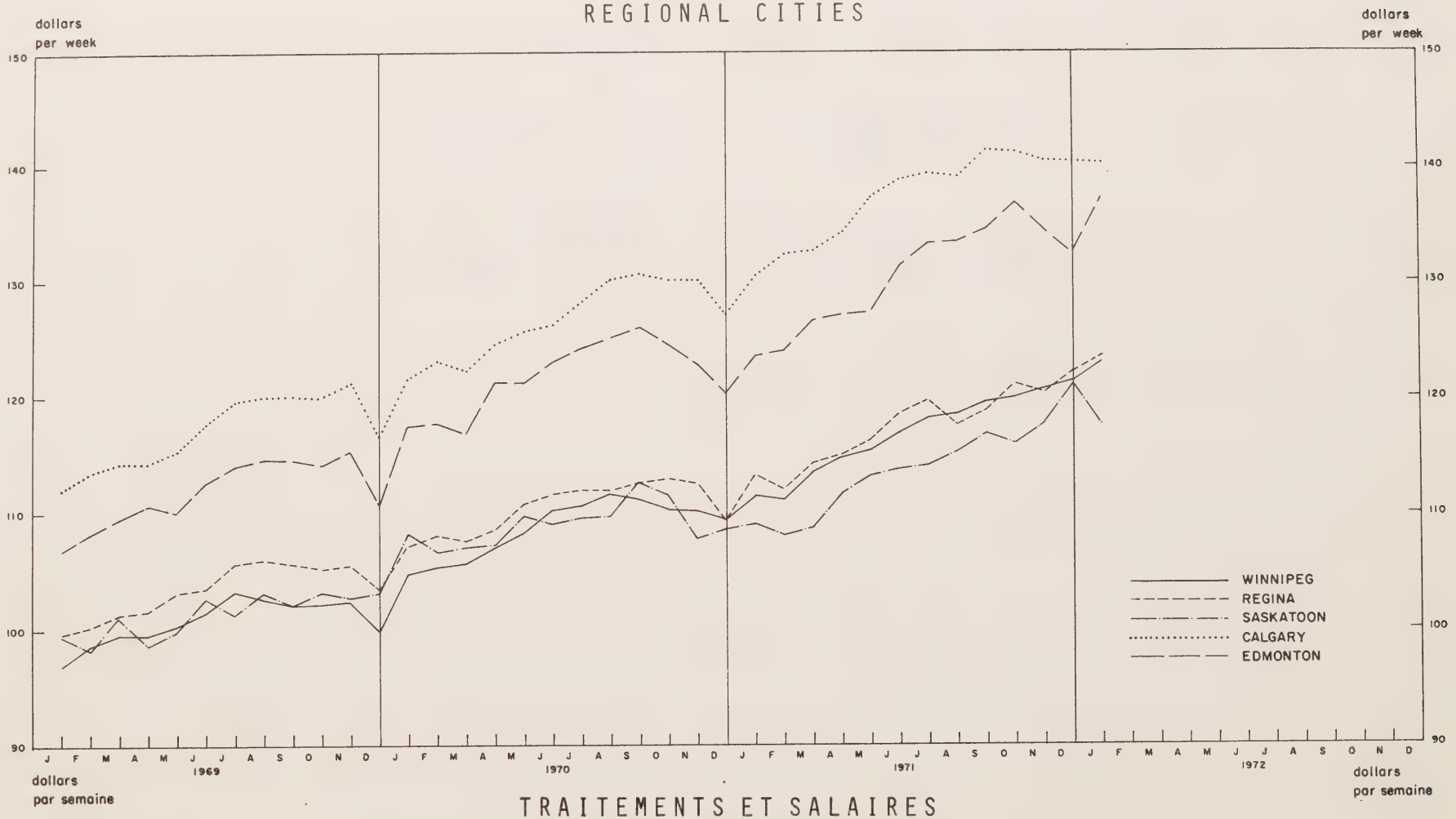
TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

PETITES VILLES REGIONALES

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002 Statistique Canada - 72-002

Employment, Earnings and Hours. Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REGIONAL CITIES



TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES
HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS
VILLES REGIONALES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON		
		(dollars per week)						
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90	Jan.	1969
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48	Fév.	
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63	Mars	
	April	99.51	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76	Avril	
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01	Mai	
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76	Juin	
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07	Juil.	
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74	Août	
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72	Sept.	
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26	Oct.	
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49	Nov.	
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94	Déc.	
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96	Fév.	
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97	Mars	
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14	Avril	
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32	Mai	
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03	Juin	
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30	Juil.	
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25	Août	
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	112.73	130.68	126.11	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79	Oct.	
	Nov.	110.30	112.71	107.92	130.09	122.84	Nov.	
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	111.13	112.09	108.29	132.47	124.18	Fév.	
	March	113.63	114.44	108.88	132.70	126.76	Mars	
	April	114.89	115.02	111.79	134.22	127.25	Avril	
	May	115.42	116.40	113.22	137.43	127.49	Mai	
	June	116.96	118.72	113.84	138.85	130.14	Juin	
	July	118.32	119.79	114.23	139.49	133.35	Juil.	
	Aug.	118.58	117.62	115.16	139.29	133.71	Août	
	Sept.	119.56	121.90	117.52	141.16	133.54	Sept.	
	Oct.	120.06	121.15	116.56	141.39	136.96	Oct.	
	Nov.	120.65	120.45	117.84	140.56	134.55	Nov.	
	Dec.	121.29	122.19	121.09	140.52	132.55	Dec.	
1972	Jan.	123.06	123.85	117.67	140.40	137.43	Jan.	1972

(en dollars par semaine)

WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON

TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

VILLES REGIONALES PRINCIPALES

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72-002. Employment Earnings and Hours.

Statistique Canada - 72-002 Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

JUNE 1972

OCCUPTATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	7,183	2,113	953	4,079	44	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vancancies	934	235	146	521	32	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	12,855	4,214	2,614	5,977	50	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,949	495	308	1,107	39	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	4,121	1,045	1,044	2,019	13	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	887	185	173	513	16	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	7,700	2,099	1,662	3,821	118	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	2,385	625	410	1,307	43	Postes vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	1,622	382	368	866	6	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	621	114	213	265	29	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	514	181	74	256	3	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	153	57	12	84	-	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	1,667	738	314	836	14	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	684	281	106	286	11	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,144	477	99	564	4	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	773	625	44	102	2	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	10,529	2,773	2,377	5,201	178	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,482	541	305	617	19	Postes vacants

PROFESSIONS	PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.

JUIN 1972

LES TRAVAILLEURS [1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1] *Registered clients without employment.* [1] *Les travailleurs sans emploi inscrits.*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

JULY 1972

OCCUPTATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	6,722	1,754	950	3,965	53	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vancancies	884	194	150	502	32	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	12,296	3,753	2,585	5,886	72	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,693	433	246	987	27	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	3,984	940	1,059	1,967	18	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	779	178	118	471	12	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	7,362	1,839	1,751	3,660	112	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,884	432	300	1,112	40	Postes vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	1,270	314	297	656	3	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	547	52	223	243	29	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	514	197	62	253	2	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	188	90	14	83	1	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	1,547	504	304	721	18	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	682	263	103	302	14	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,136	555	88	491	2	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	726	563	57	94	12	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	9,716	2,503	2,154	4,853	206	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,189	461	216	477	35	Postes vacants

PROFESSIONS	PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.

JUILLET 1972

LES TRAVAILLEURS [1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1] *Registered clients without employment.* [1] *Les travailleurs sans emploi inscrits.*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

JULY, AUGUST
1972

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Man.	Sask. (Percent)	Alta.	
July						Juillet
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	142	96	-	4	Opérateur de machine à coudre
620.281	Auto Mechanic	75	17	28	55	Mécanicien d'automobile
307.878	Nursemaid	63	27	25	48	Bonne d'enfants
939.281	Miner	51	10	-	90	Mineur
202.388	Stenographer	41	17	10	73	Sténographe
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	40	5	45	50	Agent d'assurance
306.878	Maid, General	40	23	7	70	Domestique
421.883	Farm Hand, General	39	-	23	77	Ouvrier agricole
August						Août
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	157	94	-	6	Opérateur de machine à coudre
620.281	Auto Mechanic	88	35	16	49	Mécanicien d'automobile
939.281	Miner	53	9	-	91	Mineur
306.878	Maid, General	44	27	9	64	Domestique
311.878	Waiter, Informal	40	-	22	78	Garçon de restaurant
307.878	Nursemaid	38	45	42	13	Bonne d'enfants
202.388	Stenographer	38	8	3	89	Sténographe
250.258	Salesman, Insurance	36	6	25	69	Agent d'assurance
807.381	Auto-Body Repairman	36	42	36	22	Ouvrier carrossier
		(Nbre)		(en pour cent)		
	Professions	Prairies	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	

RELEVE DES PROFESSIONS EN PENURIE

PENURIES PRINCIPALES

JUILLET, AOUT

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Area Manager - Winnipeg	Rm. 202, 1311 Portage	R3G 0V4	985-4975	A.W.H. Cheffins
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Morden	Box 1418	R0G 1J0	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	Box 1117	R1N 3C5	857-3401	D.A. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A 0T7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Flr. Federal Bldg.	R0A 2A0	326-6475	A. Wilson
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
Area Manager - The Pas	333 Edwards Avenue	R9A 1M3	623-5478	W. Loeppky
Flin Flon	Box 730	R8A 1N5	687-3461	
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A 0K2	623-3453	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	677-2391	J.P. Erler
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Area Manager - Regina	5th Fl. 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-8414	H.W. Brown
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	S4A 0S2	634-3624	
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	S6H 2M2	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
Regina	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Swift Current	50 Herbert St. E.	S9H 1M2	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street N.E.	S4H 0W3	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue N.	S3N 1C1	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
Area Manager - Saskatoon	305-4th Avenue N.	S7K 2L8	652-9981	W. Hanson
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	S9A 0V7	445-9481	H.D. Krause
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	S0M 1V0	236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street, E.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K 0E3	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	S0E 1A0	752-2810	G. Garbe
ALBERTA			(403)	
Area Manager - Calgary	Rm.610,125-9th Ave.SE	T2G 0P6	266-8954	R.J. MacTavish
Calgary	510-12th Avenue S.W.	T2R 0H3	263-2343	A. Forsyth
Drumheller	Box 550	T0J 0Y0	823-3365	D. Morgan
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	T1J 2G5	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Bldg., Box 510	T0K 0E0	562-2816	E.D. Brown
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	T1A 2N1	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	T4N 1X0	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
Stettler	Fed. Bldg. 5104-50 Ave.	T0C 2L0	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
Area Manager - Edmonton	Rm. 1402,10015-103 Ave.	T5J 0H1	424-4117	R. Huey
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J 0H2	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Rm. 207, Federal Bldg.	T4V 0J2	672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	T9A 1L1	352-5956	J. Benjamin
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	T0E 0P0	723-3326	C.W. Jonnson
Fort McMurray	Bx. 300, Profess. Bldg.	T0A 1K0	743-2757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	T8V 0X9	532-4411	
Grande Cache	P.O. Box 1050	T0E 0Y0		
High Prairie	Bx. 360, Kovnats Bldg.	T0G 1E0	523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Slave Lake	103 Main Street N.	T0G 2A0	849-4153	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	S9V 0P8	825-2246	E. Goulding
Peace River	10015-98th Street	T0H 2X0	624-4484	M. Simpson
St. Paul	Box 309	T0A 3A0	645-4428	R. Wilson
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Inuvik	Box 1678	X0E 0T0	979-2122	R. Pelletier
Yellowknife	Box 1170	X0E 1H0	873-2746	G. Tosh
Fort Simpson	Federal Bldg.		695-2306	

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE DU CANADA	ADRESSE	INDICATIF POSTAL	TELEPHONE	CHEF DE SERVICE

REGION DES PRAIRIES

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
Calgary, Alberta	510-12th Ave. S.W.	T2R OH3	262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	TOK OKO	653-2222	
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	TOK ONO	344-3744	C.J. Williams
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-4808	
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Ave.	T5H OM5	424-0251	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	50 International Hwy.	ROA OLO	373-2197	R.H. Ingram
Lethbridge, Alberta	419 - 7th St. S.	T1J 2G5	328-5588	M. Diduck
North Portal, Sask.	Customs Immigration Bldg.	SOC 1WO	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	10 - 13th St.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101 - 22nd St. E.	S7K OE2	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Thompson, Manitoba	83 Churchill Drive	R8N OL5	778-7607	R.W. Beirnes
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-2225	J.N. Harder
CENTRES D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA				
UNIVERSITY CENTRES				
Alberta	Students Union Bldg. Box 854	T6G 2J7	432-4291	M. Zuk
Brandon	Federal Building, 153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	2920-24th Ave. N.W.	T2N 1N4	289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Rm. 400, Univ. Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	R. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall,515 Portage	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm.5, Physical Educ.Bldg.	S4S OA2	586-9544	A.R. Williams
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall	S7N OWO	652-2301	Mr. W. Hiebert
CENTRES UNIVERSITAIRES				
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H OJ9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	T5G 2R1	474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	1301-16th Avenue N.W.	T2M OL4	289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Box 1520	S7K 3R5	652-1800	E. Lautermilch
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. St. & 6th Ave. NW.	S6H 4R4	692-0691	J. Radu
CENTRES DE FORMATION TECHNIQUE				
TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue S.E.	T2G OZ9	263-0540	B. Musgrove
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	T5J OL5	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Ave.	S4P OC1	525-8171	D. Lynnes
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	S7M 1M6	652-2301	D. Rimmer
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	R3C 1A9	985-5398	G. Flook
BUREAUX DE PLACEMENTS TEMPORAIRES				
DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	Rm. 610-125-9th Ave. S.E.	T2G OP6	266-8955	K. Shackleford
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J OH1	429-2621	W.J. Lockhart
Regina, Saskatchewan	5th Fl. 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-0225	G. Surkan
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1200 Portage Avenue	R3G OT5	985-2478	F. Archambault
BUREAU DES ECONOMISTES DE DISTRICT	ADRESSE	INDICATIF POSTAL	TELEPHONE	CHEF DE SERVICE

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Ministre
l'honorable Bryce Mackasey

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Hon. Bryce Mackasey
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CENTRE DE MAIN - D'OEUVRE DU CANADA

CENTRE D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

MINISTERE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

Ministre
l'honorable Robert Andras

Man. Inf. &
Analysis Br.
1973

MANPOWER REVIEW
prairies and northwest territories

Volume 5 No. 5
4th Quarter 1972

Issued December 1972

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

Statistics and Developments to

November 1972

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Volume 5 n^{o} 5
4^{e} trimestre 1972

Publiée en décembre 19

Relevé mensuel des statistiques

et du développement de la population active

jusqu'en novembre 1972

DIRECTION DE L'ANALYSE DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL
MINISTERE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

REVUE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE
prairies et territoires du nord-ouest

forward

The Manpower Review - Prairies and Northwest Territories is published bi-monthly by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is assembled and finalized for publication by Miss Colleen McGuinness under the guidance of the Regional Economist. The feature article of this issue deals with the Local Initiatives Program of 1971-72.

Comments, requests for further information, requests for additional copies, notice of mailing address changes or placement on the mail distribution list (free of charge) should be sent to:

Regional Economist
Department of Manpower and Immigration
1200 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G OT5

Director General
Mrs. J.W. Edmonds
Directeur général

avant - propos

La revue de la Main d'oeuvre couvrant les Prairies et les territoires du Nord-Ouest est publiée mensuellement par le ministère de la Main d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. Elle est rassemblée et mise au point par mademoiselle Colleen McGuinness sous la direction de l'économiste régional. Dans ce numéro, un article est consacré au programme des initiatives locales de 1971-72.

Les lecteurs sont invités à nous faire parvenir leurs commentaires, leur demande de copies supplémentaires, leur changement d'adresse ou leur inscription à la liste de distribution postale (à titre gratuit). Ils devront les adresser à:

Regional Economist
Grove A. Lane
Economiste régional

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Current Labour Statistics

Prairies and Canada

	Prairies	(%) Change	Canada	(%) Change	
Population					Population
June 1971	3,577,000[P]	+0.6	21,569,000	+1.2	Juin 1971
June 1972	3,599,000		21,830,000		Juin 1972
Immigration					Immigration
3rd Q. 1971	4,324	-17.0	34,828	-20.7	3e trimestre 1971
3rd Q. 1972	3,586		27,610		3e trimestre 1972
Labour Force					Main-d'oeuvre
November 1971	1,395,000	+2.3	8,652,000	+2.7	Novembre 1971
November 1972	1,427,000		8,887,000		Novembre 1972
Employment					Emplois
November 1971	1,336,000	+1.9	8,149,000	+2.6	Novembre 1971
November 1972	1,361,000		8,363,000		Novembre 1972
Unemployment					Chômage
November 1971	59,000	+11.8	503,000	+4.7	Novembre 1971
November 1972	66,000		524,000		Novembre 1972
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)					Taux de chômage (en% de la Main-d'oeuvre)
November 1971	4.2	N.A	5.8	N.A	Novembre 1971
November 1972	4.6		5.9		Novembre 1972
Average Weekly Earnings ($) (Industrial Composite)					Salaires et traitements hebdomadaires moyens ($) (moyenne industrielle)
September 1971	133.65	+12.3	140.99	+12.1	Septembre 1971
September 1972	145.96		153.11		Septembre 1972

	Prairies	Changement en%	Canada	Changement en%	

Les Indicateurs du Marché du Travail

Prairies et Canada

P Includes 35,000 population in N.W.T. for 1971 and 36,000 for 1972

Y compris 35,000 habitants des T.N.O. pour 1971 et 36,000 habitants pour 1972

A Advance figures

Chiffres provisoires

N.A. Not applicable

Non applicable

SOURCE: Statistics Canada and Department of Manpower and Immigration

Statistique Canada et le Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

NOVEMBER RESULTS

The latest Statistics Canada results showed that in November, the Prairie Region's labour force and employment levels had experienced less than the usual seasonal declines. The labour force had an especially small decline of 16,000 between October and November, while employment dropped by some 28,000.

The November labour force was estimated at 1,427,000, employment at 1,361,000, and the difference, unemployment, was 66,000, giving an unemployment rate of 4.6 percent.

The following table presents a summary of the most recent labour force survey estimates.

LA SITUATION DU MARCHE DU TRAVAIL

LES RESULTATS DE NOVEMBRE

Les derniers résultats de Statistique Canada font ressortir qu'en novembre, les niveaux de la main-d'oeuvre et du chômage dans la région des Prairies ont subi une baisse inférieure au déclin saisonnier. La population active a baissé d'à peine 16,000 entre octobre et novembre alors que le nombre d'emplois tombait de 28,000.

La main-d'oeuvre en novembre était estimée à 1,427,000, le nombre d'emplois à 1,361,000 et la différence, donc le nombre de chômeurs, à 66,000, ce qui portait le taux de chômage à 4.6%.

Le tableau suivant fait ressortir les plus récents changements dans les résultats de l'enquête sur la main-d'oeuvre.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

	October 1972	November 1972	Change	
Labour Force	1,443,000	1,427,000	-16,000	Main-d'oeuvre
Employed	1,389,000	1,361,000	-28,000	Emploi
Unemployed	54,000	66,000	+12,000	Chomage
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	4.6	+0.9	Taux de chomage (%)
	Octobre 1972	Novembre 1972	Changement	

Looking at the age groups affected, most of the employment and labour force

Si nous regardons l'âge des groupes qui sont touchés, la plus grosse partie de la baisse de

decreases between October and November fell on the junior and the more senior members of the work force. The 14-19 year olds, who have a more tenuous attachment to the job market, were affected most, and those 45-64 years old also showed a considerable drop in numbers. At this time of year the drop in agricultural activity (which was considerable) would be the main influence on the withdrawal of the older worker.

In terms of industrial employment there was a sharp drop of 48,000 workers in Agriculture which suggests that harvesting activities were fairly well terminated by the end of October or very early November. Other sectors, including Construction, showed minor declines in employment levels. However, construction employment continued to hold up well above the level of the last half of 1971.

Manufacturing, which usually shows a seasonal decline in November, increased this time, but only slightly. Considerable strength was shown by the two largest sectors, Trade; and Community Business and Personal Services, which increased their employment by 18,000 and 14,000 respectively between October and November. This could indicate that the pre-Christmas activity has had a fairly early employment impact and that December levels would not

l'emploi et de la population active a été supportée par les membres de la main-d'oeuvre qui sont aux deux extrêmes. Les 14 à 19 ans qui ont un attachement plus subtile au marché du travail ont été les plus affectés et le groupe des 45 à 64 ans a accusé une baisse marquée. A cette époque de l'année, le ralentissement des travaux agricoles (qui est considérable) serait la cause principale de la mise à pied des travailleurs les plus âgés.

En termes d'emploi industriel, une baisse marquée de 48,000 travailleurs a été enregistrée dans l'agriculture, une indication que les récoltes se sont terminées à la fin octobre ou au début novembre. D'autres domaines, y compris la construction, accusaient des baisses légères au niveau de l'emploi. Toutefois, les travaux de construction se maintiennent au-dessus des niveaux enregistrés dans la dernière partie de 1971.

La fabrication qui normalement accuse un déclin saisonnier en novembre, a enregistré une augmentation assez légère cette fois-ci. Les deux plus importants secteurs, le Commerce ainsi que les affaires publiques et les services personnels, sont ceux où la hausse a été la plus considérable avec une augmentation des emplois de 18,000 et de 14,000 respectivement entre octobre et novembre. Ceci serait indicatif que l'activité qui précède les fêtes de fin d'année s'est déjà fait sentir sur l'emploi et que les niveaux

likely reach levels much, if any, higher.

The Regional unemployment rate rose to 4.6 percent from the October rate of 3.7 percent -- a fairly pronounced increase due mainly to the fact that the seasonal decrease in labour force was so small. The latest November rate of 4.6 percent compares with last November's figure of 4.2 percent. For other regions and Canada the following table shows the year-over-year changes in unemployment rates.

de décembre ne seront guère plus élevés que ceux de novembre.

Le taux de chômage régional s'est élevé de 3.7% en octobre à 4.6% --- augmentation assez importante dont la cause principale serait que le déclin saisonnier de la main-d'oeuvre a été très petit. Le taux récent de 4.6% pour novembre se compare au 4.2% du même mois l'année dernière. Quant aux autres régions du Canada, le tableau suivant en fait ressortir les taux de chômage d'une année à l'autre.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	
Nov. 1971	5.8	8.0	7.3	4.6	4.2	7.1	Nov. 1971
Nov. 1972	5.9	8.4	7.7	4.3	4.6	7.1	Nov. 1972
Change	+0.1	+0.4	+0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	Changement
	Canada	Atlantique	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacifique	

TAUX DE CHOMAGE

Seasonally adjusted, to eliminate regular seasonal swings, the Prairie unemployment rate showed the first improvement since August. The adjusted unemployment rate in November was 4.9 percent, a drop from the 5.3 percent plateau held through August, September and October.

At the national level Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate eased down for the second month in a row, from a high of 7.1 percent in September to 6.6 percent

Le taux de chômage des Prairies, corrigé des variations saisonnières pour éliminer les fluctuations normales, laisse entrevoir les premiers signes d'amélioration depuis le mois d'août. Le taux désaisonnalisé du chômage était de 4.9% en novembre, une baisse par rapport au plateau de 5.3% des mois d'août, de septembre et d'octobre.

A l'échelle nationale, le niveau désaisonnalisé du chômage au Canada a accusé une baisse pour le deuxième mois consécutif, de 7.1% en septembre à 6.6% en novembre. Toutes les régions, sauf le

in November. All regions except Quebec shared in the improvement of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates as follows: (October rates in brackets): Atlantic 10.1 (10.5); Quebec 8.7 (8.8); Ontario 5.2 (5.6); Prairies 4.9 (5.3); Pacific 6.7 (7.8).

For the individual Prairie provinces the actual unemployment rates for November were as follows: (October rates in brackets): Manitoba 4.6 (3.8); Saskatchewan 4.0 (3.4); Alberta 5.1 (3.7). Saskatchewan and Alberta showed some increase in unemployment rates when compared with November 1971 rates while Manitoba was slightly lower this year.

In spite of slightly higher unemployment rates there was evidence of some underlying strength in employment in November after a relative slump in the 3rd Quarter.

Québec, se sont partagées cette amélioration des taux désaisonnalisés du chômage comme suit (les taux d'octobre sont entre paranthèses): Atlantique 10.1 (10.5); Québec 8.7 (8.8); Ontario 5.2 (5.6); Prairies 4.9 (5.3); Pacifique 6.7 (7.8).

Les taux actuels de chômage pour chaque province des Prairies au mois de novembre sont les suivants: (les taux d'octobre sont entre parenthèses) Manitoba 4.6 (3.8); Saskatchewan 4.0 (3.4); Alberta 5.1 (3.7). Il en ressort une légère augmentation pour les provinces de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta par rapport aux taux de novembre 1971. Au Manitoba les taux sont légèrement plus bas cette année.

Il semblerait, en dépit de taux de chômage un peu plus élevés, qu'un certain renforcement de l'emploi commencait à se faire sentir en novembre après la crise relative du troisième trimestre.

MANITOBA

Manitoba labour force statistics for October remained virtually unchanged from the previous month. The labour force experienced a marginal increase from 392,000 in September to 394,000 in October.

Employment remained at 378,000 in October, however, female employment increased from 127,000 in September to 131,000 in October, and male employment decreased from 250,000 in September to 247,000 in October.

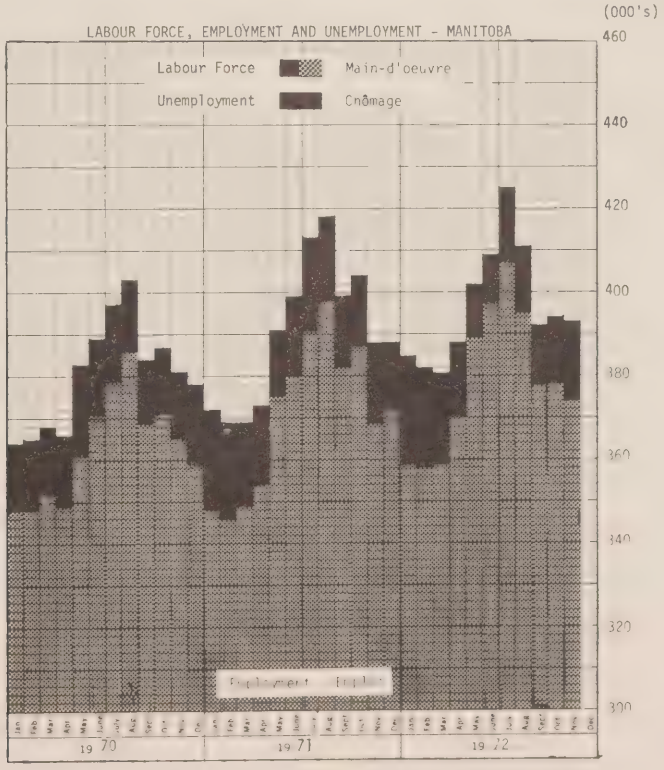
Unemployment in Manitoba stood at 15,000 in October compared with 17,000 in

MANITOBA

Les statistiques de la Main d'oeuvre du Manitoba n'ont pratiquement pas changé en octobre par rapport au mois précédent. La population active n'a connu qu'une faible augmentation et est passée de 392,000 en septembre à 394,000 en octobre.

Le nombre d'emplois est demeuré à 378,000 en octobre; toutefois, les emplois féminins sont passés de 127,000 en septembre à 131,000 tandis que les emplois masculins ont baissés de 250,000 en septembre à 247,000 en octobre.

Le nombre de chômeurs était de 15,000 au Manitoba en octobre en comparaison de 17,000 en octo-



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - MANITOBA

October 1971. The October unemployment rate was 3.8%, unchanged from the previous month but below the estimated unemployment of 4.2%.

Final approval has been given for a $530,000 personal care home in Gladstone with construction due to start in May 1973 and occupancy scheduled for January 1, 1974. A staff of 30 will be required to operate the 50-bed home. Construction of self-contained senior citizen housing units are planned for St. Malo, Holland and Souris. Plans are under way for the $7 million Seven Oaks Hospital to be built in West Kildonan. The 100-bed hospital will have a 100-bed personal care home for the elderly attached.

Two regions designated for assistance under the farm diversification program are the Interlake and Eastern Region, which are part of the Selkirk CMC area. The federal - provincial farm diversification program allows for on farm management assistance, farm conversion grants, and farm diversification loans. The aim of the program is to allow for increased livestock production with outright grants of $2,000 available for the purchase of additional facilities and government backed loans of up to $10,000. It is estimated that approximately 500 candidates from the Interlake area and 177

bre 1971. Le taux de chômage pour octobre était de 3.8%, aucun changement par rapport au mois précédent mais inférieur au taux estimatif de chômage de 4.2%.

L'accord définitif a été donné pour la construction de l'hôpital de convalescence de Gladstone dont le coût s'élève à $53,000. Les travaux commenceront en mai 1973 et l'hôpital sera occupé le 1er janvier 1974. Un personnel de 30 est nécessaire pour faire marcher cet hôpital de convalescence de 50 lits. La construction de foyers pour personnes agées est prévue à St. Malo, à Holland et à Souris. Des plans sont en préparation pour la construction de l'hôpital Seven Oaks, au coût de 7 millions de dollars, à West Kildonan. Une aile de 100 lits, reservée aux soins des vieillards, sera annexée à cet hôpital.

Deux régions dépendant du CMC de Selkirk, la région d'Entre-les-lacs et celle de l'Est, ont été désignées pour recevoir de l'assistance en vertu du programme fédéral-provincial de création d'une agriculture complexe. Ce programme conjoint prévoit une aide directe dans la gérance des exploitations agricoles, des subventions en vue de la modernisation et des prêts visant à une agriculture mixte. Le but de ce programme est d'augmenter la production du bétail par l'allocation de subventions inconditionnelles de $2,000 accessibles pour l'achat de matériel supplémentaire et des prêts allant jusqu'à $10,000 garantis par le gouvernement. Il a été estimé qu'approximativement 500 candidats de la région d'En-

candidates from the Eastern area will benefit from this program over a five-year period.

Work at the Manitoba Hydro projects at Jenpeg and Ominawin is proceeding according to schedule, although wet weather has caused some delay. The airport has been completed and a daily schedule has been established from Thompson to Jenpeg to Norway House.

The Manitoba Department of Northern Affairs was officially established on November 1, 1972. Mr. Ron McBryde has been appointed as Minister of this newest government department which will be responsible for employment and training programs for northern residents, development and maintenance of transportation and communication in the north, and planning and coordination of special federal and provincial programs concerning the north.

The latest census figures indicate that Manitoba's farm population has declined from 161,662 in 1966 to 131,202 in 1971 a decrease of almost 19%. During the same period, the total number of farms declined from 39,747 to 34,981, a decrease of approximately 12%.

tre-les-lacs et 177 candidats de la région de l'Est prendront avantage de ce programme sur une période de 5 ans.

Le travail sur des projets du Manitoba Hydro à Jenpeg et à Ominawin s'avance à la cadence prévue bien que le mauvais temps ait causé des délais. L'aéroport est terminé et un horaire quotidien a été établi de Thompson à Jenpeg et à Norway House.

Le ministère des Affaires du Nord du Manitoba a été officiellement établi le 1er novembre 1972. Monsieur Ron McBryde a été nommé Ministre de ce nouveau ministère dont la responsabilité s'étend à la Main d'oeuvre et aux programmes de formation pour les résidents du Nord; au développement et à l'entretien des moyens de transport et de communications dans le Nord, ainsi qu'à la planification et à la coordination des programmes fédéraux et provinciaux spéciaux concernant le Nord.

Les chiffres du dernier recensement font ressortir que la population agricole du Manitoba a baissé de 161,662 en 1966 à 131,202 en 1971, une diminution d'environ 19%. Au cours de cette période le nombre total d'exploitations agricoles est tombé de 39,747 à 34,981, une baisse approximative de 12%.

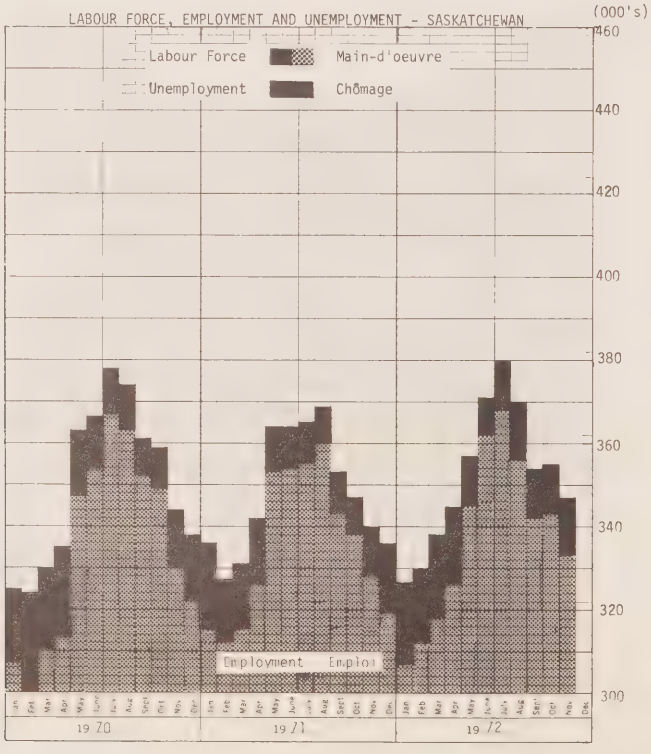
SASKATCHEWAN

Labour market conditions showed almost no change in the period mid-September to mid-October. There did, however, appear to be a strengthening in the provincial employment situation compared to the same period one year earlier.

La situation sur le marché du travail n'a pratiquement pas subi de changement de la mi-septembre à la mi-octobre. Il a semblé, toutefois, qu'un rafermissement se faisait sentir sur le marché du travail au niveau provincial, par rapport à la même période un an plus tôt.

An estimated 355,000 persons were actively engaged in the Saskatchewan labour force at mid-October. Of these an estimated 343,000 were employed and 12,000 were unemployed, similar to the situation at mid-September. With little change in the labour force the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate remained at 3.4%, as in

Le nombre de personnes inscrites sur le marché du travail de la Saskatchewan a été évalué à 355,000 à la mi-octobre. De ce chiffre, 343,000 travaillaient tandis que 12,000 étaient au chômage. La situation restait donc inchangée par rapport à celle de la mi-septembre. Etant donné le peu de changement sur le marché du travail, le taux de chômage saisonnier est demeuré à 3.4% tel



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - SASKATCHEWAN

September. Some upward movement in the unemployment rate is expected in November as seasonal operations, particularly in the agricultural sector, close down.

Survey results indicate growth in employment for the past year; however the number of people seeking work grew even faster. The growth in the number of people working or seeking work can be attributed to increased female participation in the provincial labour force.

Indications are that the agricultural section of Saskatchewan will remain buoyant. Early reports indicate that germination of fall rye has ranged from "good" in the west to "fair" in the north-west and north-central areas. Stockyards reported that marketings of slaughter and feeder cattle have increased slightly in volume and price, quality is reported to be good. Livestock prices are expected to remain strong. Further evidence of strong sales during the 1972-73 crop year is seen in an anticipated quota increase for hard spring wheat of approximately 50% over the previous crop year's quota of 8 bushels per acre.

Announcements have been made respecting renovations to, and expansion of, existing facilities at the University

qu'en septembre. On s'attend à un gonflement du taux de chômage en novembre, alors que certains travaux saisonniers, plus particulierement dans le domaine agricole, vont s'arrêter.

Les résultats de l'enquête font ressortir une augmentation de l'emploi au cours de l'année dernière. Toutefois, le nombre de personnes à la recherche d'un emploi à augmenté plus rapidement. Cette augmentation du nombre de personnes au travail ou à la recherche d'un emploi serait due à une participation féminine accrue sur le marché provincial du travail.

Il semblerait d'après les indications recueillies, que l'agriculture de la Saskatchewan restera florissante. Les premiers rapports indiquent que la germinaison du seigle d'automne a été classée de "bonne" dans l'Ouest à "moyenne" dans le Nord-Ouest et le Centre-Nord. Les rapports venant des abattoirs font ressortir une légère augmentation du volume et des prix aussi bien pour les bovins destinés à l'abattage que pour les animaux à l'engrais. La qualité demeure bonne et on s'attend à ce que les prix restent fermes. Une augmentation anticipée des quotas de blé dur de printemps de 50% comparativement aux 8 boisseaux de l'acre de l'année agricole précédente porte à croire que des ventes importantes vont avoir lieu au cours de la campagne céréalière 1972-73.

Un programme de renovations et d'agrandissement des bâtiments actuels de l'hôpital de l'université de Saskatoon vient d'être annoncé. Les

Hospital in Saskatoon. Facilities added will consist of a physiotherapy treatment centre, a gymnasium, a dental clinic and the addition of more than 300,000 square feel of floor space. Total planned outlays would amount to $27.6 million.

Saskatchewan's population is continuing to undergo significant change according to the 1971 Census Statistics. The 1971 population had declined by approximately 3.0% to 926,240 persons from 1966. During the five-year interval total male population decreased by an estimated 3.7% while female population fell by 2.3%.

Saskatchewan's working age population however, increased slightly, from 634,935 in 1966 to 645,815 in 1971. This change was primarily due to an increase in the female working age population. Other statistics provide further insight into longer term population trends. The province has low levels of immigration from abroad and from other provinces; declining birth rates (as elsewhere in Canada); and the recent heavy but declining influx of the post-war "baby boom" into the labour market; all make it unlikely that labour force population will materially increase in the forseeable future.

travaux consisteront en un centre de traitements physiothérapeutiques, un gymnase, une clinique dentaire et l'addition de plus de 300,000 pieds carrés. Cette entreprise se chiffrerait à 27.6 millions de dollars.

Le récensement de 1971 fait ressortir qu'un changement en profondeur se fait actuellement sentir dans la population de la Saskatchewan. En 1971, la population a baissé d'environ 3.0% au chiffre de 926,240 personnes par rapport à 1966. Au cours de cette période de cinq ans, le chiffre total de la population masculine a baissé d'environ 3.7% alors que la population féminine tombait de 2.3%.

La population active de la Saskatchewan a légèrement augmenté, de 634,935 en 1966 à 645,815 en 1971. Ce changement serait dû principalement à la pénétration de l'élément féminin sur le marché du travail. D'autres statistiques apportent une certaine lumière sur les tendances à long terme. La province ne bénéficie presque pas de l'immigration venant d'outre-mer ou des autres provinces; subit une baisse dans le nombre des naissances (aussi bien ailleurs qu'au Canada) et dans l'arrivée sur le marché du travail des "bébés de l'après-guerre", elle aussi sur son déclin. Il est donc très probable que la population active n'augmentera pas dans les prochaines années.

ALBERTA

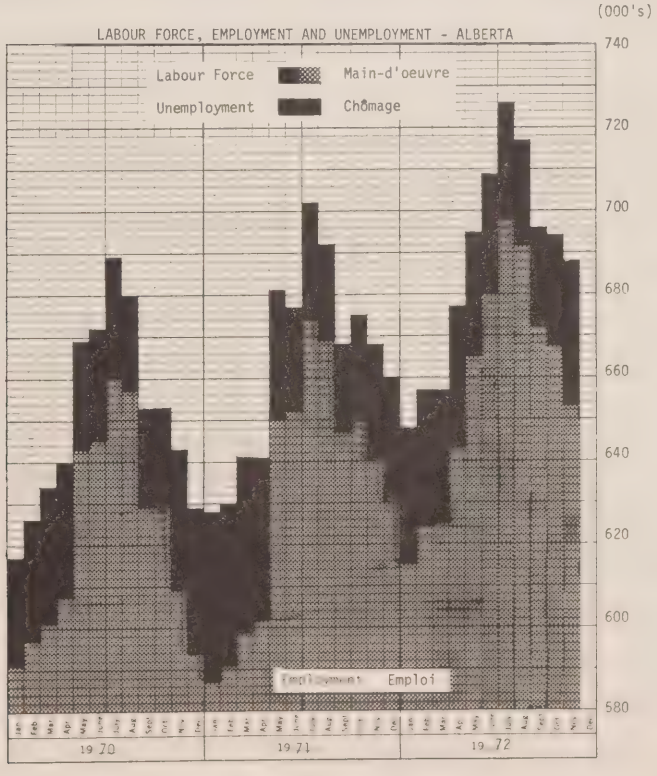
Alberta's labor force in October showed a marginal decline from September, and employment decreased by 5,000. The unemployment rate is estimated at 3.7% for the week ending October 14, 1972, similar to the unemployment rate for the same period in 1971. There was a marginal increase in the unemployment rate as it was reported in September.

An estimated 667,000 persons were actively engaged in employment in Alberta during October. A total of 26,000 individuals were unemployed compared to 25,000 individuals unemployed during the same

ALBERTA

La population active de l'alberta n'a subi qu'une légère baisse en octobre par rapport à septembre. Par contre, une baisse de 5,000 emplois a été enregistrée dans cette province. Le taux de chômage a été estimé au 14 octobre 1972 à 3.7%, partiquement le même chiffre qu'un an auparavant, en 1971, mais une augmentation marginale par rapport au taux de septembre.

Environ 667,000 personnes occupaient effectivement un emploi en Alberta pendant le mois d'octobre. Au total, 26,000 personnes étaient sans emploi en comparaison de 25,000 durant la même période de 1971. L'accroissement de la po-



MAIN-D'OEUVRE, EMPLOI ET CHOMAGE - ALBERTA

period in 1971. This year's growth in the labor force and employment has been in line with growth experienced last year.

The agricultural situation in Alberta this year was typified by cool, wet weather, culminating in early snow falls and frosts. This will affect the quality and, to a lesser extent, the quantity of cereal crops and winter livestock food supplies. The situation is expected to have a delayed impact on trade and retail sales in the service communities; however, the effect is expected to be slight as increased grain and livestock sales have bouyed farm incomes in most areas.

Oil-well drilling activity is reported to be high in the province. The forestry industry is in its normal seasonal and transitional situation. Logging operations are expected to increase shortly as bush roads become frozen and passable. Shortages are anticipated for fallers, skidders and truck drivers. Construction projects in some northern areas are suffering some skill shortages.

Steel Company of Canada Ltd. (Stelco), announced a $19 million expansion which will double the present plant's capacity. The first expansion phase will be completed in the summer of 1974. Stelco plans to conduct their own engineering

pulation active et du nombre d'emplois connaît cette année la même croissance que l'an passé.

La situation agricole de l'Alberta s'est caractérisée cette année par un temps froid et humide aboutissant à des gelées et à des chutes de neige précoces. Ceci affectera la qualité et, à un moindre degré, la quantité des récoltes de céréales et des stocks d'aliments pour le bétail cet hiver. On s'attend à ce que cet état de chose ait un effet à retardement sur le commerce et sur les ventes au détail dans les endroits touchés; toutefois, il semble que cela n'aura pas l'impact attendu car les ventes de céréales et de bétail ont gonflé les revenus agricoles dans la plupart des régions.

L'activité demeure très forte dans le domaine du forage des puits de pétrole. Quant à l'industrie forestière, elle est à un niveau normal pour la saison. Les opérations d'abattage devraient s'accélérer d'ici peu car les chemins forestiers vont devenir passables avec le gel. On s'attend à une pénurie d'abatteurs, de débardeurs et de chauffeurs de camion. Les projets de construction de certaines régions du nord de la province souffrent d'une pénurie d'ouvriers spécialisés.

La Steel Company of Canada Ltd. (Stelco) a annoncé un projet d'agrandissement de 19 millions de dollars qui doublera la capacité de l'usine actuelle. La première phase de ce projet doit être terminée au cours de l'été de 1974. La Stelco envisage de diriger elle-même les travaux

work and the construction labour force, including sub-contractors and their crews, is anticipated to average between two and three hundred workers.

The Newstart program, sponsored by the provincial government under the Priorities Employment Program, will commence this winter at Lac La Biche, Kikino, Fort Chipewyan and Jahvier. The training will concentrate on local community needs and development, with only part of the training programs aimed at wage employment.

The provincial minimum wage will increase to $1.75 on January 1, 1973. For persons under 18 years of age, working full-time, the minimum wage will be $1.60. This rate applies to students under 18 working full-time during the summer or vacation periods. For a student attending school and working part-time, under the age of 18, the minimum wage will be $1.25 per hour.

Atco Industries Ltd. have decided to build an additional plant in Calgary. The 180,000 square foot factory is estimated to employ between 150 and 200 individuals by the fall of 1973. About 50% of Atco's sales are industrial structures, 40% are for residential units and 10% are leased, particularly for natural resources and construction development.

d'ingénierie et s'attend à ce que le nombre d'emplois, y compris les sous-traitants et leurs équipes, oscillera entre deux et trois cents ouvriers.

Le programme "de Relance", pris en charge par le gouvernement provincial en vertu du "Priorities Employment Program", commencera cet hiver au Lac-la-Biche, a Kikino, à Fort Chipewyan et à Jahvier. La formation sera concentrée sur le développement et les besoins locaux; une partie seulement des programmes de formation sera dirigée vers l'emploi salarié.

Le salaire provincial minimal va passer à $1.75 au 1er janvier 1973. Les personnes âgées de moins de 18 ans et travaillant à temps plein recevront un salaire minimal de $1.60. Ce taux s'applique aux étudiants travaillant à temps plein pendant l'été ou pendant les vacances. Quant aux étudiants qui travaillent à temps partiel tout en poursuivant leurs études, ils ne recevront que $1.25 de l'heure quel que soit leur âge.

Les Atco Industries Ltd. ont décidé de bâtir une nouvelle usine à Calgary. L'usine dont la superficie sera de 180,000 pieds carrés comptera un personnel d'environ 150 à 200 personnes d'ici l'automne de 1973. Environ 50% des ventes de l'Atco sont des bâtiments industriels, 40% des éléments résidentiels et 10% sont loués, plus particulièrement dans le domaine des ressources naturelles et des programmes d'aménagement.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The onset of winter is the cue to increased activity in the north. It is expected that this will be the busiest season ever in the Mackenzie River delta area.

At least 12 drilling rigs will be in operation along the southern coast of the Beaufort Sea, most of them in the immediate delta region. Seismic surveys are being stepped up, continuing the work carried out during the summer and previous winters.

Inuvik is the key distribution point, where warehouse and storage facilities have been increased to accommodate supplies shipped from Hay River during the summer. In addition to the thousands of tons of hardware, spare parts, buildings and supplies for the drilling rigs, large volumes of gravel had to be barged in during the summer in advance of the supplies.

Water transportation has been concluded for the year and several projects are at a standstill until the tundra is frozen. This period of inactivity is reflected in a substantial decrease in the number of placements by the CMCs. Applications are continually being received from oil companies for winter seismic work but local settlement councils are providing opposi-

LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Le début de l'hiver a amené une reprise du travail dans le Nord. On envisage une saison des plus occupée et cela plus particulièrement dans la région du delta du fleuve MacKenzie.

12 foreuses au moins seront en opération sur la rive sud de la mer Beaufort, la plupart d'entre elles dans la région immédiate du Delta. Les explorations sismiques se poursuivent à une cadence accélérée, suite au travail entrepris au cours de l'été et des hivers précécents.

Inuvik est devenu un grand centre de distribution. Les installations de stockage et d'entreposage ont été agrandies afin de recevoir les approvisionnements en provenance de Hay River pendant l'été. Outre des milliers de tonnes de quincaillerie, de pièces de rechange, de matériaux de construction et de matériel de forage, une grande quantité de gravier a du être transportée par péniche au cours de l'été avant même d'y convoyer le matériel.

Le transport par eau est terminé pour l'année et plusieurs projets sont en attente jusqu'au gel de la Tundra. Cette période d'attente est marquée par une baisse importante des placements par les CMC. Des demandes continuelles de travaux sismiques d'hiver parviennent des compagnies de pétrole, mais les conseils locaux s'y sont opposés dans les régions de Sach Harbour, de Tukto-

tion to several in the Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik areas. Temporary shutdown on the Mackenzie Highway resulted when much of the equipment for camps and construction did not reach its destination by barge. Work must now wait until after the tundra is sufficiently frozen to allow overland travel. This could be well into the new year.

Bain Brothers Construction of Edmonton, a division of Pancana Industries Ltd. of Calgary, has been awarded the first contract for the construction of the initial section of the all-weather highway to the Arctic Ocean. The contract was valued at $2.3 million for the initial section of the highway reaching from Fort Simpson to Camsell Bend. The Department of Public Works extended the commencement date to October 1, 1972, with completion date for this initial 49 mile stretch of highway set at October 31, 1973. Positioning of the equipment that will be required will begin at once and actual work should be underway on portions of the right-of-way.

The Hire North clearing project has been set up to ensure that northerners and native people are employed by the highway project. Hire North has established two 50 man camps along the highway right-of-way and the clearing projects are underway. The work on clearing has progressed well and the Fort Simpson - Camcell Bend stretch will soon be completed.

yaktuk et d'Alavik. Une grande quantité d'équipement pour les camps et des matériaux pour la construction ne sont pas arrivés à destination par péniche. Le résultat de cela a été la fermeture temporaire de la route du MacKenzie. Les travaux sont maintenant suspendus jusqu'au gel ferme de la Tundra, le transport se fera ensuite par voie de terre, ce qui ne pourra se faire qu'à une date assez avancée dans la nouvelle année.

La Bain Brothers Construction d'Edmonton, une division des "Pancana Industries Ltd." de Calgary s'est vu accorder le premier contrat pour la construction du segment initial d'une route toute-saison allant jusqu'à l'océan Arctique. Le contrat a été évalué à 2.3 millions de dollars pour le premier segment de cette route, soit la partie de celle-ci qui s'étend de Fort Simpson à Camsell Bend. Le ministère des Travaux publics a reculé la date du commencement des travaux au 1er octobre 1972 et celle de la fin de ces premiers 49 milles de route au 31 octobre 1973. La mise en place de tout l'équipement nécessaire doit commencer immédiatement et le travail devrait l'être sur les passages prioritaires.

Le projet de déblayage "Hire North" a été établi de façon à s'assurer que les habitants du Nord et les natifs soient engagés pour travailler à ce projet. "Hire North" a établi deux camps de 50 hommes chacun le long de la route, du côté prioritaire et le déblayage a été entrepris. Les travaux avancent rapidement et la portion comprise entre Fort Simpson et Camsell Bend sera bientôt terminée.

REGISTERED CLIENTS

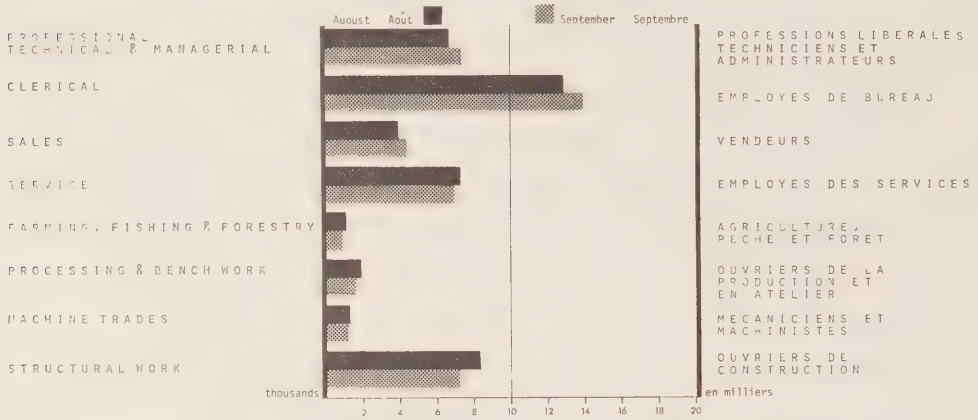
Total registered clients without employment seeking full-time or part-time work in the Prairies and Northwest Territories showed no significant change between the months of August and September.

LES TRAVAILLEURS INSCRITS

Le nombre des chômeurs inscrits se cherchant du travail à plein temps ou à temps partiel dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest n'a pratiquement pas changé entre août et septembre.

REGISTERED CLIENTS
WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.

TRAVAILLEURS
SANS EMPLOI INSCRITS
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 757

There were, however, significant changes in the numbers of registered clients within certain occupations. The largest changes on a percentage basis occured with decreases in the numbers of clients registered in Farming, Fishing, and Forestry, and also in the Machine Trades. Increases in registered clients occured in Sales and also in Structural work.

Toutefois, des changements notables étaient enregistrés dans le nombre de chômeurs inscrits dans certaines catégories. Les plus importantes diminutions quant au pourcentage ont eu lieu dans l'agriculture, la pêche, les exploitations forestières et dans la construction mécanique. Par contre, des augmentations ont été enrégistrées dans la vente et la construction métallique.

On a Provincial basis, a significant increase was shown in the numbers registered in the Professional, Technical, and Managerial services. The only other significant increases were for Clerical and Sales occupations.

Le nombre de travailleurs inscrits provincialement a augmenté d'une façon marquée dans les professions libérales, techniques et administratives. Le travail de bureau et la vente sont les seuls autres secteurs où une augmentation s'est fait sentir.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

Total registered vacancies in the Prairies and Northwest Territories decreased between August and September. The larger decreases occurred in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with Manitoba and the North-West Territories showing marginal declines in the number of vacancies registered.

Vacancies decreased in almost all of the occupational classifications in the Prairies. The more significant decreases occurred in Clerical, Service and Sales. Farming, Fishing and Forestry also showed some decline.

With declines in vacancies being the dominant feature, one exception was the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations which showed increased numbers of vacancies in Alberta and Manitoba.

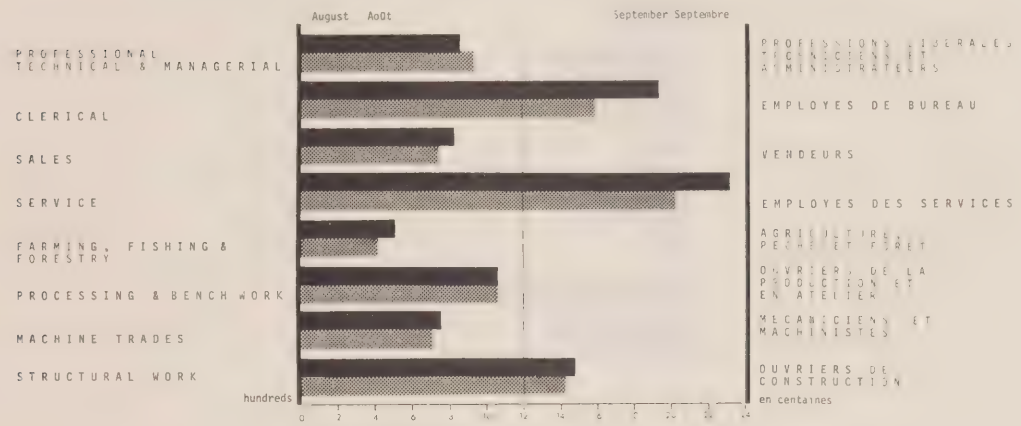
LES POSTES VACANTS ENREGISTRES

Le total des postes vacants enregistrés dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest a diminué entre août et septembre. Les plus importantes diminutions se sont fait sentir en Saskatchewan et en Alberta alors qu'au Manitoba et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le nombre de postes vacants enregistrés n'accusait qu'une faible baisse.

Le nombre de postes vacants à diminué dans la plupart des catégories professionnelles. La diminution était marquée dans le travail de bureau, les services et la vente. L'agriculture, la pêche et l'exploitation forestière n'accusaient qu'un léger déclin.

Bien que la baisse soit la caractéristique prédominante, les professions libérales, techniques et administratives faisaient exception et étaient même en augmentation en Alberta et au Manitoba.

REGISTERED VACANCIES
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

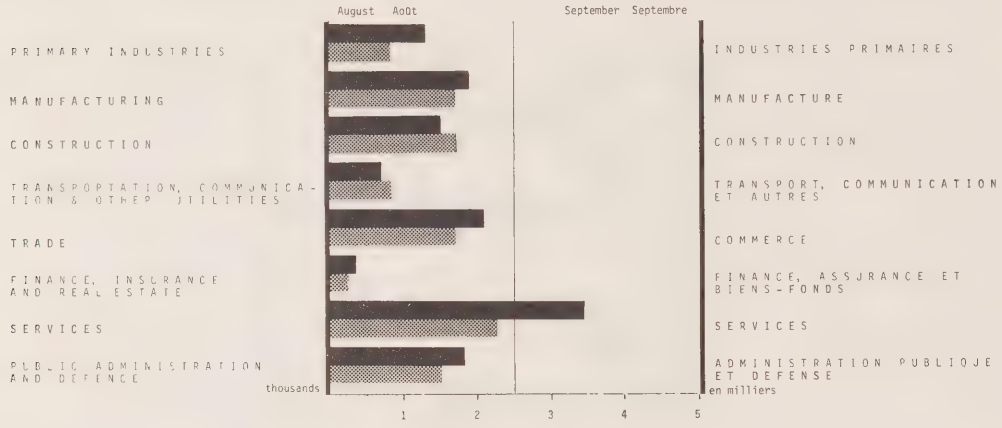
POSTES VACANTS ENREGISTRES
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 757

PLACEMENTS

A placement has been effected when an employer confirms his acceptance of an individual who has been directly referred to him by a Canada Manpower Centre.

REGULAR PLACEMENTS BY INDUSTRY
PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 751

In the Prairie Region, regular placements decreased from 12,942 placements in August to 10,335 placements in September. Major decreases in placements occurred in Primary Industries, Services, Public Administration and Trade.

Alberta showed declines in Primary Industries, Public Administration, and Services, somewhat offset by increases in Construction, Transportation and Communication. Saskatchewan had declines in Services, Primary Industry and Manufacturing. No significant changes were noted in Manitoba and the Territories.

LES PLACEMENTS

Lorsqu'un emploi est rempli, l'employeur doit confirmer que le travailleur qu'il a engagé est une personne sans emploi qui lui a été envoyée directement par un centre de la Main d'oeuvre.

PLACEMENTS NORMAUX PAR INDUSTRIE
PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 751

Les emplois remplis de cette façon dans la région des Prairies ont baissé de 12,942 en août à 10,335 en septembre. Les industries qui sont à la base de cette diminution des placements sont les industries primaires, les services, la fonction publique et le commerce.

En Alberta, la baisse enregistrée dans les industries primaires, la fonction publique et les services était compensée en partie par une augmentation dans le bâtiment, le transport et les communications. La Saskatchewan enregistrait une baisse dans les services et les industries primaires et manufacturières. Aucun changement notable n'est à noter au Manitoba et dans les Territoires.

FULL-TIME TRAINING

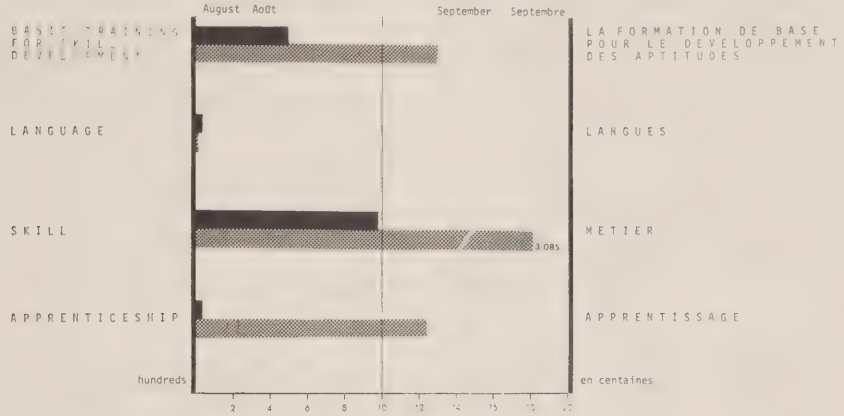
The Canada Manpower Training Program (CMTP) is designed to aid workers learn new skills, to enable them to qualify for better jobs and wages, and meet the requirements for more skilled manpower.

LA FORMATION A TEMPS PLEIN

Le programme du ministère de la Main d'oeuvre est destiné à aider les travailleurs à apprendre de nouveaux métiers et ainsi à se qualifier pour de meilleurs emplois et salaires tout en remplissant la demande pour des ouvriers qualifiés.

FULL-TIME TRAINING UNDER THE CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (MONTH-END) PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.

APPRENTIS A PLEIN TEMPS EN VERTU DU PROGRAMME DE FORMATION EN COURS D'EMPLOI (FIN DU MOIS) PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.



Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 1059

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration - MAN 1059

Full-time training under CMTP is made up of four categories; basic training for skill development (BTSD), apprenticeship courses, vocational or skill courses and language courses.

La formation à temps plein en vertu de ce programme se divise en quatre catégories; la formation de base pour le développement des aptitudes (FBDA), les cours de langues, les cours professionnels et les cours d'apprentissage.

The total number of full-time trainees under CMTP in the Prairies and Northwest Territories increased from 1,559 in August to 5,739 in September. The significant increase was due to resumption of the academic year with classes commencing in a number of vocational schools and community colleges.

Le nombre total de stagiaires au PFMC dans les Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest est passé de 1,559 en août à 5,739 en septembre. Cette augmentation marquée est due à la reprise des cours dans les écoles professionnelles et dans les collèges communautaires en ce début d'année scolaire.

Local Initiatives Program

Under the federal government's Special Employment Plan (SEP) in the fall of 1971, seven distinct programs were introduced to relieve winter unemployment, improve skills and encourage economic growth. Developing the concept of the summer Opportunities for Youth program, the Local Initiatives Program of SEP tried the untraditional method of involving the unemployed in the creation of their jobs on projects they felt their communities needed. The resulting community services and facilities may well suggest some future alternatives to seasonal unemployment and social assistance.

Projects had to be non-profit in nature, of benefit to the community and provide a minimum of 15 man-months of work between November 1971 and May 1972. The initial fund for the program was set at $100,000,000 but because of the positive response from the public the final allocation was increased to $180,000,000 with $10,000,000 being added for projects that were allowed to continue beyond the May 31 deadline.

Prepared by Caryl Brandt, Information Services, Prairie Region.

Programmes Des Initiatives Locales

Dans le cadre du Plan spécial de stimulation de l'emploi (PSSE) du gouvernement fédéral, sept programmes distincts ont été lançés durant l'automne de 1971 pour remédier au chômage, former des ouvriers qualifiés et encourager la croissance de l'économie. Les responsables du Programme des initiatives locales du PSSE, reprenant le concept de Perspectives Jeunesse de l'été, ont essayé une méthode sans précédent par laquelle les chômeurs voyaient à la création de leur propre emploi par des projets utiles à la collectivité. Les installations et les services collectifs qui en ont résulté pourraient conduire à des changements quant à la façon de traiter le chômage saisonnier et l'assistance sociale.

Pour être acceptés, les projets doivent être à but non lucratif, utiles à la collectivité et fournir au moins 15 mois-homme de travail entre novembre 1971 et mai 1972. Le budget initial de ce programme avait été fixé à 100 millions de dollars mais en raison de l'accueil enthousiaste que lui a réservé le public, il a été finalement porté à 180 millions, dont 10 millions pour permettre de poursuivre certaines initiatives au-delà de la date-limite, le 31 mai.

Préparé par Caryl Brandt, Services de l'information, Région des Prairies.

Some 200 projects on the Prairies experienced delays because of weather and were extended, without additional funds, until June 16. Another 125 Prairie projects (116 private and 9 municipal) that were particularly effective were allowed to continue until November 30 with $3,800,000 of the federal funds.

Fund distribution was based on the unemployment levels during the winter of 1970-71. The Quebec and Atlantic regions, where unemployment was highest, shared 60% of the total budget. Distribution within the provinces was based on unemployment estimates at local levels.

Of 1,800 applications from the Prairies and Northwest Territories, some 700 projects were approved creating more than 11,000 jobs. The following table outlines the distribution of funds, projects and jobs in the Prairies and Northwest Territories.

Dans les Prairies, environ 200 initiatives ont connu des délais en raison du mauvais temps. Elles ont été poursuivies, sans fonds supplémentaires, jusqu'au 16 juin. Un total de 125 initiatives (116 privées et 9 municipales) qui étaient particulièrement efficaces ont pu continuer jusqu'au 30 novembre grâce à $3,800,000 venant du gouvernement fédéral.

L'affection des fonds a été faite en fonction du niveau de chômage de l'hiver 1970-71. Les régions du Québec et de l'Atlantique où le chômage était le plus élévé, se sont partagées 60% du budget total. Quant à la répartition au niveau provincial, elle était basée sur les chiffres estimatifs du chômage aux niveaux locaux.

Sur un total de 1,800 demandes venant des Prairies et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 700 initiatives ont été approuvées créant ainsi plus de 11,000 emplois. Le tableau suivant fait ressortir la répartition des fonds, les initiatives et les emplois dans les Prairies et les TNO:

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, PROJECTS, JOBS

PRAIRIES & N.W.T. (May 31, 1972)

	Total Funds	Private	Municipal	Projects	Jobs	
Manitoba	$5,253,546	$3,333,498	$1,920,048	198	3,110	Manitoba
Saskatchewan	4,013,121	2,563,201	1,449,920	171	2,686	Saskatchewan
Alberta	7,697,233	4,158,296	3,538,937	309	4,813	Alberta
Northwest Territories	993,092	556,302	436,790	34	528	Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Total des fonds	Initiatives Privées	Municipales	Initiatives	Emplois

AFFECTATION DES FONDS, INITIATIVES, EMPLOIS DANS LES PRAIRIES ET LES TNO (31 mai 1972)

Using the percentage of LIP workers unemployed before the program (the majority for 10 weeks) as the figure to represent the number who would have been unemployed without the program, the impact of LIP can be estimated: for 100 LIP jobs created in each of the Prairie provinces, 70 unemployed were hired in Manitoba, 61 in Alberta and 65 in Saskatchewan. For the three months of peak project activity the Prairie Provinces unemployment rate was effectively reduced from an average 5.1% to 4.7%...a reduction representing roughly 5500 LIP employees a month.

Projects in the Prairies and Northwest Territories ranged from brush clearing, constructing community centres and repairing substandard housing to recycling rubbish, establishing day care centres and organizing services for the aged, blind and handicapped.

In the three Prairie provinces, construction workers were employed on 60 per cent of the municipal projects and 46 per cent of the private projects, with Saskatchewan having the most significant percentage of construction workers. The major private organizations to sponsor projects included social aid groups (19%), recreational organizations (18%), Indian associations (13%), and citizens' groups (12%).

L'impact du PIL, si nous partons du pourcentage de personnes travaillant en vertu de ce programme et qui étaient auparavant au chômage (la majorité l'étant depuis 10 semaines) comme chiffre représentatif du nombre de personnes qui aurait été sans emploi sans lui, peut être estimé: pour 100 emplois créés par PIL, dans chacune des Provinces des Prairies 70 chômeurs ont été engagés au Manitoba, 61 en Alberta et 65 en Saskatchewan. Au cours des trois mois où les initiatives étaient en pleine activité, le taux de chômage des Prairies est tombé, en moyenne, de 5.1% à 4.7% --- une baisse représentant environ 5,500 personnes employées grâce au PIL, par mois.

Les initiatives formées dans les Prairies étaient très variées et allaient du débroussaillage à la construction de centres communautaires en passant par la réparation de logements délabrés, le recyclage des déchets, l'établissement de crêches et l'organisation de services pour les vieillards, les aveugles et les désavantagés.

Les ouvriers du bâtiment étaient, dans les trois provinces des Prairies, employés dans 60% des initiatives municipales et 46% des initiatives privées. C'est en Saskatchewan que le pourcentage d'emplois du bâtiment était le plus élevé. Les principaux organismes privés parrainant des initiatives étaient: des groupes d'assistance sociale (19%), des organisations de loisirs (18%), des fraternités indiennes (13%) et des groupes de citoyens (12%).

Construction work most often originated in the rural areas and hired semi-skilled workers of all ages. The private projects most often involved social services, generally in urban areas, and hired young people who tended to have more formal education than the construction workers.

LIP was particularly effective in employing unskilled workers, young people, Indian bands and rural communities. Because of personal responsibility for and commitment to their projects, participants accomplished much for the projects as well as for themselves.

The 1971 income of 65 per cent of the LIP employees was below recognized poverty levels. With the LIP basic salary of $100 a week, the income of most participants was raised above the poverty line.

The 23 per cent of LIP employees drawing unemployment insurance and the 25 per cent on welfare prior to the program earned not only an income for themselves and their families but also the personal satisfaction of participating in worthwhile projects.

Along with a salary, the unskilled and chronically unemployed were given the opportunity to learn or renew marketable skills. Forty-one per cent of LIP employees were 24 years old and under. For many

Les travaux de construction ont, dans la plupart des cas, pris naissance dans les zones rurales et ont employé des ouvriers semi-spécialisés de tout âge. Les initiatives privées étaient plutôt dirigées vers des services sociaux en zones urbaines et employaient des jeunes gens dont l'éducation était plus élevée que celle des ouvriers du bâtiment.

Le PIL a été particulièrement efficace dans les campagnes, là où des ouvriers non qualifiés, des adolescents et des indiens ont été employés. En raison de la responsabilité qui incombait à chacun et des engagements pris quant à ces initiatives, les participants ont accompli beaucoup pour celles-ci et pour eux-mêmes.

Le revenu de 1971 de 65 pour cent des gens employés grâce au PIL était inférieur au seuil de pauvreté. Le salaire hebdomaire du PIL étant de $100, le revenu de la plupart des participants est passé au-dessus de ce seuil.

Les 23 pour cent des personnes engagées dans le PIL qui touchaient des prestations de l'assurance-chômage et les 25 pour cent qui dépendaient du bien-être social avant ce programme, gagnent non seulement un revenu pour eux-mêmes et leur famille mais ils ont aussi la satisfaction de participer à des initiatives productives.

En même temps qu'un salaire, les chômeurs chroniques et sans spécialité ont eu l'occasion d'apprendre ou de raffraîchir des connaissances techniques demandées. Quarante et un pour cent des gens engagés grâce au PIL étaient âgés de 24

of these, LIP was the chance to gain the experience needed to enter the business community.

The Local Initiatives Program significantly moderated seasonal unemployment but it was more than quantity job creation. Through the projects, the quality of life was improved for both the previously unemployed individual and for the community.

ans et moins. Pour la plupart, PIL a été la chance de gagner l'expérience nécessaire pour entrer sur le marché du travail.

Le programme des initiatives locales a modéré le chômage saisonnier d'une maniere significative mais c'était plus que la création quantitative d'emplois. Par ces initiatives, la valeur de la vie a pris un autre sens pour les personnes sans emploi et pour la collectivité.

statistical appendix

les statistiques

labour force	la population active
unemployment rates	le taux de chômage
registered clients	les travailleurs inscrits
vacancies	les postes vacants

LABOUR FORCE

		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE				
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.		
		(Thousands of persons)							
1970	July	1,463[b]	1,406[b]	1,146[c]	396	378	689	Juil.	1970
	Aug.	1,457[b]	1,407[b]	1,141[c]	403	374	680	Août	
	Sept.	1,394[b]	1,350[b]	1,093[c]	384	361	649	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,399[b]	1,350[b]	1,115[c]	387	359	653	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,369[b]	1,305[b]	1,098[c]	381	344	643	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,346[b]	1,275[b]	1,075[c]	378	338	629	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	1,335[b]	1,250[b]	1,050[c]	372	336	628	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	1,326[b]	1,249[b]	1,054[c]	369	327	630	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,341[b]	1,262[b]	1,062[c]	369	331	641	Mars	
	Apr.	1,356[b]	1,283[b]	1,064[c]	373	342	641	Avril	
	May	1,436[b]	1,377[b]	1,119[c]	391	364	681	Mai	
	June	1,440[b]	1,387[b]	1,143[c]	399	364	677	Juin	
	July	1,480[b]	1,419[b]	1,164[c]	413	365	702	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,478[b]	1,427[b]	1,156[c]	418	369	692	Août	
	Sept.	1,420[b]	1,373[b]	1,106[c]	399	353	668	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,426[b]	1,375[b]	1,129[c]	404	347	675	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,395[b]	1,336[b]	1,119[c]	388	340	668	Nov.	
	Dec.	1,384[b]	1,320[b]	1,118[c]	388	336	660	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	1,360[b]	1,281[b]	1,082[c]	385	327	648	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	1,370[b]	1,293[b]	1,100[c]	382	330	657	Fév.	
	Mar.	1,376[b]	1,302[b]	1,110[c]	381	338	657	Mars	
	Apr.	1,409[b]	1,338[b]	1,128[c]	388	345	677	Avril	
	May	1,454[b]	1,399[b]	1,153[c]	402	357	695	Mai	
	June	1,490[b]	1,440[b]	1,197[c]	409	371	709	Juin	
	July	1,531[b]	1,473[b]	1,212[c]	425	380	726	Juil.	
	Aug.	1,498[b]	1,442[b]	1,179[c]	411	369	717	Août	
	Sept.	1,442[b]	1,392[b]	1,128[c]	392	354	696	Sept.	
	Oct.	1,443[b]	1,389[b]	1,138[c]	394	355	694	Oct.	
	Nov.	1,427[b]	1,361[b]	1,158[c]	393	347	688	Nov.	

(en milliers de personnes)

Ensem. de la Main-d'oeuvre	Total des employés	Employés non-agricoles	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
REGION DES PRAIRIES			MAIN-D'OEUVRE DANS LES PROVINCES DES PRAIRIES		

LA POPULATION ACTIVE

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

Indicateurs alphabétiques — Ecart-type en pour cent

Désignation alphabétique des fluctuations normales exprimées en %

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Statistique Canada - La Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES [1]

		UNADJUSTED					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION		
		(Percentages)								
1970	July	5.9[d]	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.4	Juil.	1970
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.4	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	4.7[d]	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.6	4.8	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.0[d]	3.5	4.4	2.8	3.5	6.3	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.7[d]	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.4	5.0	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.5[d]	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	8.0[d]	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	8.1[d]	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.2	Fév.	
	March	7.8[d]	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.3	4.4	Mars	
	April	7.8[d]	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	6.7	4.4	Avril	
	May	6.3[d]	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.7	4.5	2.5	3.7	6.3	4.3	Juin	
	July	5.7[d]	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	4.7	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.1[d]	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	Août	
	Sept.	5.0[d]	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.1	6.9	5.1	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.1[d]	3.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	6.5	5.1	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.8[d]	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.5	Nov.	
	Dec.	6.1[d]	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	4.3	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	7.7[d]	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.2	4.2	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	7.3[d]	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.8	4.1	Fév.	
	March	7.4[d]	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	4.0	Mars	
	April	6.8[d]	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.1	Avril	
	May	6.2[d]	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.2	6.2	4.0	Mai	
	June	6.2[d]	3.4	3.2	2.4	4.1	6.2	3.9	Juin	
	July	5.8[d]	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	6.3	4.3	Juil.	
	Aug.	5.4[d]	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	6.7	5.3	Août	
	Sept.	5.2[d]	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	7.1	5.3	Sept.	
	Oct.	5.4[d]	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	6.9	5.3	Oct.	
	Nov.	5.9[d]	4.6	4.6	4.0	5.1	6.6	4.9	Nov.	

(Pourcentage)

CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	REGION DES PRAIRIES
NON REDRESSES					CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES	

LE TAUX DE CHOMAGE[1]

[1] The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
Letter (*d*) refers to standard deviation 2.6% - 5.0%.

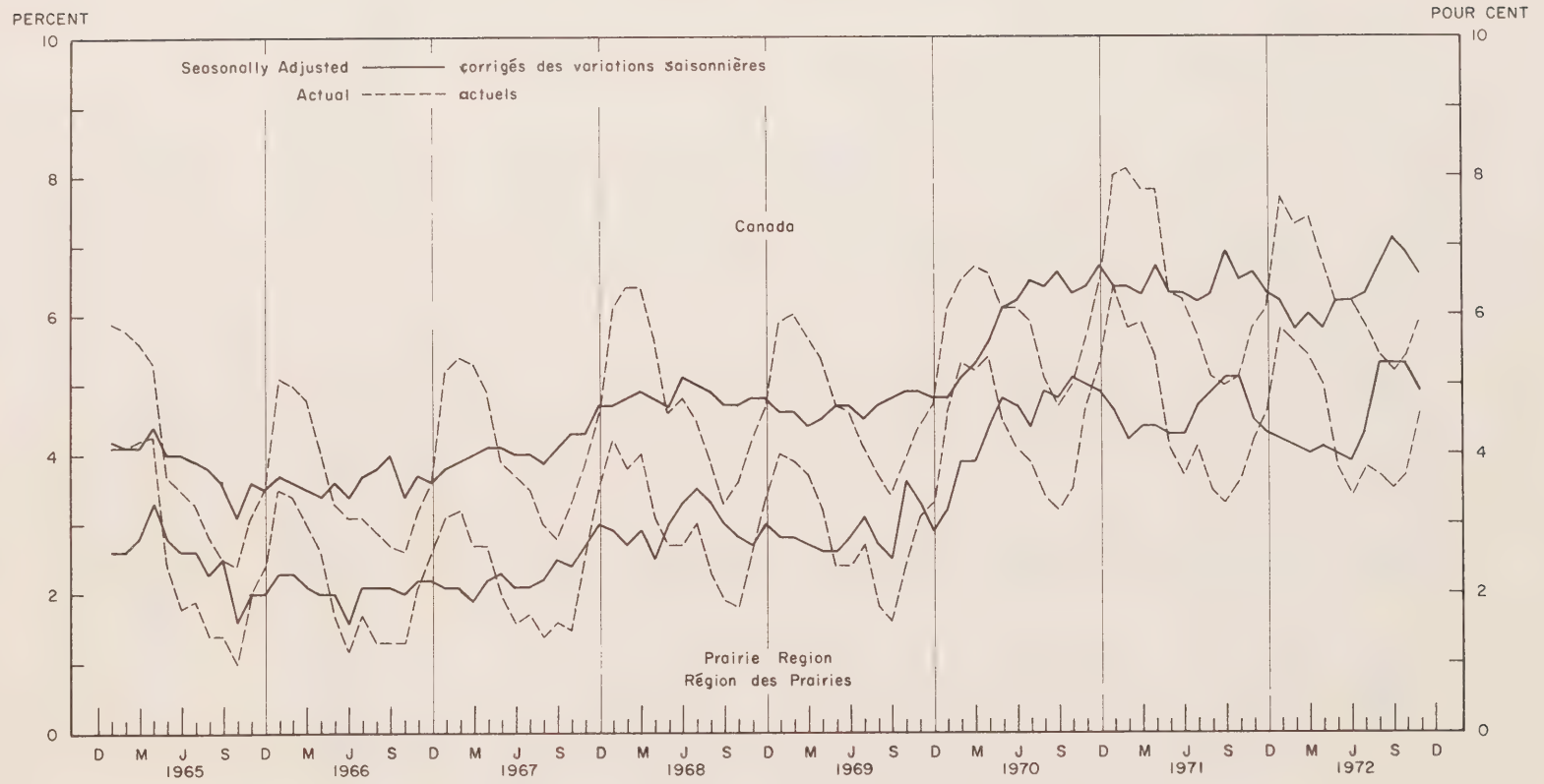
[1] Pourcentage des chômeurs par rapport à la population active
La lettre *(d)* indique une variation de 2.6% à 5.0%.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



TAUX DE CHOMAGE

ACTUELS ET CORRIGES DES VARIATIONS SAISONNIERES

CANADA ET REGION DES PRAIRIES

Source: Statistics Canada - The Labour Force Statistique Canada - la Main-d'oeuvre

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER		
		(dollars per week)							
1970	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40	Fév.	
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47	Mars	
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14	Avril	
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98	Mai	
	June	100.24	98.24	115.26	107.00	110.52	104.44	Juin	
	July	102.50	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66	Juil.	
	Aug.	101.55	100.98	110.22	107.76	108.33	109.66	Août	
	Sept.	103.53	102.18	121.79	106.84	112.23	112.56	Sept.	
	Oct.	102.43	101.03	123.71	107.80	112.56	111.94	Oct.	
	Nov.	103.17	99.25	125.28	107.36	110.81	109.74	Nov.	
	Dec.	105.69	97.70	127.32	102.43	115.48	105.45	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	104.32	100.37	123.78	103.67	116.49	109.55	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	102.61	103.42	127.63	104.24	114.66	106.55	Fév.	
	March	102.62	106.40	127.68	106.22	113.29	108.95	Mars	
	April	102.62	105.08	127.96	106.95	115.56	112.40	Avril	
	May	103.77	108.76	127.93	108.37	117.03	115.74	Mai	
	June	108.02	110.42	126.34	112.40	119.68	113.92	Juin	
	July	108.94	110.52	126.80	114.92	117.48	119.47	Juil	
	Aug.	110.95	112.67	126.65	112.51	121.97	120.29	Août	
	Sept.	108.11	109.22	127.99	114.62	120.16	118.58	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.32	110.06	132.31	115.04	123.10	127.23	Oct.	
	Nov.	107.35	107.47	135.70	113.27	122.90	124.98	Nov.	
	Dec.	108.42	108.99	143.36	114.83	123.72	120.96	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	107.60	115.81	133.37	114.16	122.74	127.78	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	108.97	110.46	133.38	114.91	122.74	127.90	Fév.	
	March	111.61	111.54	136.03	115.05	123.73	129.35	Mars	
	April	113.81	113.44	138.31	119.12	127.17	130.39	Avril	
	May	112.55	111.59	138.15	122.84	127.73	123.87	Mai	
	June	110.64	112.03	128.55	129.39	131.14	126.13	Juin	

(en dollars par semaine)

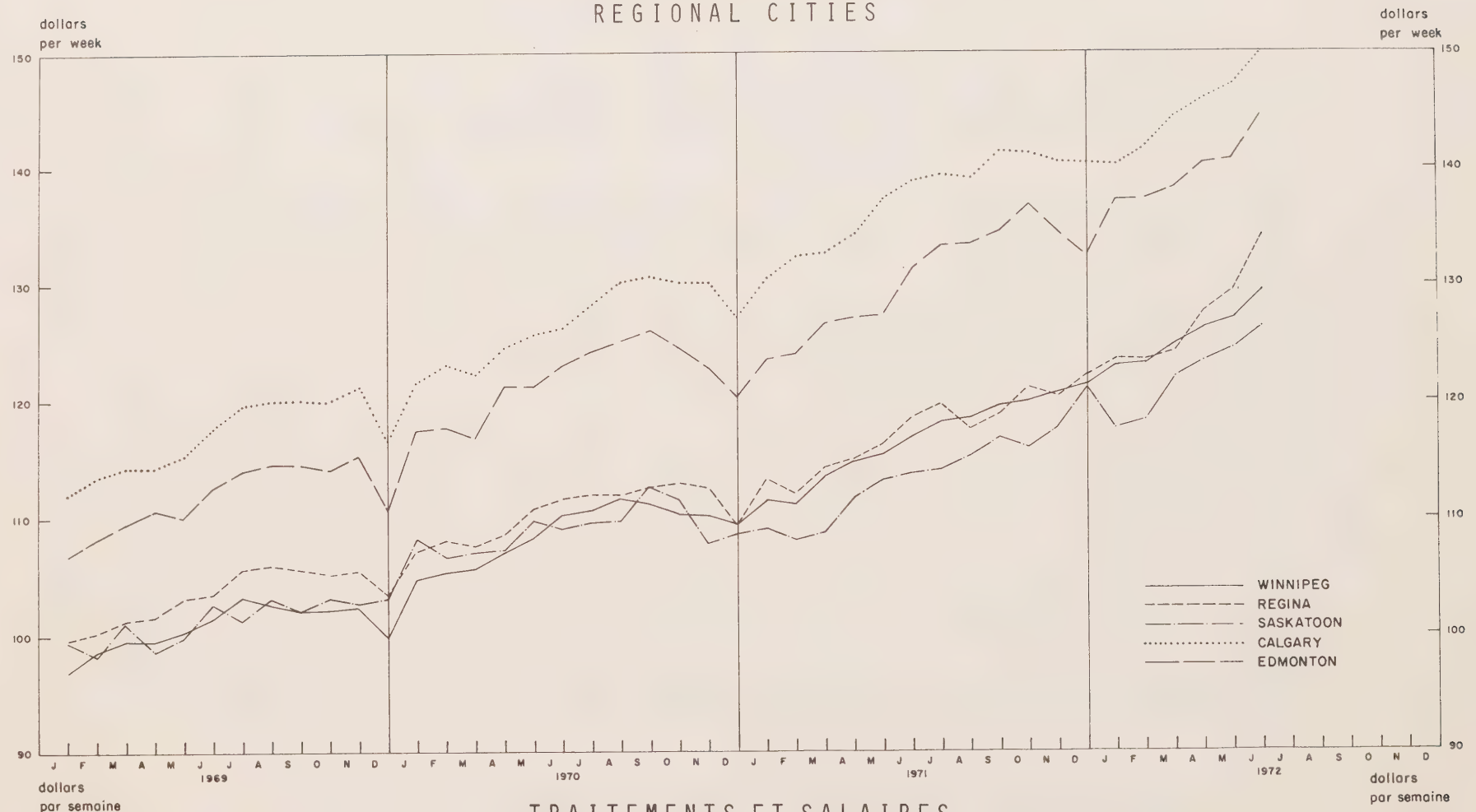
BRANDON	MOOSE JAW	PRINCE ALBERT	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER

TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

PETITES VILLES REGIONALES

SOURCE: Statistics Canada - 72 - 002 Statistique Canada - 72 - 002
Employment, Earnings and Hours. Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REGIONAL CITIES



TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES
HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS
VILLES REGIONALES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON		
		(dollars per week)						
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62	Jan.	1970
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96	Fév.	
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97	Mars	
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14	Avril	
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32	Mai	
	June	110.32	111.84	109.22	126.27	123.03	Juin	
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30	Juil	
	Aug.	111.63	112.08	109.84	130.07	125.25	Août	
	Sept.	111.18	112.62	112.73	130.68	126.11	Sept.	
	Oct.	110.40	113.04	111.59	130.18	124.79	Oct.	
	Nov.	110.30	112.71	107.92	130.09	122.84	Nov.	
	Dec.	109.50	109.54	108.59	127.18	120.49	Déc.	
1971	Jan.	111.49	113.44	109.11	130.43	123.75	Jan.	1971
	Feb.	111.13	112.09	108.29	132.47	124.18	Fév.	
	March	113.63	114.44	108.88	132.70	126.76	Mars	
	April	114.89	115.02	111.79	134.22	127.25	Avril	
	May	115.42	116.40	113.22	137.43	127.49	Mai	
	June	116.96	118.72	113.84	138.85	130.14	Juin	
	July	118.32	119.79	114.23	139.49	133.35	Juil.	
	Aug.	118.58	117.62	115.16	139.29	133.71	Août	
	Sept.	119.56	121.90	117.52	141.16	133.54	Sept.	
	Oct.	120.06	121.15	116.56	141.39	136.96	Oct.	
	Nov.	120.65	120.45	117.84	140.56	134.55	Nov.	
	Dec.	121.29	122.19	121.09	140.52	132.55	Déc.	
1972	Jan.	123.06	123.85	117.67	140.40	137.43	Jan.	1972
	Feb.	123.18	123.51	118.32	141.83	137.29	Fév.	
	March	124.89	124.27	122.05	144.29	138.33	Mars	
	April	126.23	127.76	123.40	145.94	140.31	Avril	
	May	127.02	129.43	124.47	147.09	140.82	Mai	
	June	129.49	134.12	126.31	150.15	144.54	Juin	

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON		
		(en dollars par semaine)						

TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES HEBDOMADAIRES MOYENS

VILLES REGIONALES PRINCIPALES

Source: Statistics Canada - 72-002 Statistique Canada - 72-002

Employment Earnings & Hours Emploi salaire et heures de travail.

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

AUGUST 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	6,799	1,557	904	4,294	44	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	854	214	154	462	24	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	12,915	3,366	2,880	6,554	115	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,923	556	219	1,100	48	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	3,947	840	1,158	1,928	21	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	830	214	139	464	13	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	7,264	1,806	1,748	3,618	92	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	2,331	653	331	1,295	52	Postes vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	1,080	271	269	538	2	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	509	73	164	244	28	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	473	156	56	250	11	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	253	97	22	131	3	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	1,351	425	255	659	12	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	761	278	120	337	26	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,280	523	94	663	0	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	817	620	57	127	13	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	8,394	2,303	1,592	4,313	186	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,487	471	306	621	89	Postes vacants

PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.	PROFESSIONS

AOUT 1972

LES TRAVAILLEURS [1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1] *Registered clients without employment* [1] *Les travailleurs sans emploi inscrits*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

CLIENTS[1] - VACANCIES

SEPTEMBER 1972

OCCUPATIONS	PRAIRIES AND N.W.T.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	N.W.T.	
Professional, Technical & Managerial						Professions libérales, Techniciens et Administrateurs
Registered Clients	7,388	1,512	1,166	4,665	45	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	922	250	130	524	18	Postes vacants
Clerical						Employés de bureau
Registered Clients	13,620	3,348	2,992	7,158	122	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,597	454	198	912	33	Postes vacants
Sales						Vendeurs
Registered Clients	4,494	969	1,220	2,282	23	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	748	188	116	433	11	Postes vacants
Services						Employés de services
Registered Clients	7,163	1,819	1,705	3,529	110	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	2,130	611	309	1,173	37	Postes vacants
Farming, Fishing & Forestry						Agriculture, Pêche et Forêt
Registered Clients	900	254	249	395	2	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	414	64	116	206	28	Postes vacants
Processing						Ouvriers à la production
Registered Clients	443	138	50	254	1	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	183	87	18	76	2	Postes vacants
Machine Trades						Mécaniciens et machinistes
Registered Clients	1,191	370	290	522	9	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	738	283	94	335	26	Postes vacants
Bench Work						Ouvriers en atelier
Registered Clients	1,172	535	89	543	5	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	898	709	41	140	8	Postes vacants
Structural Work						Ouvriers de construction
Registered Clients	7,466	1,967	1,683	3,652	164	Les travailleurs inscrits
Vacancies	1,506	501	269	660	76	Postes vacants

PRAIRIES ET T.N.O.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	T.N.O.	PROFESSIONS

SEPTEMBRE 1972

LES TRAVAILLEURS [1] - LES POSTES VACANTS

[1] *Registered clients without employment*

[1] *Les travailleurs sans emploi inscrits*

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration MAN 757

Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER
1972

	Occupation	PRAIRIES (No.)	Man.	Sask. (Percent)	Alta.	
September						Septembre
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator	145	98	-	2	Opérateur de machine à coudre
620.281	Auto Mechanic	117	32	19	49	Mécanicien d'automobile
939.281	Miner	45	11	-	89	Mineur
306.878	Maid, General	41	7	7	86	Domestique
807.381	Automobile, body repairman	39	49	20	31	Ouvrier carrossier
311.878	Waiter, Informal	37	8	30	62	Garçon de restaurant
421.883	Farm Hand, General	37	16	8	76	Ouvrier agricole
209.388	Clerk Typist	32	-	-	100	Employé de bureau
October						Octobre
786.782	Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment (Garment)	102	96	-	4	Opérateur de machine à coudre
620.281	Automobile Mechanics	96	29	22	49	Mécanicien d'automobile
311.878	Waiter, Formal	65	-	-	100	Serveur, Service de la table
939.281	Miner	45	11	-	89	Mineur
306.878	Maid, General	40	-	8	92	Domestique
807.381	Automobile, Body Repairman	37	51	24	24	Ouvrier carrossier
075.378	Nurse, General Duty	31	58	10	32	Infirmière, Service général
787.782	Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment (Non-garment)	31	97	-	3	Opérateur de machine à coudre
		(Nbre)		(en pour cent)		
	Professions	Prairies	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	

RELEVE DES PROFESSIONS EN PENURIE

PENURIES PRINCIPALES

SEPTEMBRE, OCTOBRE

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
MANITOBA			(204)	
Area Manager - Winnipeg	Rm. 202, 1311 Portage	R3G 0V4	985-4975	A.W.H. Cheffins
Brandon	153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38-1st Avenue,N.W.	R7N 1G7	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Morden	Box 1418	R0G 1J0	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage La Prairie	Box 1117	R1N 3C5	857-8731	R.H. Bray
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	R2H 2A1	985-2511	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	R1A 0T7	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Flr. Federal Bldg.	R0A 2A0	326-6475	A. Wilson
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2X7	985-5326	S. Wass
Winnipeg North	1354 Main Street	R2W 3T8	985-2262	H. Speed
Area Manager - The Pas	333 Edwards Avenue	R9A 1M3	623-5478	W. Loeppky
Flin Flon	Box 730	R8A 1N5	687-3461	M. Boychuk
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue	R9A 0K2	623-3453	D. A. Bacon
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	677-2391	A. Manz
SASKATCHEWAN			(306)	
Area Manager - Regina	5th Fl. 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-8414	
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	S4A 0S2	634-3624	R.W. Rapley
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	S6H 2M2	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
Regina	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	J.G. Stepan
Swift Current	50 Herbert St. E.	S9H 1M2	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street N.E.	S4H 0W3	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31-3rd Avenue N.	S3N 1C1	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
Area Manager - Saskatoon	305-4th Avenue N.	S7K 2L8	652-9981	W. Hanson
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	S9A 0V7	445-9481	H.D. Krause
Meadow Lake	104-1st Avenue, E.	S0M 1V0	236-5668	C. Valleyvand
Prince Albert	10-13th Street, E.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	S7K 0E3	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	S0E 1A0	752-2810	G. Garbe
ALBERTA			(403)	
Area Manager - Calgary	Rm.610,125-9th Ave.SE	T2G 0P6	266-8954	R.J. McTavish
Calgary	510-12th Avenue S.W.	T2R 0H3	263-2343	A. Forsyth
Drumheller	Box 550	T0J 0Y0	823-3365	D. Morgan
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, S.	T1J 2G5	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Bldg.,Box 510	T0K 0E0	562-2816	E.D. Brown
Medicine Hat	141-4th Avenue, S.E.	T1A 2N1	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	T4N 1X0	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
Stettler	Fed. Bldg. 5104-50 Ave.	T0C 2L0	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
Area Manager - Edmonton	Rm. 1402,10015-103 Ave.	T5J 0H1	424-4117	R. Huey
Edmonton	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J 0H2	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Rm. 207, Federal Bldg.	T4V 0J2	672-5597	R.L. King
Wetaskiwin	4811-51st Street	T9A 1L1	352-6081	J. Benjamin
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	T0E 0P0	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Bx. 300, Profess. Bldg.	T0A 1K0	743-2757	
Grand Prairie	10007-101st Avenue	T8V 0X9	532-4411	R. Pelletier
Grande Cache	P.O. Box 1050	T0E 0Y0	827-2027	
High Prairie	Bx. 360, Kovnats Bldg.	T0G 1E0	523-4141	W.R.J. Loveday
Slave Lake	103 Main Street N.	T0G 2A0	849-4153	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	S9V 0P8	825-2246	E. Goulding
Peace River	10015-98th Street	T0H 2X0	624-4484	M. Simpson
St. Paul	Box 309	T0A 3A0	645-4428	R. Wilson
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Inuvik	Box 1678	X0E 0T0	979-2122	B. Novakowski
Yellowknife	Box 1170	X0E 1H0	873-2746	G. Tosh
Fort Simpson	Federal Bldg.		695-2239	

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE DU CANADA	ADRESSE	INDICATIF POSTAL	TELEPHONE	CHEF DE SERVICE

REGION DES PRAIRIES

CENTRES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	PHONE	OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
WINNIPEG DISTRICT				
District Administrator - Wpg.	Rm. 1400, 220 Portage Ave.	R3B 2A1	985-2885	J.N. Harder
Brandon, Manitoba	153-11th St.	R7A 4J5	-	W.A. Beaulieu
Emerson, Manitoba	50 International Hwy.	R0A 0L0	373-2197	R.H. Ingram
North Portal, Sask.	Customs Immigration Bldg.	S0C 1W0	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	10 - 13th St.	S6V 1C6	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	Scarth St. & 13th Ave.	S4P 2J2	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101 - 22nd St. E.	S7K 0E2	244-0469	A/R.L. Vogelsang
Thompson, Manitoba	83 Churchill Drive	R8N 0L5	778-7607	R.W. Beirnes
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	R3B 2L4	985-3702	A/W.W. Puyda
EDMONTON DISTRICT				
District Administrator - Edm.	10015-103rd. Ave.	T5H 0M5	424-0251	S.N. Empson
Calgary, Alberta	510 - 12th Ave. S.W.	T2R 0H3	262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	Via Cardston, Alberta	T0K 0K0	653-2222	
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	T0K 0N0	344-3744	C.J. Williams
Lethbridge, Alberta	419 - 7th. St. S.	T1J 2G5	328-5588	M. Diduck
CENTRES D'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA				
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM				
Local Initiatives	777 Portage Avenue	R3G 0N3	985-2612	T. Dent
Training-on-the-Job	777 Portage Avenue	R3G 0N3	985-3712	J.C. Rafter
Training-in-Industry	777 Portage Avenue	R3G 0N3	985-3718	J. Lloyd
PROGRAMME DE STIMULATION DIRECTE DE L'EMPLOI			985-3751	H.E. Playle
UNIVERSITY CENTRES				
Alberta	Students Union Bldg. (Calgary), Box 854	T6G 2J7	432-4291	M. Zuk
Brandon	Federal Building, 153-11th Street	R7A 4J5	727-5401	E. Mitchell
Calgary	2920-24th Ave. N.W.	T2N 1N4	289-3852	J. Baker
Manitoba	Rm. 400, Univ. Centre	R3T 2N2	269-3561	R. James
Winnipeg	Graham Hall, 515 Portage	R3B 2E9	985-5383	Miss M. Scott
Saskatchewan, Regina	Rm.5, Physical Educ.Bldg.	S4S 0A2	586-9544	A.R. Williams
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	223 Kirk Hall	S7N 0W0	652-2301	Mr. W. Hiebert
CENTRES UNIVERSITAIRES				
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES				
Red River Community College Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	R3H 0J9	786-8570	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	T5G 2R1	474-7371	N. McLeod
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	1301-16th Avenue N.W.	T2M 0L4	289-4357	B. Grant
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Saskatoon	Box 1520	S7K 3R5	652-1800	E. Lautermilch
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420, Sask. St. & 6th Ave. NW.	S6H 4R4	692-0691	J. Radu
CENTRES DE FORMATION TECHNIQUE				
TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Avenue S.E.	T2G 0Z9	263-0540	B. Musgrove
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97th Street	T5J 0L5	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Ave.	S4P 0C1	525-8171	D. Lynnes
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	322 Avenue B, South	S7M 1M6	652-2301	D. Rimmer
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	R3C 1A9	985-5398	G. Flook
BUREAUX DE PLACEMENTS TEMPORAIRES				
DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES				
Calgary, Alberta	Rm. 610-125-9th Ave.S.E.	T2G 0P6	266-8955	K. Shackleford
Edmonton, Alberta	10015-103rd Avenue	T5J 0H1	429-2621	W.J. Lockhart
Regina, Saskatchewan	5th Fl. 1867 Hamilton	S4P 2C2	525-0225	G. Surkan
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1200 Portage Avenue	R3G 0T5	985-2478	F. Archambault
BUREAU DES ECONOMISTES DE DISTRICT	ADRESSE	INDICATIF POSTAL	TELEPHONE	CHEF DE SERVICE

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CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRE

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Hon. Robert Andras
Minister